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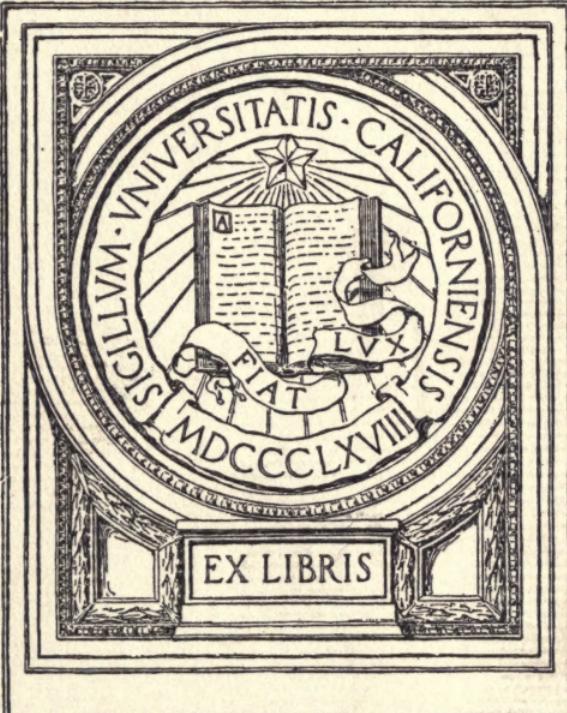
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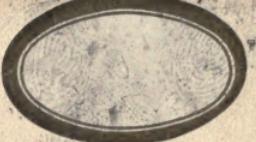


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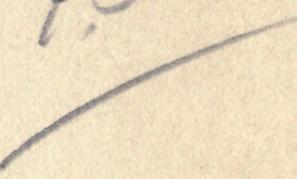
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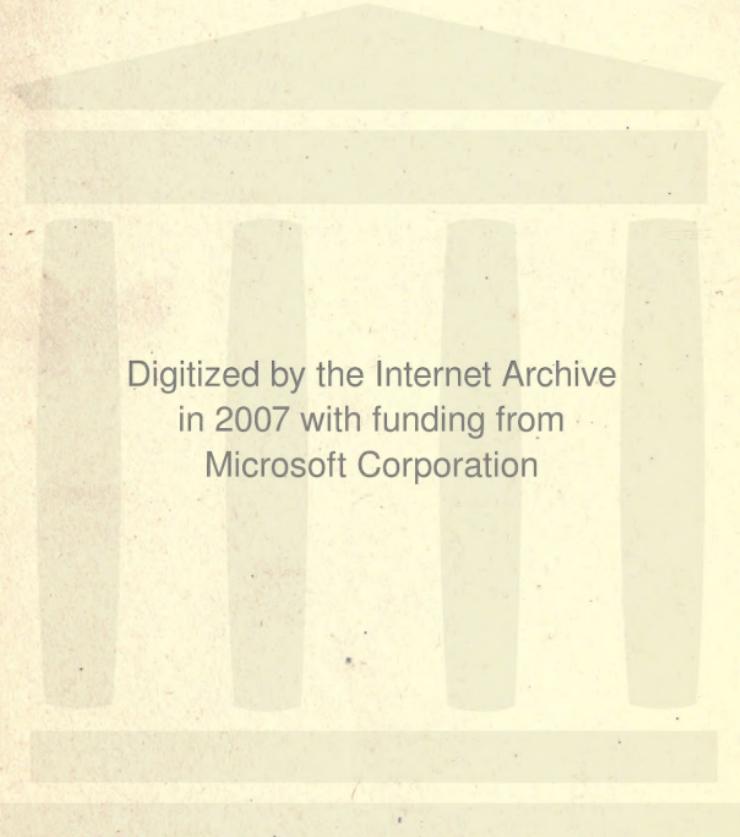


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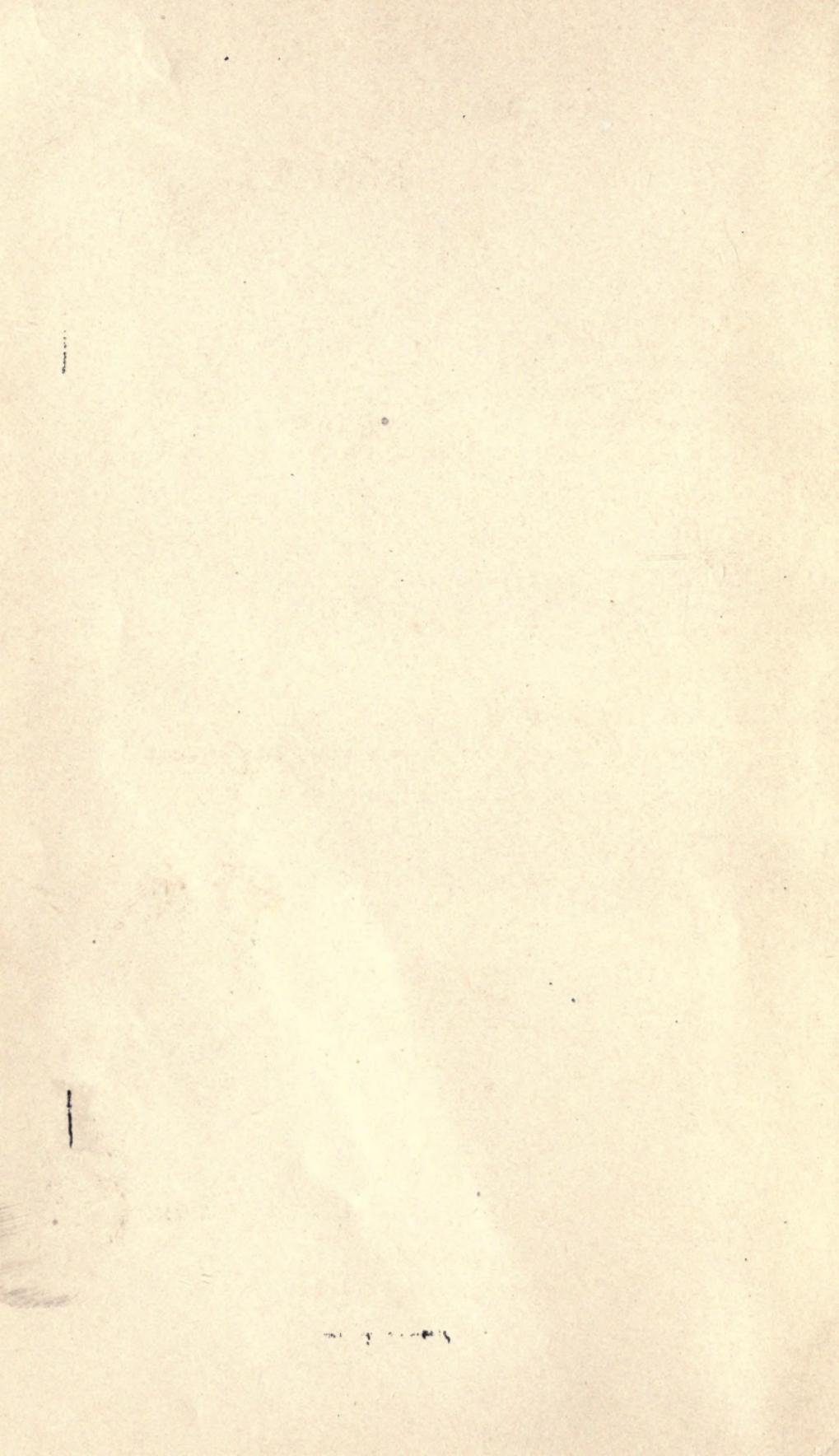




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# A GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE

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## PREFACE.

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THE object of the present Work is to simplify and facilitate the study of Greek in the middle and higher classes of our colleges and academies. Its plan, which is substantially the same as that of the author's Latin Grammar, has been successfully tried for many years in the school-room. The leading modern treatises on Greek Grammar have been freely consulted, among others those of Butt-mann, Curtius, and especially the profound and accurate work of Kühner. Their labors were submitted to a careful analysis, and everything that could prove of real use to the student, and which is practically attainable in an undergraduate course, has been selected and adapted to the simple and uniform method here pursued. The formation of the tenses, which usually proves a stumbling-block in the path of the learner, will be found treated in a simple and methodic manner, and based on a thorough study of the Greek Verb. Kühner's Syntax has chiefly been followed, but the arrangement of the Concords is that of the well-known Latin Grammar of Alvarez, and will be found logical and easy in practice. The Greek Accents, the Dialects, and the Greek Prosody, have been treated of in the form of appendices at the end of the Grammar. A number of appropriate Exercises with a

Vocabulary have been added, which serve to test the accuracy of the pupil's knowledge, and to facilitate his first labors.

Finally, no pains have been spared to produce a systematic, and, for all practical purposes, a complete exposition of the Grammar of the Greek language.

THE AUTHOR.

SPRINGHILL COLLEGE, NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

*August 15, 1877.*

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# A GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

## ELEMENTARY PART.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE GREEK ALPHABET.

§ 1.—The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters.

Form.	Name.	Sound.	Form.	Name.	Sound.
A α	Alpha	a	N ν	Nu	n
B β	Bēta	b	Ξ ξ	Xi	x
Γ γ	Gamma	g	O ο	Omicron	o (short)
Δ δ	Delta	d	Π π	Pi	p
E ε	Epsilon	e (short)	P ρ	Rho	r
Z ζ	Zēta	z	Σ σς	Sigma	s
H η	Eta	e (long)	T τ	Tau	t
Θ θ	Theta	th	Τ υ	Upsilon	u
I ι	Iota	i	Φ φ	Phi	ph
K κ	Kappa	k	Χ χ	Chi	ch
Λ λ	Lambda	l	Ψ ψ	Psi	ps
M μ	Mu	m	Ω ω	Omēga	o (long)

NOTE 1.—Γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, has the sound of *ng* in *angle*; as, ἀγγελος, pronounced *ang-gelos*; ἀγκών, pronounced *ang-kon*.

NOTE 2.—The form σ stands at the beginning and in the middle, — the form σ at the end of words and also at the end of the first part of compounds. Thus σεισμός, προσφέρω.



### VOWELS; DIPHTHONGS, CONSONANTS.

§ 2.—There are seven Vowels:  $\epsilon$   $\circ$  (short),  $\eta$   $\omega$  (long);  $a$   $i$   $u$  (either short or long).

The Diphthongs are either *proper*,  $ai$ ,  $ei$ ,  $oi$ ;  $av$ ,  $eu$ ,  $ov$ ,—or *improper*,  $\alpha$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\omega$ , which have the  $i$  subscript. — The diphthongs  $ui$ ,  $\eta v$ ,  $\omega v$ , but rarely occur.

The Consonants are divided into *mute*, *liquid*, and *double* consonants.

The *mutes* are nine in number. They are subdivided into three classes :

	P-mutes.	K-mutes.	T-mutes.	
smooth	$\pi$	$\kappa$	$\tau$	1st class
middle	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$\delta$	2d class
aspirate	$\phi$	$\chi$	$\theta$	3d class

They are also divided into P-mutes ( $\pi \beta \phi$ ), K-mutes ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ ), and T-mutes ( $\tau \delta \theta$ ).

NOTE. — Every *smooth* has its own kindred middle and aspirate; every *middle*, its own kindred aspirate and smooth; and every *aspirate*, its own kindred smooth and middle. Thus  $\pi$  has  $\beta$  for its kindred middle; and  $\phi$  for its kindred aspirate, and so on.

The *liquids* are four,  $\lambda$   $\mu$   $\nu$   $\rho$ ; the *double* consonants, three,  $\psi$   $\xi$   $\zeta$ .

$\psi$  stands for  $\pi\sigma$ ,  $\beta\sigma$ ,  $\phi\sigma$ ,

$\xi$  “ “  $\kappa\sigma$ ,  $\gamma\sigma$ ,  $\chi\sigma$ ,

$\zeta$  “ “  $\sigma\delta$ , as in 'Αθήναζε.

### BREATHINGS, ACCENTS.

§ 3.—1. There are two Breathing: the *soft* (') and the *aspirate* ("). The latter is sounded like *h*, as in *iππος*, pronounced *hippos*. — Any word beginning with a vowel or

diphthong, takes either the one or the other. With diphthongs, the mark is placed over the second vowel. Thus, *αύτος*, *οίνος*; *ούτος*, *οίος*.

All words beginning with *v* or *p*, take the rough breathing, and when the *p* is doubled, the former takes the soft, the latter the rough; as, *νδωρ*, *ρεω*, *πορρω*.

2. There are three Accents: the *acute* (‘), *circumflex* (^), and the *grave* (˘).

The *acute* may fall on any of the last three syllables of a word; as, *τιμή*, *λόγος*, *πόλεμος*.

The *circumflex* stands upon the last or last but one; as, *καλῶς*, *οἶκος*. The circumflex stands only over diphthongs and long vowels (η ω).

The *grave* falls on the last syllable only. It denotes a softened acute in continued discourse; e.g., *σιγὴ νέῳ τιμὴν φέρει*.

A word accented on the last syllable, is called *Oxytone*.

A word *not* accented on the last syllable, is called *Barytone*.

3. The Marks of reading are: the COMMA (,), the PERIOD (.), the COLON (:), and the note of INTERROGATION (;) .

#### EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 4.—1. A p-mute ( $\pi \beta \phi$ ) with  $\sigma$  is changed into  $\psi$ .

A k-mute ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ ) with  $\sigma$  is changed into  $\xi$ .

A t-mute ( $\tau \delta \theta$ ) before  $\sigma$  is dropped.

2. Only mutes of the same class can stand together, that is, a smooth only can stand before a smooth, a middle before a middle, and an aspirate before an aspirate. Hence,

Any p- or k-mute before  $\theta$  must be changed into its own kindred aspirate; before  $\tau$ , into its own kindred smooth;

and before δ, into its own kindred middle. But a t-mute before another t-mute is changed into σ. Thus,

λέ-λεκ-ται	for λέ-λεγ-ται	ἀννοσ-θείς	for ἀνντ-θείς
γέ-γραπ-ται	" γέ-γραφ-ται	ἔψευσ-ται	" ᔁφευδ-ται
διωχ-θείς	" διωκ-θείς	πέ-πεισ-ται	" πέ-πειθ-ται

NOTE 1.—The same aspirate is not doubled, but in place of the former, its own kindred smooth is used. Thus, Βάκχος, Σαπφώ, instead of Βάχχος, Σαφφώ.

NOTE 2.—When a word ends in a smooth (π κ τ), and the word following begins with an aspirated vowel, the preceding final smooth is changed into its kindred aspirate; e.g., ἀφ' οῦ for ἀπ' οῦ (and this for ἀπὸ οῦ); ἀνθ' ὥν for ἀντ' ὥν (and this for ἀντὶ ὥν).

3. When of two successive syllables each begins with an aspirate, the former aspirate is changed into its own kindred smooth—in the following cases:

- (a) in the reduplication of verbs, and
- (b) in the first aorist and future passive of θύω and τίθημι.

Thus,

φέ-φύκα	(from φύω)	becomes πέ-φυκα,
χέ-χύκα	(" χέω)	" κέ-χυκα,
θέ-θύκα	(" θύω)	" τέ-θυκα.

ἐτύθην, τυθήσομαι; ἐτέθην, τεθήσομαι, for ἐθύθην, ἐθέθην, etc.

NOTE.—Θρῆξ, hair, has voc. θρῆξ, dat. plur. θρηξ̄; the rest being formed on the stem τριχ-.

### CRASIS.

§ 5.—CRASIS is the blending of the final and initial vowels of two successive words into one long syllable. It most frequently occurs with the article. The syllable formed by Crasis is marked by a sign (') , called *Corōnis*. Thus,

τάνδρος	for τοῦ ἀνδρός	ώγαθέ	for ὡ ἀγαθέ
τοῦνομα	" τὸ ὄνομα	κάκεῖνος	" καὶ ἐκεῖνος
τάληθές	" τὸ ἀληθές	θοῦδατος	" τοῦ ὕδατος

NOTE.—The i is usually subscribed when it occurs in the second word. Thus ἐγώ οἶδα becomes ἐγῳδα, καὶ εἴτα = κᾳτα; but αἱ ἀγαθαὶ = ἀγαθαι, καὶ ἔπειτα = κἄπειτα.

The EUPHONIC *v.* — To avoid the concurrence of two vowels in two successive words, the euphonic *v* is often added to certain syllables, viz. : (1) to the dative plur. in *σι*; (2) to the verb *ἐστί* (*est*); (3) to the 3d pers. sing. and plur. in *σι*; (4) to the 3d pers. sing. in *ε*, and (5) to the numeral *εἴκοσι* (twenty).

NOTE. — *Οὐτω*, *thus*, and *μέχρι*, *till*, before a vowel, become *οὐτως* and *μέχρις*. — *Οὐ*, *not*, stands before a consonant; *οὐκ*, before a vowel; and *οὐχ*, before an aspirated vowel.

### THE ARTICLE.

	Singular.			Dual.	Plural.		
	ο	η	το	N. A.	οι	αι	τα
N.	ο	η	το		οι	αι	τα
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τω (τά)	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ		τοῖς	ταις	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τοῖν ταιν τοῖν	τούς	τάς	τά

NOTE. — Instead of the feminine dual form *τά*, the form *τώ* is generally used; as, *τώ τέχνα*, *τώ πόλεε*, instead of *τὰ τέχνα*, etc.

The Article has no vocative of its own: it is supplied in that case by the sign *ῳ*.

### THE DECLENSIONS.

§ 6. — The Greek has *three numbers* (the singular, plural, and dual), *five cases* (the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative), and *three declensions*.

The dual is used when two objects only are spoken of. Its use is limited chiefly to the Attic writers. The dual has only two case-forms, one for the nom., acc., and voc., the other for the gen. and dat.

In the following Paradigms, the upper line of the dual exhibits the forms of the nominative, accusative, and vocative; the lower line, those of the genitive and dative.

## CASE-ENDINGS OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS.

	I.			II.			III.				
S. N.	η	ᾰ	ᾰ	ης	ας	ος	ον	ως	ων	—	—
G.	ης	ας	ης	ου	ου	ου		ω		ος	
D.	η	ᾳ	ῃ	ῃ	ᾳ	ῳ		ῳ		ι	
A.	ην	ᾰν	ᾰν	ην	ᾰν	ον	ον	ων	ων	α	—
V.	η	ᾰ	ᾰ	η(ᾰ)	ᾰ	ε	ον	ως	ων	—	—
P. N.	αι			οι	ᾰ	ῳ	ῳ	ες	ᾰ		
G.	ων			ων		ων		ων			
D.	αις			οις		ῳς		σι(ν)			
A.	ᾰς			ους	ᾰ	ως	ῳ	ᾰς	ᾰ		
V.	αι			οι	ᾰ	ῳ	ῳ	ες	ᾰ		
Dual.	ᾰ			ω		ῳ		ε			
	αιν			οιν		ῳν		οιν			

Words of the first declension in *ρα* and *α pure* (that is, *α* preceded by a vowel) retain *α* throughout: those in *α impure* (that is, *α* preceded by a consonant) retain *α* in the accusative and vocative, but take *η* in the genitive and dative.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 7.—Words of the first declension end in *η* and *a* (feminine); in *ης* and *as* (masculine).

## PARADIGMS.

	Honor. ( <i>η</i> )	Land. ( <i>η</i> )	Fame. ( <i>η</i> )	Collector. ( <i>ό</i> )	Treasurer. ( <i>ό</i> )
S. N.	τιμή	χώρα	δόξα	τελώνης	ταμίας
G.	τιμῆς	χώρας	δόξης	τελώνου	ταμίου
D.	τιμῆ	χώρα	δόξη	τελώνη	ταμίᾳ
A.	τιμήν	χώραν	δόξαν	τελώνην	ταμίαν
V.	τιμή	χώρα	δόξα	τελώνη	ταμία
P. N.	τιμαί	χῶραι	δόξαι	τελώναι	ταμίαι
G.	τιμῶν	χωρῶν	δοξῶν	τελωνῶν	ταμιῶν
D.	τιμαῖς	χώραις	δόξαις	τελώναις	ταμιαις
A.	τιμάς	χώρας	δόξας	τελώνας	ταμίας
V.	τιμαί	χῶραι	δόξαι	τελωναι	ταμιαι
Dual.	τιμά	χώρα	δόξα	τελώνα	ταμία
	τιμαῖν	χώραιν	δόξαιν	τελωναιν	ταμιαιν

Thus decline :

ἀρετή, <i>virtue.</i>	ἄκανθα, <i>thorn.</i>	οἰκία, <i>house.</i>
δίκη, <i>right.</i>	γλώττα, <i>tongue.</i>	σοφία, <i>wisdom.</i>
ἡδονή, <i>pleasure.</i>	λέαινα, <i>lioness.</i>	γέφυρα, <i>bridge.</i>
κεφαλή, <i>head.</i>	μέριμνα, <i>trouble.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>day.</i>
λύπη, <i>sorrow.</i>	τράπεζα, <i>table.</i>	μάχαιρα, <i>sword.</i>
πηγή, <i>fountain.</i>	αἴτια, <i>cause.</i>	τέφρα, <i>ashes.</i>
σελήνη, <i>moon.</i>	βία, <i>violence.</i>	κριτής, <i>judge.</i>
σιγή, <i>silence.</i>	βασίλεια, <i>queen.</i>	μαθητής, <i>scholar.</i>
τέχνη, <i>art.</i>	εὐσέβεια, <i>piety.</i>	πολίτης, <i>citizen.</i>
ψυχή, <i>soul.</i>	καρδία, <i>heart.</i>	νεανίας, <i>a youth.</i>

Decline together: Ἡ θάλαττα βαθεῖα (*mare profundum*).  
 Ἡ ρίζα πικρά (*radix amara*). Ἡ μέλαινα χολή (*atra bilis*).  
 Ἡ μακαρία ἀδελφή (*felix soror*). Ἡ πύλη σιδηρᾶ (*porta ferrea*). Ἡ μεγάλη καὶ λαμπρὰ νίκη (*magna et insignis victoria*), — and the like.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 8.—Words of the second declension end in *os* (mostly masculine); and in *ov* (neuter).

## PARADIGMS.

	<i>Word.</i> ( <i>ō</i> )	<i>Rose.</i> ( <i>τō</i> )	<i>Hare.</i> ( <i>ō</i> )	<i>Hall.</i> ( <i>τō</i> )	
(Common form.)				(Attic form.)	
S. N.	λόγ-ος	ρόδ-ον	λαγ-ώς	ἀνωγε-ων	
G.	λόγ-ου	ρόδ-ον	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω	
D.	λόγ-ῳ	ρόδ-ῳ	λαγ-ῷ	ἀνώγε-ῷ	
A.	λόγ-ον	ρόδ-ον	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων	
V.	λόγ-ε	ρόδ-ον	λαγ-ώς	ἀνώγε-ων	
P. N.	λόγ-οι	ρόδ-α	λαγ-ῷ	ἀνώγε-ω	
G.	λόγ-ων	ρόδ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων	
D.	λόγ-οις	ρόδ-οις	λαγ-ῷς	ἀνώγε-ῷς	
A.	λόγ-οις	ρόδ-α	λαγ-ώς	ἀνώγε-ω	
V.	λόγ-οι	ρόδ-α	λαγ-ῷ	ἀνώγε-ῷ	
Dual.	λόγ-ω	ρόδ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω	
	λόγ-οιν	ρόδ-οιν	λαγ-ῷν	ἀνώγε-ῷν	

Thus decline :

ἀδελφός, <i>brother.</i>	νόμος, <i>law.</i>	φόβος, <i>fear.</i>
ἄρτος, <i>bread.</i>	οἶκος, <i>house.</i>	χρέος, <i>time.</i>
δῆμος, <i>people.</i>	θνος, <i>ass.</i>	δένδρον, <i>tree.</i>
διδάσκαλος, <i>teacher.</i>	οἶνος, <i>wine.</i>	δῶρον, <i>gift.</i>
δοῦλος, <i>slave.</i>	πόλεμος, <i>war.</i>	ζῶον, <i>animal.</i>
ἡλιος, <i>sun.</i>	πόνος, <i>labor.</i>	ἱερόν, <i>temple.</i>
θάνατος, <i>death.</i>	ποταμός, <i>river.</i>	ξύλον, <i>wood.</i>
ἵππος, <i>horse.</i>	στρατός, <i>army.</i>	ὅπλον, <i>weapon.</i>
κόσμος, <i>world.</i>	φθόνος, <i>envy.</i>	πρόβατον, <i>sheep.</i>
λίθος, <i>stone.</i>	φίλος, <i>friend.</i>	τέκνον, <i>child.</i>

Decline together : 'Ο ἄνθρωπος δίκαιος (*homo justus*). 'Ο σπουδαῖος νεανίας (*diligens juvenis*). 'Ο στρατιώτης ἀνδρεῖος (*miles fortis*). 'Η εὐρεῖα ὁδός (*lata via*). 'Η καλὴ νήσος (*pulchra insula*). Τὸ χαλεπόν ἔργον (*difficile opus*). — and the like.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 9.—Words of the third declension end variously and generally increase in the genitive.

## PARADIGMS.

	<i>Wild beast.</i> (δ)	<i>Giant.</i> (δ)	<i>Lion.</i> (δ)	<i>Body.</i> (τό)
S. N.	θήρ	γίγας	λέων	σῶμα
G.	θηρ-ός	γίγαντος	λέοντος	σώματος
D.	θηρ-ί	γίγαντι	λέοντι	σώματι
A.	θῆρ-α	γίγαντ-α	λέοντ-α	σῶμα
V.	θήρ	γίγαν	λέον	σῶμα
P. N.	θῆρ-ες	γίγαντ-ες	λέοντ-ες	σώματ-α
G.	θηρ-ῶν	γιγάντ-ων	λεόντ-ων	σωμάτ-ων
D.	θηρ-σί(ν)	γίγαντ-σι(ν)	λέοντ-σι(ν)	σώματ-σι(ν)
A.	θῆρ-ας	γίγαντ-ας	λέοντ-ας	σώματ-α
V.	θῆρ-ες	γίγαντ-ες	λέοντ-ες	σώματ-α
Dual.	θῆρ-ε	γίγαντ-ε	λέοντ-ε	σώματ-ε
	θηρ-οῖν	γιγάντ-οιν	λεόντ-οιν	σωμάτ-οιν

Thus decline :

αἰών, -ῶνος, δ, age.	χειμών, -ῶνος, δ, winter.	γάλα, -ακτος, τό, milk.
ἡγεμών, -όνος, δ, leader.	αἴξ, αἴγος, ḡ, goat.	γέννη, -ατος, τό, knee.
κλών, -ωνός, δ, branch.	λαῖλαψ, -απος, ḡ, storm.	ἡπαρ, -ατος, τό, liver.
κόλαξ, -ακος, δ, flatterer.	λαμπάς, -άδος, ḡ, torch.	θαῦμα, -ατος, τό, wonder.
κόραξ, -ακος, δ, raven.	μερίς, -ίδος, ḡ, share.	ὄνομα, -ατος, τό, name.
κώνωψ, -ωπος, δ, gnat.	νεότης, -ητος, ḡ, youth.	πρᾶγμα, -ατος, τό, thing.
λιμήν, -ενος, δ, harbor.	νύξ, νυκτός, ḡ, night.	στόμα, -ατος, τό, mouth.
μύρμηξ, -ηκος, δ, ant.	σελίς, -ίδος, ḡ, page.	τραῦμα, -ατος, τό, wound.
δόδον, -όντος, δ, tooth.	σταγών, -όνος, ḡ, drop.	ὕδωρ, -ατος, τό, water.
πάγων, -ωνος, δ, beard.	φλόξ, -γός, ḡ, flame.	φρέαρ, -ατος, τό, a well.

Decline together : Ο γέρων εὐδαιμων (*fortunatus senex*).

Ο πιστὸς ποιμήν (*fidus pastor*). Η πίων ὄρνις (*pinguis gallina*). Η ἀλώπηξ δολερά (*vulpes astuta*). Τὸ καλὸν ποίημα (*pulchrum carmen*). Τὸ δόρυ θανατηφόρον (*hasta mortifera*), — and the like.

## EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 10.—1. The word ἀλαλά, *war-cry*, and some proper names, as Ἀνδρομέδα, Λήδα, Φιλομήλα, etc., though they have not *a pure*, retain the *a* throughout.

2. Words in *της*, national names in *ης*, and compound of a noun and a verb, make the vocative in *ă*; as προφήτης, voc. προφῆτă! — Πέρσης, a *Persian*, voc. Πέρσă! — γεωμέτρης, voc. γεωμέτρă!

3. The words πατραλοίας, *patricide*; μητραλοίας, *matri-cide*; ὄρνιθοθήρας, *fowler*—contracts in *ᾶς*, as βοῤῥᾶς (from βορέας), *north wind*, — and foreign proper names in *as*, e.g., Ἀννίβας, Γαδάτας, etc., make the genitive sing. in *ā*. Greecian proper names, as Κριτίας, Καλλίας, etc., usually have *ov*.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 11.—1. The vocative of words in *os* generally ends in *ε*, though sometimes in *os*. — Θεός, *God*, always has *ō* Θεός.

2. Words in *os* of the second declension are mostly masculine, but some are feminine; as,

ἡ ἄμπελος, <i>vine</i> .	ἡ παρθένος, <i>virgin</i> .
βίβλος, <i>book</i> .	πλίνθος, <i>brick</i> .
διάλεκτος, <i>dialect</i> .	ῥάβδος, <i>staff</i> .
διάμετρος, <i>diameter</i> .	σποδός, <i>ashes</i> .
δοκός, <i>beam</i> .	τάφρος, <i>ditch</i> .
δρόσος, <i>dew</i> .	νᾶλος, <i>glass</i> .
νῆσος, <i>island</i> .	φηγός, <i>oak</i> .
νόσος, <i>disease</i> .	ψάμμος, <i>sand</i> .
όδός, <i>road</i> .	ψῆφος, <i>pebble</i> , etc..

together with the names of *countries*, *towns*, and *islands*; as ἡ Αἴγυπτος, "Ηπειρος,—ἡ Κόρινθος, "Εφεσος,—ἡ Δῆλος, Πόδος.

3. The *Attic* second declension differs from the *common* declension in making the vocative like the nominative,

and in retaining the *ω* throughout. Like λαγώς are declined :

λεώς (ό), <i>people.</i>	κάλως (ή), <i>cable.</i>
νεώς (ό), <i>temple.</i>	ἔως (ή), <i>dawn.</i>
ταώς (ό), <i>peacock.</i>	ἄλως (ή), <i>threshing-floor.</i>

Words in *ως* sometimes drop the final *v* in the accusative sing.; as, τὸν λαγών and τὸν λαγώ. This is especially the case with the words ἔως (Ion. ἡώς, -ός), ἄλως, ἡ Κέως, ἡ Τέως, and ὁ Ἀθως.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

#### Gender.

§ 12.—MASCULINE: (1) All words in *eύs*; (2) all those that make the genitive sing. in *ντος*; and (3) words in *ην* and *ηρ*.

Exc.: ἡ φρήν, *mind*; ὁ, ἡ χήν, *goose*; ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; ἡ κήρ, *fate*; and neuter contracts in *ηρ*, as τὸ κῆρ, *heart*.

FEMININE: (1) Words in *ώ* and *ώς* (gen. -ός); (2) words in *ας*, *-αδος*, and (3) words in *ις* and abstracts in *της*.

Exc.: ὁ ἔχις, *viper*; ὁ ὄφις, *serpent*; ὁ κόρις, *bug*; ὁ δελφίς, *dolphin*; ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, *bird*; and ἡ, ὁ τίγρις (gen. -ιος and -ιδος), *tiger*.

NEUTER: (1) Words in *α*, *ι*, *υ*; (2) words in *ος*, *αρ*, *ωρ*; (3) contracts in *ηρ* from *-εαρ*.

Exc.: ὁ ψάρ, *starling*; ὁ ἀχώρ, *scurf*; and ὁ ἵχώρ, *lymph*.

#### Accusative Singular.

§ 13.—The accusative sing. of the third declension generally ends in *α*; as, βασιλεύς, -έως, *king*, acc. βασιλέα.—But

1. Words in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, that have *ος* *pure* in the genitive, change in the accusative the final *s* of the nominative into *v*; as,

πόλις,	G. πόλεως,	city,	Acc. πόλιν.
βότρυς,	" βότρυνος,	cluster,	" βότρυν.
γραῦς,	" γραός,	old woman,	" γραῦν.

2. Barytones in *ις* and *υς*, whose stems end in a t-mute ( $\tau$   $\delta$   $\theta$ ), have in the accusative both *ν* and *α*, — the former in prose, the latter in poetry. Thus,

<i>χάρις</i> ,	G. <i>χάριτ-ος</i> ,	<i>favor</i> ,	Acc. <i>χάριν</i> ,
<i>ἔρις</i> ,	" <i>ἔριδ-ος</i> ,	<i>quarrel</i> ,	" <i>ἔριν</i> ,
<i>κόρυς</i> ,	" <i>κόρυθ-ος</i> ,	<i>helmet</i> ,	" <i>κόρυν</i> ,

and (poet.) *χάριτα*, *ἔριδα*, *κόρυθα*. — But oxytones in *ίς* and *υς*, and the word *Χάρις*, when used as a mythological proper name, make the accusative in *α* only; as, *παγίς*, -*ιδος*, *trap*, acc. *παγίδα*; *χλαμύς*, -*ύδος*, *cloak*, acc. *χλαμύδα*.

### Vocative Singular.

§ 14. — The vocative sing. is generally like the nominative; as, *ἔλμινς*, -*νθος*, *worm*, voc. *ὦ ἔλμινς*. — But

1. Words in *εύς*, and those in *ις* and *υς* that have *ος* pure in the genitive, and also *παις*, -*δος*, *child*; *βοῦς*, *βοός*, *ox*; and *γραῦς*, -*αός*, *old woman*, drop in the vocative the final *s* of the nominative; those in *εύς*, moreover, take the circumflex. Thus,

<i>πόλις</i> ,	G. <i>πόλεως</i> ,	<i>city</i> ,	V. <i>πόλι.</i>
<i>βότρυς</i> ,	" <i>βότρυνος</i> ,	<i>cluster</i> ,	" <i>βότρυν.</i>
<i>φονεύς</i> ,	" <i>φονέως</i> ,	<i>murderer</i> ,	" <i>φονεῦν.</i>

2. Words in *ας* and *εις* that make the genitive in *avos*, *εντος*, or *ευτος*, drop in the vocative the endings *ος* and *τος* of the genitive; as,

<i>μέλας</i> ,	G. <i>μέλαν-ος</i> ,	<i>black</i> ,	V. <i>μέλαν.</i>
<i>γίγας</i> ,	" <i>γίγαν-τος</i> ,	<i>giant</i> ,	" <i>γίγαν.</i>
<i>χαρίεις</i> ,	" <i>χαρίεν-τος</i> ,	<i>graceful</i> ,	" <i>χαρίεν.</i>

3. Words that have in the last syllable of the nominative a long vowel (*η ω*) and the corresponding short one (*ε ο*) in the genitive, take the short vowel also in the vocative; as,

<i>σαφής</i> ,	G. <i>σαφέος</i> ,	<i>clear</i> ,	V. <i>σαφές.</i>
<i>δαιμων</i> ,	" <i>δαιμονος</i> ,	<i>divinity</i> ,	" <i>δαιμον.</i>
<i>ρήτωρ</i> ,	" <i>ρήτορος</i> ,	<i>orator</i> ,	" <i>ρήτορ.</i>

4. Words in *ώ* and *ώς* (gen. *-ός*), make the vocative in *οῖ*; as,

<i>ἡχώ,</i>	G. <i>ἡχόος,</i>	<i>echo,</i>	V. <i>ἡχοῦ.</i>
<i>ἡώς,</i>	" <i>ἡώος,</i>	<i>dawn,</i>	" <i>ἡοῦ.</i>
<i>αἰδώς,</i>	" <i>αἰδόος,</i>	<i>modesty,</i>	" <i>αἰδοῦ.</i>

5. *\*Αναξ*, *-ακτος*, *king*, has in the vocative *ῳ ἄναξ* (by erasis *ῳναξ*); but in addressing a deity, *ῳ ἄνα* or *ῳνα!* — *Γυνή*, *-αικός*, *woman*, has *ῳ γύναι.*

NOTE 1.—Words in *ις*, *ις*, and *ιος*, whose stems end in a t-mute (*αἱρησις*, *κόρης*, *πτούς*, etc.), make the vocative like the nominative. Those in *ις*, *-ινος* sometimes make the vocative in *ν*; as, *δελφίς*, *-ινος*, *dolphin*, voc. *δελφίν* and *δελφίν*.

Barytoned proper names in *ις*, *-ιδος*, as *Πάρις*, *Δάφνης*, *\*Ιρις*, etc., in the Ionic dialect, make the genitive in *ιος* (see *πέρτης*, § 20), and then have *ι* in the vocative; as, *ῳ Πάρι*, etc.

NOTE 2.—Oxytoned substantives (not adjectives) that have a long vowel in the last syllable of the nominative, retain the long vowel in the vocative, though the genitive takes the short one; as, *ποιμῆν*, *-ένος*, *shepherd*, voc. *ῳ ποιμῆν*. — But *ἀνήρ*, *man* (vir); *πατήρ*, *father*, and *δαήρ*, *-έρος*, *brother-in-law*, have *ῳ ἀνερ*, *πάτερ*, *δᾶερ*.

The words *\*Απόλλων* (*-ωνος*), *Ποσειδῶν* (*-ῶνος*), *Neptune*; and *σωτήρ* (*-ῆρος*), *savior*, have in the vocative *ῳ \*Απολλον*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*.

### Dative Plural.

§ 15. — The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by inserting *σ* before *ι*; as *θήρ*, *wild beast*, dat. sing. *θηρί*, dat. plur. *θηρσί*.

1. When the stem ends in a mute, the euphonic changes (§ 4, 1) take place. Thus,

<i>φλέψ</i> , <i>vein</i> ,	Dat. s. <i>φλεβί</i> ,	Dat. pl. <i>φλεψί</i> .
<i>φλόξ</i> , <i>flame</i> ,	" <i>φλογί</i> ,	" <i>φλοξί</i> .
<i>χάρις</i> , <i>favor</i> ,	" <i>χάριτι</i> ,	" <i>χάριστι</i> .

2. *N* before *σ* is dropped, as *μήν* (*-ός*), *month*, dat. pl. *μησί* for *μηνσί*. — When *ντ* or *νθ* go before *σ*, both are dropped, but then the preceding short vowel is lengthened, *ε* into *ει* (in participles only), *ο* into *ου*, and *ᾳ i ῳ* into *ᾳ i ῳ*. Thus,

<i>τυπεῖς</i> , <i>struck</i> ,	Dat. s. <i>τυπέντι</i> ,	Dat. pl. <i>τυπεῖσι</i> .
<i>γέρων</i> , <i>old man</i> ,	" <i>γέροντι</i> ,	" <i>γέροντσι</i> .
<i>ἔλμυν</i> , <i>worm</i> ,	" <i>ἔλμυνθι</i> ,	" <i>ἔλμυσι</i> .

3. Words ending in *s*, with a diphthong before it, retain the diphthong in the dative plural; as,

<i>γραῦς</i> , <i>vetula</i> ,	Dat. s. <i>γραῦτ</i> ,	Dat. pl. <i>γραυσί</i> .
<i>βοῦς</i> , <i>ox</i> ,	" <i>βοῦτ</i> ,	" <i>βουσί</i> .
<i>φονεύς</i> , <i>murderer</i> ,	" <i>φονεῦτ</i> ,	" <i>φονεῦσι</i> .

But *κτείς* (*κτενός*), *comb*; *οὖς* (*ώτός*), *ear*; *πούς* (*ποδός*), *foot*; and *νιέύς* (*νιέος*), *son*, have *κτεσί*, *ώσι*, *ποσί*, *νιέσι*.

4. The words *πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *ἀνήρ*, *γαστήρ*, *belly*, and *Δημητηρ*, *Ceres*, in prose, regularly drop *ε* in the genitive and dative singular and dative plural, and insert *α* in the dative plural before *σι*. — The word *ἀνήρ* drops *ε* throughout, except in the vocative sing., but inserts *δ* in its place.

	Father. ( <i>ὁ</i> )	Mother. ( <i>ἡ</i> )	Daughter. ( <i>ἡ</i> )	Man. ( <i>ὁ</i> )
Sing. N.	<i>πατήρ</i>	<i>μήτηρ</i>	<i>θυγάτηρ</i>	<i>ἀνήρ</i>
G.	<i>πατρ-ός</i>	<i>μητρ-ός</i>	<i>θυγατρ-ός</i>	<i>ἀνδρ-ός</i>
D.	<i>πατρ-ί</i>	<i>μητρ-ί</i>	<i>θυγατρ-ί</i>	<i>ἀνδρ-ί</i>
A.	<i>πατέρ-α</i>	<i>μητέρ-α</i>	<i>θυγατέρ-α</i>	<i>ἀνδρ-α</i>
V.	<i>πάτερ</i>	<i>μῆτερ</i>	<i>θύγατερ</i>	<i>ἄνερ</i>
Plur. N.	<i>πατέρ-ες</i>	<i>μητέρ-ες</i>	<i>θυγατέρ-ες</i>	<i>ἄνδρ-ες</i>
G.	<i>πατέρ-ων</i>	<i>μητέρ-ων</i>	<i>θυγατέρ-ων</i>	<i>ἀνδρ-ῶν</i>
D.	<i>πατρά-σι(ν)</i>	<i>μητρά-σι(ν)</i>	<i>θυγατρά-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἀνδρά-σι(ν)</i>
A.	<i>πατέρ-ας</i>	<i>μητέρ-ας</i>	<i>θυγατέρ-ας</i>	<i>ἄνδρ-ας</i>
V.	<i>πατέρ-ες</i>	<i>μητέρ-ες</i>	<i>θυγατέρ-ες</i>	<i>ἄνδρ-ες</i>
Dual.	<i>πατέρ-ε</i>	<i>μητέρ-ε</i>	<i>θυγατέρ-ε</i>	<i>ἄνδρ-ε</i>
	<i>πατέρ-οιν</i>	<i>μητέρ-οιν</i>	<i>θυγατέρ-οιν</i>	<i>ἀνδρ-οῖν</i>

NOTE. — 'Ο *ἀστήρ* (-έρος), *star*, though not syncopated in the genitive and dative sing., has likewise dative plur. *ἀστράσι*. — Thus 'ΑΡΦ'Ν (the nom. supplied by *ἀυτός*), *lamb*, gen. *ἀρνός*, dat. *ἀρνί*, acc. *ἀρνα*, etc., dat. pl. *ἀρνάσι*.

## CHAPTER II.

### CONTRACTS AND IRREGULAR NOUNS.

#### CONTRACTS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 16.—1. Final *aa* is contracted into *â*; as, *Αθηναα*, *Minerva*, contr. *Αθηνâ*, *-âs*; the rest like *χώρα*.

2. Final *ea* and *ēη* are contracted into *ê*; as, *συκέα*. *fig-tree*, contr. *συκῆ*, *-ῆς*; *γέα*, *earth*, contr. *γῆ*, *γῆς*; *γαλέη*, *cat*, contr. *γαλῆ*, *-ῆς*; the rest like *τιμή*.

3. Final *eas* and *ēης* are contracted into *ēs*; as, *Ἐρμέας*, *Mercury*, contr. *Ἐρμῆς*, *-οῦ*; *Ἀπελλέης*, *Apelles*, contr. *Ἀπελλῆς*, *-οῦ*; the rest like *τελώνης*.

~~☞~~ Contracts of the first declension are circumflexed through all the cases and numbers.

#### CONTRACTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 17.—A few words in *eos* and *oos* of the second declension are contracted in the following manner.

	<i>Mind.</i> (δ)		<i>Voyage.</i> (δ)		<i>Bone.</i> (τό)
Sing. N.	<i>νόος</i>	contr.	<i>πλόος</i>	contr.	<i>ὅστεόν</i>
	<i>νόου</i>	<i>νοῦ</i>	<i>πλόου</i>	<i>πλοῦ</i>	<i>ὅστεού</i>
	<i>νόω</i>	<i>νῷ</i>	<i>πλόώ</i>	<i>πλῷ</i>	<i>ὅστέῳ</i>
	<i>νόον</i>	<i>νοῦν</i>	<i>πλόον</i>	<i>πλοῦν</i>	<i>ὅστεόν</i>
	<i>νόε</i>	<i>νοῦ</i>	<i>πλόε</i>	<i>πλοῦ</i>	<i>ὅστεον</i>
Plur. N.	<i>νόοι</i>	<i>νοῖ</i>	<i>πλόοι</i>	<i>πλοῖ</i>	<i>ὅστέα</i>
	<i>νόων</i>	<i>νῶν</i>	<i>πλόων</i>	<i>πλῶν</i>	<i>ὅστέων</i>
	<i>νόοις</i>	<i>νοῖς</i>	<i>πλόοις</i>	<i>πλοῖς</i>	<i>ὅστέοις</i>
	<i>νόους</i>	<i>νοῦς</i>	<i>πλόοις</i>	<i>πλοῖς</i>	<i>ὅστέα</i>
	<i>νόοι</i>	<i>νοῖ</i>	<i>πλόοι</i>	<i>πλοῖ</i>	<i>ὅστέα</i>
Dual.	<i>νόω</i>	<i>νῷ</i>	<i>πλόώ</i>	<i>πλῷ</i>	<i>ὅστέῳ</i>
	<i>νόοιν</i>	<i>νοῖν</i>	<i>πλόοιν</i>	<i>πλοῖν</i>	<i>ὅστέοιν</i>

## CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

## 1.

Words in *ης*, *ος* (gen. -*εος*) and *ώ*, *ώς* (gen. -*όος*).

§ 18.— Words in *ης* and *ος* (gen. -*εος*) are contracted in all the cases, except the nominative and vocative singular and the dative plural.

Words in *ώ* and *ώς* (gen. -*όος*) suffer contraction in the genitive, dative, and accusative singular: in the plural and dual they follow the second declension.

	<i>Evident.</i> ( <i>ō</i> , <i>ἡ</i> )	<i>Kind.</i> ( <i>τό</i> )	<i>Echo.</i> ( <i>ἡ</i> )
Sing.N.	<i>σαφής</i>	<i>γένος</i>	<i>ἡχώ</i>
G.	( <i>σαφ-έος</i> ) <i>σαφ-οῦς</i>	( <i>γέν-εος</i> ) <i>γέν-ους</i>	( <i>ἡχ-όος</i> ) <i>ἡχ-οῦς</i>
D.	( <i>σαφ-έϊ</i> ) <i>σαφ-εῖ</i>	( <i>γέν-εϊ</i> ) <i>γέν-ει</i>	( <i>ἡχ-όϊ</i> ) <i>ἡχ-οῖ</i>
A.	( <i>σαφ-έα</i> ) <i>σαφ-ῆ</i>	<i>γένος</i>	( <i>ἡχ-όα</i> ) <i>ἡχ-ώ</i>
V.	<i>σαφές</i>	<i>γένος</i>	<i>ἡχοῖ</i>
Plur.N.	( <i>σαφ-έες</i> ) <i>σαφ-εῖς</i>	( <i>γέν-εα</i> ) <i>γέν-η</i>	
G.	( <i>σαφ-έων</i> ) <i>σαφ-ῶν</i>	( <i>γέν-έων</i> ) <i>γέν-ῶν</i>	
D.	<i>σαφέσι</i> ( <i>v</i> )	<i>γένεσι</i> ( <i>v</i> )	Like <i>λόγοι</i> .
A.	( <i>σαφ-έας</i> ) <i>σαφ-εῖς</i>	( <i>γέν-εα</i> ) <i>γέν-η</i>	
V.	( <i>σαφ-έες</i> ) <i>σαφ-εῖς</i>	( <i>γέν-εα</i> ) <i>γέν-η</i>	
Dual.	( <i>σαφ-έε</i> ) <i>σαφ-ῆ</i> ( <i>σαφ-έοιν</i> ) <i>σαφ-οῖν</i>	( <i>γέν-εε</i> ) <i>γεν-η</i> ( <i>γέν-έοιν</i> ) <i>γεν-οῖν</i>	Like <i>λόγω</i> .

Thus decline :

- ἀληθής, *true*.
- ἀσθενής, *weak*.
- ἀσφαλής, *safe*.
- εὐγενής, *noble*.
- ἄνθος, *flower*.
- θέρος, *summer*.

- ξίφος, *sword*.
- ὄρος, *mountain*.
- αἰδώς, *modesty*.
- ἡώς, *dawn*.
- Διδώ, *Dido*.
- Λητώ, *Latona*.

NOTE 1.—Words in *ης* and *ος* *pure* usually contract *εα* into *α*; as, ἐνδεής, *needy*, *τὸν* and *τὰ* ἐνδεᾶ; ὑγιής, *healthy*, *τὸν* and *τὰ* ὑγιᾶ (rarely ὑγιῆ); *τά* χρέος, *debt*, neut. pl. *τὰ* χρέα. Adjectives in -φυής have both *η* and *ᾶ*, as ἀφυής, *dull*, ἀφυῆ and ἀφῦα.

NOTE 2.—Proper names in -γένης, -κράτης, -σθένης, -φάνης, etc., have in the accusative sing. both *η* and *ην* (*η* after the third, *ην* after the first decl.). In the plural, they generally follow the first declension; as, *οἱ Αριστοφάναι*, *τοῖς Αριστοφάναις*.

Proper names in -κλῆς (contr. from -κλέης) undergo a double contraction in the dative sing.

N. Διογένης	(Ηρακλέης)	'Ηρακλῆς
G. Διογένους	(Ηρακλέ-εος)	'Ηρακλέ-ους
D. Διογένει	(Ηρακλέ-εϊ)	(Ηρακλέ-ει) 'Ηρακλεῖ
A. Διογένη and -ην	(Ηρακλέ-εα)	'Ηρακλέ-ᾶ
V. Διόγενες	(Ηράκλεες)	'Ηράκλεις

NOTE 3.—Neuters in *ος* are often uncontracted in the genitive plur., as *τῶν δρέων*, *ἀνθέων*, etc.

Polysyllables in *ως* (gen. -ωος) are sometimes contracted in the accusative both singular and plural; as ὥρως, *hero*, *τὸν ὥρων* and *ἥρων*, *τοὺς ὥρων* and *ἥρων*.

## 2.

Words in *ις* and *ϋς* (gen. *εως*) and in *εύς*, *αῦς*, *οῦς*.

§ 19. Words in *ις* and *ϋς* (gen. *εως*) contract *εϊ* into *ει*, *εες* and *εας* into *εις*. Those in *εύς* undergo the same contractions.

Words in -*αῦς* and -*οῦς* are contracted only in the accusative plural, very rarely in the nominative plural.

	<i>City.</i> (ἡ)	<i>Cubit.</i> (ὸ)	<i>King.</i> (ὸ)	<i>Old woman.</i> (ἡ)	<i>Ox, cow.</i> (ὁ, ἡ)
S. N.	πολὶς	πῆχυς	βασιλεύς	γραῦς	βοῦς
G.	πόλεως	πήχεως	βασιλέως	γραῖος	βοός
D.	πόλει	πήχει	βασιλεῖ	γραῖτ	βοῖτ
A.	πόλιν	πήχυν	βασιλέα	γραῖν	βοῦν
V.	πόλι	πήχυ	βασιλεῦ	γραῖ	βοῦ
P. N.	πόλεις	πήχεις	βασιλεῖς	γρᾶες	βοες
G.	πόλεων	πήχεων	βασιλέων	γραῖῶν	βοῶν
D.	πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	γραντσί(ν)	βοντσί(ν)
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις	βασιλέας (-εῖς)	γραῖς	βοῦς
V.	πόλεις	πήχεις	βασιλεῖς	γρᾶες	βόες
Dual.	πόλεε	πήχεε	βασιλέε	γρᾶε	βόε
	πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	βασιλέοιν	γραῖον	βοοῦν

Thus decline :

βραβεύς, *umpire.*

\*φουένς, *murderer.*

κίνησις, *motion.*

ἱερεύς, *priest.*

πέλεκυς, -εως, *axe.*

κρίσις, *decision.*

κουρεύς, *barber.*

δσκησις, *exercise.*

πρᾶξις, *action.*

νομεύς, *shepherd.*

ἐπαυλις, *stable.*

στάσις, *sedition.*

NOTE. — Substantives in *εύς*, and those in *ις* and *υς* whose stem ends in *ε*, take the Attic genitive *-εως*, instead of *-eos*. Those in *εύς* sometimes contract *-έες* (in the nom. pl.) into *ἡς* instead of *εῖς*. In the accusative plur. they have oftener *-έας* than *-εῖς*; but *νιέύς* (the nom. sing. always supplied by *νιός*), *son*, has regularly gen. *νιέος* and accus. pl. *νιέες*.

Words in *-εύς* *pure*, as *χοέύς*, a liquid measure, contract *-έως*, *-έων*, *-έα*, and *έας*, into *-ώς*, *-ών*, *-ᾶ*, and *ᾶς*, respectively; but the uncontracted forms are found also. — The word *ἀλιεύς*, *a fisherman*, is never contracted; hence always *ἀλιέως*, *ἀλιέα*, *ἀλιέας*.

### 3.

Words in *ις* (gen. *-ιος*) and *υς* (gen. *-υος*), and

Neuters in *ι* and *υ* (gen. *-εος*).

§ 20. — Words in *-υς* (gen. *-υος*) sometimes contract *-υας* into *-υς*. Monosyllables usually make the vocative like the nominative; as, *σῦς*, *swine*, gen. *συός*, voc. *σῦς*. — The word

*ἔγχελνς* (-*vos*), *eel*, is in the singular declined like *iχθύς*, the plural like *πῆχυς*.

Neuters in *ι* and *υ* contract *ει* into *ει*, and *εα* into *η*.

	Calf. (δ, η)	Sheep. (δ, η)	Fish. (δ)	Mustard. (τδ)	City. (τδ)
S. N.	<i>πόρτις</i>	<i>οἰς</i>	<i>iχθύς</i>	<i>σίναπι</i>	<i>ἄστυ</i>
G.	<i>πόρτιος</i>	<i>οιός</i>	<i>iχθύος</i>	<i>σινάπεος</i>	<i>ἄστεος</i>
D.	<i>πόρτ-ιϊ</i> and - <i>i</i>	<i>οἴτ</i>	<i>iχθύι</i>	<i>σινάπει</i>	<i>ἄστει</i>
A.	<i>πόρτιν</i>	<i>οῖν</i>	<i>iχθύν</i>	<i>σίναπι</i>	<i>ἄστν</i>
V.	<i>πόρτι</i>	<i>οῖς</i>	<i>iχθύ</i>	<i>σίναπι</i>	<i>ἄστν</i>
P. N.	<i>πόρτ-ιες</i> and - <i>is</i>	<i>οἰες</i>	<i>iχθύες</i>	<i>σινάπη</i>	<i>ἄστη</i>
G.	<i>πορτίων</i>	<i>οιών</i>	<i>iχθύων</i>	<i>σιναπέων</i>	<i>ἄστέων</i>
D.	<i>πόρτισι(ν)</i>	<i>οισί(ν)</i>	<i>iχθύσι(ν)</i>	<i>σινάπεσι(ν)</i>	<i>ἄστεσι(ν)</i>
A.	<i>πόρτ-ιας</i> and - <i>is</i>	<i>οἰας</i> and <i>οῖς</i>	<i>iχθύας</i> , Att.- <i>υ</i> ς <i>σινάπη</i>		<i>ἄστη</i>
V.	<i>πόρτ-ιες</i> and - <i>is</i>	<i>οἰες</i>	<i>iχθύες</i>	<i>σινάπη</i>	<i>ἄστη</i>
Dual.	<i>πόρτιε</i>	<i>οἰε</i>	<i>iχθύ-ύε</i> (- <i>υ</i> )	<i>σινάπεε</i>	<i>ἄστε</i>
	<i>πορτίοιν</i>	<i>οιοῖν</i>	<i>iχθύοιν</i>	<i>σιναπέοιν</i>	<i>ἄστεοιν</i>

Like *iχθύς* decline :

*βότρυς* (δ), *cluster*.

*δρῦς* (η), *oak*.

*μῦς* (δ), *mouse*.

*ἰσχύς* (η), *strength*.

*στάχυς* (δ), *ear of corn*.

*πίτυς* (η), *pine*.

*γένυς* (η), *chin*.

*χέλυς* (η), *tortoise*.

#### 4.

Neuters in *ας*.

§ 21. — The neuters *γέρας*, *reward of honor*; *γῆρας*, *old age*; and *κρέας*, *flesh*, drop τ and then suffer contraction. Τὸ *κέρας*, *horn*, has both the contract forms and those with τ. Τὸ *τέρας*, *wonder*, retains τ in the singular and dual, but is usually contracted in the plural.

S. N.	<i>κρέας, flesh.</i>	<i>κέρας, horn.</i>	<i>τέρας, wonder.</i>
G.	( <i>κρέαος</i> ) <i>κρέως</i>	<i>κέρατος</i> and <i>κέρως</i>	<i>τέρατος</i>
D.	( <i>κρέαϊ</i> ) <i>κρέᾳ</i>	<i>κέρατι</i> and <i>κέρᾳ</i>	<i>τέρατι</i>
A.	<i>κρέας</i>	<i>κέρας</i>	<i>τέρας</i>
V.	<i>κρέας</i>	<i>κέρας</i>	<i>τέρας</i>
P. N.	( <i>κρέαα</i> ) <i>κρέᾶ</i>	<i>κέρατα</i> and <i>κέρᾶ</i>	<i>τέρατα, usu. τέρα</i>
G.	( <i>κρεάων</i> ) <i>κρεῶν</i>	<i>κεράτων</i> and <i>κερῶν</i>	<i>τεράτων, usu. τερῶν</i>
D.	<i>κρέασι(ν)</i>	<i>κέρασι(ν)</i>	<i>τέρασι(ν)</i>
A.	( <i>κρέαα</i> ) <i>κρέᾱ</i>	<i>κέρατα</i> and <i>κέρᾶ</i>	<i>τέρατα, usu. τέρα</i>
V.	( <i>κρέαα</i> ) <i>κρέα</i>	<i>κέρατα</i> and <i>κέρᾶ</i>	<i>τέρατα, usu. τέρα</i>
Dual.	( <i>κρέαε</i> ) <i>κρέᾱ</i> ( <i>κρεάοιν</i> ) <i>κρεῶν</i>	<i>κέρατε</i> and <i>κέρᾶ</i> <i>κεράτοιν</i> and <i>κερῶν</i>	<i>τέρατε</i> <i>τεράτοιν</i>

## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

§ 22. — *'Αηδών* (ἡ), *nightingale*; gen. *ἀηδόνος* (and *ἀηδοῦς*, dat. *ἀηδοῦ*, Sophocles).

*'Απόλλων* and *Ποσειδῶν*, *Neptune*, drop *v* in the accus. sing. and then contract *ωa* into *ω*. Thus, *τὸν Ἀπόλλων*, *τὸν Ποσειδῶν*.

*Γέλως* (ό), *laughter*; acc. *γέλωτα* and *γέλων*.

*Δένδρον* (τό), *tree*; dat. plur. both *δενδροῖς* and *δένδρεσι*.

*Εἰκών* (ἡ), *image*, has, besides its regular forms, also gen. *εἰκοῦς*, acc. sing. *εἰκώ*, and acc. plur. *εἰκούς*.

*Ζεύς*, *Jupiter*, gen. *Διός*, dat. *Διτ̄*, acc. *Δία*, voc. *Ζεῦ*.

*Κλείς* (ἡ), *key*; acc. sing. *κλεῖδα* and *κλεῖν*; nom. and acc. pl. *κλεῖδες*, *κλεῖδας*, and *κλεῖς*.

*Κύων* (ό, ἡ), *dog*; gen. *κυνός*, etc., voc. *κύον*; plur. *κύνες*, *κυνῶν*, *κυσί(ν)*, etc.

*Λύχνος*, *light*; *σῖτος*, *corn*, and *δεσμός*, *fetter*, are in the plural generally neuter. *Σταθμός*, *station*, has both *οι σταθμοί* and *τὰ σταθμά*.

*Μάρτυς* (ό), *-υρος*, *witness*; dat. plur. *μάρτυσι(ν)*.

*Μίνως* and *πάτρως* (*μήτρως*), *uncle by the father's* (*mother's*) *side*, are of the third declension, but in the

gen. and accus. sing. they have also the forms of the Attic second decl.; as, gen. *πάτρως* and *πάτρω*, acc. *πάτρωα* and *πάτρων*. — *Μίνως* has in the acc. *Μίνωα*, *Μίνων*, and *Μίνω*.

*Ναῦς* (ἡ), *ship*, *νεώς*, *νη̄t*, *ναῦν*, no voc.; dual only *νεοῖν*; plur. *νῆες*, *νεῶν*, *ναυσί(ν)*, *ναῦς*.

*Οἰδίπους*, -*οδος*; acc. -*οδα* and -*ονν*; voc. ὦ *Οἰδίπου*.

*Ὥρνις* (ό, ἡ), -*ιθος*, *bird*; nom. and acc. plur. *ὤρνεις* and *ὤρνιθες*, *ὤρνιθας*; gen. *ὤρνιθων* and *ὤρνεων*.

*Πρέσβυς* (ό), in the sense of *old man*, is supplied by ὁ *πρεσβύτης*, -*ου*; in the sense of *ambassador*, it has the plural forms *πρέσβεις*, *πρέσβεων*, *πρέσβεσι(ν)*, but is supplied in the singular by *πρεσβευτής*, -*οῦ*.

*Χείρ* (ἡ), *hand*; gen. and dat. dual *χεροῖν*; dat. plur. *χερσί(ν)*.

## CHAPTER III.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are divided into three classes; namely (1) adjectives of *three* endings; (2) adjectives of *two* endings, and (3) adjectives of *one* ending.

## ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS.

§ 23. — Adjectives of three endings end chiefly in

<i>os</i>	$\eta(a)$	<i>ov</i>
<i>eis</i>	$\epsilon\sigma\sigma a$	<i>eu</i>
<i>us</i>	$\epsilon i a$	<i>u</i>

Adjectives in *os* *pure* and *pos* make the feminine in *a*. Those in *eos*, however, have  $\eta$ , unless *p* precede; as, *όγδοος*, -*όη*, -*oov*, *eight*; but *ἀθρόος*, -*άη*, -*óov*, *crowded*.

Adjectives in *us* make the genitive in -*eos* (not -*eωs*). They contract *ei* into *eu*, *eis* and *eas* into *eis*; but *ea* of the neuter plural generally remains uncontracted.

## PARADIGMS.

	(Beautiful.)		
S. N.	<i>καλ-ός</i>	<i>καλ-ή</i>	<i>καλ-όν</i>
G.	<i>καλ-οῦ</i>	<i>καλ-ῆς</i>	<i>καλ-οῦ</i>
D.	<i>καλ-ῷ</i>	<i>καλ-ῆ</i>	<i>καλ-ῷ</i>
A.	<i>καλ-όν</i>	<i>καλ-ήν</i>	<i>καλ-όν</i>
V.	<i>καλ-έ</i>	<i>καλ-ή</i>	<i>καλ-όν</i>
P. N.	<i>καλ-οί</i>	<i>καλ-αί</i>	<i>καλ-ά</i>
G.	<i>καλ-ῶν</i>	<i>καλ-ῶν</i>	<i>καλ-ῶν</i>
D.	<i>καλ-οῖς</i>	<i>καλ-αῖς</i>	<i>καλ-οῖς</i>
A.	<i>καλ-ούς</i>	<i>καλ-άς</i>	<i>καλ-ά</i>
V.	<i>καλ-οί</i>	<i>καλ-αί</i>	<i>καλ-ά</i>
Dual.	<i>καλ-ώ</i>	<i>καλ-ά</i>	<i>καλ-ώ</i>
	<i>καλ-οῖν</i>	<i>καλ-αῖν</i>	<i>καλ-οῖν</i>

PARADIGMS — *continued.*

	(Holy.)		
S. N.	ἄγιος	ἄγιο	ἄγιον
G.	ἄγιου	ἄγιος	ἄγιου
D.	ἄγιῳ	ἄγιοι	ἄγιῳ
A.	ἄγιον	ἄγιον	ἄγιον
V.	ἄγιε	ἄγιο	ἄγιον
P. N.	ἄγιοι	ἄγιαι	ἄγια
G.	ἄγιων	ἄγιων	ἄγιων
D.	ἄγιοις	ἄγιαις	ἄγιοις
A.	ἄγιοις	ἄγιος	ἄγια
V.	ἄγιοι	ἄγιαι	ἄγια
Dual:	ἄγιοι	ἄγιο	ἄγιοι
	ἄγιοιν	ἄγιαιν	ἄγιαιν

	(Heavy.)		
S. N.	βαρ-ύς	βαρ-έια	βαρ-ύ
G.	βαρ-έος	βαρ-έιας	βαρ-έος
D.	βαρ-εῖ	βαρ-είᾳ	βαρ-εῖ
A.	βαρ-ύν	βαρ-είαν	βαρ-ύ
V.	βαρ-ύ	βαρ-έια	βαρ-ύ
P. N.	βαρ-έις	βαρ-έιαι	βαρ-έα
G.	βαρ-έων	βαρ-έιῶν	βαρ-έων
D.	βαρ-έσι(ν)	βαρ-έιαις	βαρ-έσι(ν)
A.	βαρ-έις	βαρ-έιας	βαρ-έα
V.	βαρ-έις	βαρ-έιαι	βαρ-έα
Dual.	βαρ-έε	βαρ-έιο	βαρ-έε
	βαρ-έοιν	βαρ-έιαιν	βαρ-έοιν

PARADIGMS — *continued.*

(Graceful.)			
S. N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαριέσσης	χαριέντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαριέσσῃ	χαριέντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαριέσσαν	χαρίεν
V.	χαρίεν	χαριέσσα	χαρίεν
P. N.	χαρίεντες	χαριέσσαι	χαριέντα
G.	χαριέντων	χαριέσσων	χαριέντων
D.	χαριέσσι(ν)	χαριέσσαις	χαριέσσι(ν)
A.	χαριέντας	χαριέσσας	χαριέντα
V.	χαριέντες	χαριέσσαι	χαριέντα
Dual.	χαριέντε	χαριέσσα	χαριέντε
	χαριέντοιν	χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντοιν

Thus decline :

δεινός, *dreadful.*κοινός, *common.*λεπτός, *thin.*πιστός, *faithful.*ἀξιος, *worthy.*βέβαιος, *firm.*δίκαιος, *just.*καθαρός, *pure.*λαμπρός, *brilliant.*πικρός, *bitter.*βαθύς, *deep.*βραδύς, *slow.*βραχύς, *short.*γλυκύς, *sweet.*δασύς, *dense.*εύρύς, *wide.*ὀξύς, *sharp.*παχύς, *thick, fat.*πλατύς, *flat.*τραχύς, *rugged.*

NOTE 1.—Multiplicatives in *eos*, as ἀπλός, *simple*, and adjectives in *eos*, denoting the material, as χρύσεος, *golden*, are contracted into -οῦς, -ῆ, οῦν; but those in *eos* with ε or ρ before it, as ἐρέ-εος, *woollen*; ἀργύρ-εος, *of silver*, are contracted into -οῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν. Thus,

S. N.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ῆ	χρυσ-οῦν	ἀργυρ-οῦς	ἀργυρ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῦν
G.	χρυσ-οῦ	χρυσ-ῆς	χρυσ-οῦ	ἀργυρ-οῦ	ἀργυρ-ᾶς	ἀργυρ-οῦ
D.	χρυσ-ῷ	χρυσ-ῇ	χρυσ-ῷ	ἀργυρ-ῷ	ἀργυρ-ῷ	ἀργυρ-ῷ
A.	χρυσ-οῦν	χρυσ-ῆν	χρυσ-οῦν	ἀργυρ-οῦν	ἀργυρ-ᾶν	ἀργυρ-οῦν
V.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ῆ	χρυσ-οῦν	ἀργυρ-οῦς	ἀργυρ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῦν
P. N.	χρυσ-οῖ	χρυσ-αῖ	χρυσ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῖ	ἀργυρ-αῖ	ἀργυρ-ᾶ
G.	χρυσ-ῶν	χρυσ-ῶν	χρυσ-ῶν	ἀργυρ-ῶν	ἀργυρ-ῶν	ἀργυρ-ῶν
D.	χρυσ-οῖς	χρυσ-αῖς	χρυσ-οῖς	ἀργυρ-οῖς	ἀργυρ-αῖς	ἀργυρ-οῖς
A.	χρυσ-οῖς	χρυσ-ᾶς	χρυσ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῖς	ἀργυρ-ᾶς	ἀργυρ-ᾶ
V.	χρυσ-οῖ	χρυσ-αῖ	χρυσ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῖ	ἀργυρ-αῖ	ἀργυρ-ᾶ
D. N.	χρυσ-ῷ	χρυσ-ᾶ	χρυσ-ῷ	ἀργυρ-ῷ	ἀργυρ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-ῷ
G.	χρυσ-οῖν	χρυσ-αῖν	χρυσ-οῖν	ἀργυρ-οῖν	ἀργυρ-αῖν	ἀργυρ-οῖν

NOTE 2.—Adjectives in *ἥεις* and *ὦεις*, as *τιμῆεις*, *honored*; *μελιτδεῖς*, *honeyed*, are sometimes contracted as follows:

S. N. τιμ-ῆς	-ῆσσα	ῆν	μελιτ-οῦς	-οῦσσα	-οῦη
G. τιμ-ῆντος	-ῆσσης	ῆντος	μελιτ-οῦντος	-οῦσσης	-οῦντος
D. τιμ-ῆντι	-ῆσσῃ	ῆντι	μελιτ-οῦντι	-οῦσσῃ	-οῦντι
and so on.					

NOTE 3.—To the adjectives of three endings belong also *πᾶς*, *all*, *every*, with its compounds *ἄπας* and *σύμπας*; *έκών*, *willing*; *άέκων* (*usu. ἄκων*), *unwilling*; *τέρην*, *tender*; *μέλας*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *wretched*.

*Πᾶς* *έκών*, and all participles of the 3d declension, make the vocative like the nominative.

(Declension of *πᾶς* and *έκων*.)

S. N. πᾶς	πᾶσ-α	πᾶν	έκών	έκοῦσα	έκδν
G. παντ-ός	πάσ-ης	παντ-ός	έκόντος	έκούσης	έκόντος
L. παντ-ί	πάσ-η	παντ-ί	έκόντι	έκούσηγ	έκόντι
A. πάντ-α	πάσ-αν	πᾶν	έκόντα	έκοῦσαν	έκόν
V. πᾶς	πᾶσ-α	πᾶν	έκών	έκοῦσα	έκόν
P. N. πάντ-ες	πάσ-αι	πάντ-α	έκόντες	έκοῦσαι	έκόντα
G. πάντ-ων	πασ-ῶν	πάντ-ων	έκόντων	έκουσῶν	έκόντων
D. πάσι(ν)	πάσ-αις	πάσι(ν)	έκοῦσι(ν)	έκούσαις	έκοῦσι(ν)
A. πάντ-ας	πάσ-ας	πάντ-α	έκόντας	έκούσας	έκόντα
V. πάντ-ες	πάσ-αι	πάντ-α	έκόντες	έκοῦσαι	έκόντα
D. N. πάντ-ε	πάσ-ᾶ	πάντ-ε	έκόντε	έκούσᾶ	έκόντε
G. πάντ-οιν	πάσ-αιν	πάντ-οιν	έκόντοιν	έκοῦσαιν	έκόντοιν

(Declension of *τέρην* and *μέλας*.)

S. N. τέρην	τέρεινα	τέρεν	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
G. τέρενος	τερείνης	τέρενος	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D. τέρενι	τερείνη	τέρενι	μέλανι	μελαίνη	μέλανι
A. τέρενα	τερείναν	τέρεν	μέλανα	μελαίναν	μέλαν
V. τέρεν	τερείνα	τέρεν	μέλαν	μελαίνα	μέλαν
P. N. τέρενες	τερείναι	τέρενα	μέλανες	μελαίναι	μέλανα
G. τερένων	τερείνων	τερένων	μελάνων	μελαίνων	μελάνων
D. τέρεσι(ν)	τερείναις	τέρεσι(ν)	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)
A. τέρενας	τερείνᾶς	τέρενα	μέλανας	μελαίνᾶς	μέλανα
V. τέρενες	τερείναι	τέρενα	μέλανες	μελαίναι	μέλανα
D. N. τέρενε	τερείνᾶ	τέρενε	μέλανε	μελαίνᾶ	μέλανε
G. τερένοιν	τερείναιν	τερένοιν	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν

ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS.

§ 24.—Adjectives of two endings end chiefly in

(m. f.)	(n.)
ος	ον
ως	ων (Att.)
ης	ες
ων	ον

Adjectives in *ης* (gen. -*eos*) are contracted in all the cases in which two vowels meet (compare § 18, and NOTE 1 of that same §).

## PARADIGMS.

	(Unjust.)		
S. N.	ἀδικος	ἀδικος	ἀδικον
G.	ἀδικου	ἀδικου	ἀδικου
D.	ἀδικω	ἀδικω	ἀδικω
A.	ἀδικον	ἀδικον	ἀδικον
V.	ἀδικε	ἀδικε	ἀδικον
P. N.	ἀδικοι	ἀδικοι	ἀδικα
G.	ἀδικων	ἀδικων	ἀδικων
D.	ἀδικοις	ἀδικοις	ἀδικοις
A.	ἀδικονς	ἀδικονς	ἀδικα
V.	ἀδικοι	ἀδικοι	ἀδικα
D. N.	ἀδικω	ἀδικω	ἀδικω
G.	ἀδικοιν	ἀδικοιν	ἀδικοιν

	(Propitious.)		
S. N.	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ων
G.	ἴλε-ω	ἴλε-ω	ἴλε-ω
D.	ἴλε-ῳ	ἴλε-ῳ	ἴλε-ῳ
A.	ἴλε-ων	ἴλε-ων	ἴλε-ων
V.	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ων
P. N.	ἴλε-ῳ	ἴλε-ῳ	ἴλε-ω
G.	ἴλε-ων	ἴλε-ων	ἴλε-ων
D.	ἴλε-ῷς	ἴλε-ῷς	ἴλε-ῷς
A.	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ως	ἴλε-ω
V.	ἴλε-ῳ	ἴλε-ῳ	ἴλε-ω
D. N.	ἴλε-ω	ἴλε-ω	ἴλε-ω
G.	ἴλε-ῷν	ἴλε-ῷν	ἴλε-ῷν

PARADIGMS — *continued.*

(Evident.)			
S. N.	σαφής	σαφής	σαφές
G.	σαφ-οῦς	σαφ-οῦς	σαφ-οῦς
D.	σαφ-εῖ	σαφ-εῖ	σαφ-εῖ
A.	σαφ-ῆ	σαφ-ῆ	σαφές
V.	σαφές	σαφές	σαφές
P. N.	σαφ-εῖς	σαφ-εῖς	σαφ-ῆ
G.	σαφ-ῶν	σαφ-ῶν	σαφ-ῶν
D.	σαφέσι(ν)	σαφέσι(ν)	σαφέσι(ν)
A.	σαφ-εῖς	σαφ-εῖς	σαφ-ῆ
V.	σαφ-εῖς	σαφ-εῖς	σαφ-ῆ
D. N.	σαφ-ῆ	σαφ-ῆ	σαφ-ῆ
G.	σαφ-οῖν	σαφ-οῖν	σαφ-οῖν

(Prudent.)			
S. N.	σώφρων	σώφρων	σώφρον
G.	σώφρονος	σώφρονος	σώφρονος
D.	σώφρονι	σώφρονι	σώφρονι
A.	σώφρονα	σώφρονα	σώφρον
V.	σώφρον	σώφρον	σώφρον
P. N.	σώφρονες	σώφρονες	σώφρονα
G.	σωφρόνων	σωφρόνων	σωφρόνων
D.	σώφροσι(ν)	σώφροσι(ν)	σώφροσι(ν)
A.	σώφρονας	σώφρονας	σώφρονα
V.	σώφρονες	σώφρονες	σώφρονα
D. N.	σώφρονε	σώφρονε	σώφρονε
G.	σωφρόνοιν	σωφρόνοιν	σωφρόνοιν

## Thus decline :

<i>ἀλογος</i> , <i>irrational</i> .	<i>εὐτυχής</i> , <i>lucky</i> .
<i>ἄνομος</i> , <i>lawless</i> .	<i>πιμελής</i> , <i>fat</i> .
<i>ἐνδοξος</i> , <i>famous</i> .	<i>συγγενής</i> , <i>kindred</i> .
<i>ἡσυχος</i> , <i>silent</i> .	<i>φιλομάθης</i> , <i>studious</i> .
<i>λαλός</i> , <i>babbling</i> .	<i>ἀσχήμων</i> , <i>deformed</i> .
<i>φρόνιμος</i> , <i>prudent</i> .	<i>ἄφρων</i> , <i>silly</i> .
<i>ἀσεβής</i> , <i>impious</i> .	<i>εὐδαίμων</i> , <i>fortunate</i> .
<i>ἀτυχής</i> , <i>unhappy</i> .	<i>εὐφρων</i> , <i>cheerful</i> .
<i>ἐπιφανής</i> , <i>famous</i> .	<i>μεθήμων</i> , <i>negligent</i> .
<i>εὐσεβής</i> , <i>pious</i> .	<i>ὑπέρφρων</i> , <i>haughty</i> .

§ 25. — To the adjectives of two endings belong also the words *ἀρρήν*, *-εν* (gen. *-ενος*), *male*; *ἴδρις*, *-ι* (gen. *-ιος*), *skilful*; and the compounds of *νοῦς*, *πλοῦς*, *πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *πούς*, *όδοις*, *ἐλπίς*, *πατρίς*, *χάρις*, *πῆχυς*, and *δάκρυ*; as, *εὔνοις*, *-ουν*, *kind* (neut. pl. *τὰ εὔνοα*, *uncontr.*). *εὔπλοις*, *-ουν*, *sailing well* (neut. pl. *τὰ εὔπλοα*, *uncontr.*). *ἀπάτωρ*, *-ορ* (gen. *-ορος*), *fatherless*; *ἀμήτωρ*, *motherless*. *πολύποις*, *-ουν* (gen. *-οδος*), *many-footed*; acc. *-οδα* and *-ουν*. *μονόδοις*, *-ον* (gen. *-οντος*), *one-toothed*. *εὐελπις*, *-ι* (gen. *-ιδος*), *hopeful*; acc. *εὐελπιν*. *φιλόπατρις*, *-ι* (gen. *-ιδος*), *patriotic*; acc. *φιλόπατριν*. *εὐχαρις*, *-ι* (gen. *-ιτος*), *agreeable*; acc. *εὐχαριν*. *δίπηχυς*, *-υ* (gen. *-εος*), *two ells long*; (n. pl. *τὰ διπήχη*, *contr.*).

NOTE 1. — The compounds of *δάκρυ* inflect only the accus. sing. according to the third declension; as *ἀδάκρυς*, *-υ*, *tearless*; acc. *ἀδάκρυν*, *-υ*. The other cases are supplied by *ἀδάκρυτος*, *-ον*, of the second declension.

*Πλέως*, *full*, is thus declined: S. nom. *πλέως*, *πλέα*, *πλέων*; gen. *πλέω*, *πλέας*, *πλέω*, etc. P. nom. *πλέωρ*, *πλέαι*, *πλέα*, etc. — Its compounds are commonly of two endings only; as, *ὅ*, *ἢ* *ἀνάπλεως*, *τὸ ἀνάπλεων*, *filled up*.

NOTE 2. — *Σῶς* (contr. from *σάος*), *safe*, occurs only in the nominative and accusative.

Sing. nom. *σῶς* (m. f.), *σῶν* (n.); acc. *σῶν* (for all genders).

Plur. nom. *σῶς* (m. f.), *σῶα* (n.); acc. *σῶς* (m. f.), *σῶα* (n.).

The forms *τὸν σῶον*, *οἱ σῶοι*, *αἱ σῶαι*, and *τοὺς σῶον* are found also. But *σᾶ* (nom. fem. sing. and neut. pl.) very rarely occurs.

## ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.

§ 26. — Adjectives of one ending end variously and are for the most part of the third declension. They do not

occur in connection with neuter nouns, except sometimes in poetry in the genitive and dative, in which cases the neuter form is the same as that of the masculine and feminine. The following belong to this class:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| οὐ ή ἀγνώς, -ώτος, <i>unknown.</i>        | οὐ ή μάκαρ, -άρος, <i>happy.</i>    |
| οὐ ή αἰγίλιψ, -ίπος, <i>high.</i>         | οὐ ή πένης, -ήτος, <i>poor.</i>     |
| οὐ ή ἥλιξ, -ίκος, <i>of the same age.</i> | οὐ ή φυγάς, -άδος, <i>fugitive.</i> |
| οὐ ή ἄρπαξ, -άγος, <i>rapacious.</i>      | οὐ ή χερνής, -ήτος, <i>needy.</i>   |

### § 27.—~~X~~IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.~~X~~

	(Much.)		
S. N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
P. N.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
V.	πολλοῖ	πολλαῖ	πολλά
Dual.	Is not used.		

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES — *continued.*

		(Great.)	
S. N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
V.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα
P. N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
Dual.	μεγάλω μεγάλοιν	μεγάλα μεγάλαιν	μεγάλω μεγάλοιν

		(Gentle.)	
S. N.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον
G.	πράον	πραείᾶς	πράον
D.	πράῳ	πραείᾳ	πράῳ
A.	πράον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον
V.	πρᾶος (ε)	πραεῖα	πρᾶον
P. N.	πρᾶοι, -εῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
G.	πραέων	πραεῖῶν	πραέων
D.	πράοις, -έστι	πραείαις	πραέστι
A.	πράοντις, -εῖς	πραείᾶς	πραέα
V.	πρᾶοι, -εῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Dual.	πράῳ πράοιν	πραείᾳ πραείαιν	πράῳ πράοιν

 The adjective *πρᾶος* follows in several of its forms, and in the feminine throughout, those of the adjectives in *-νς*, *-εια*, *-ν*.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 28. — Adjectives are usually compared, in Greek, by adding *τερος* and *τατος* to the positive; as, *μάκαρ*, *happy*, *μακάρτερος*, *μακάρτατος*.

1. Adjectives in *os* drop *s*, and if the penult be short, change *o* into *ω*; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>κοῦφος</i> , <i>light</i> ,	<i>κουφό-τερος</i> ,	<i>κουφό-τατος</i> ,
<i>πικρός</i> , <i>bitter</i> ,	<i>πικρό-τερος</i> ,	<i>πικρό-τατος</i> ,
<i>ἰσχῦρός</i> , <i>strong</i> ,	<i>ἰσχῦρό-τερος</i> ,	<i>ἰσχῦρό-τατος</i> ,
<i>ἀξιός</i> , <i>worthy</i> ,	<i>ἀξιώ-τερος</i> ,	<i>ἀξιώ-τατος</i> ,
<i>σοφός</i> , <i>wise</i> ,	<i>σοφώ-τερος</i> ,	<i>σοφώ-τατος</i> ,
<i>ἐχῦρός</i> , <i>firm</i> ,	<i>ἐχυρώ-τερος</i> ,	<i>ἐχυρώ-τατος</i> .

NOTE 1. — Contracts in *oūs* from *όos*, add *τερος* and *τατος* to that ending; as, *ἀπλούs* (from *ἀπλόs*), *simple*, *ἀπλούσ-τερος*, *ἀπλούσ-τατος*: but contracts in *ous* from *εos*, change *ous* into *-έωτερος*, *-έωτατος* (contr. *-ώτερος*, *-ώτατος*); as, *πορφυρούs* (from *πορφύρεοs*), *purple*, *πορφυρ-ώτερος*, *πορφυρ-ώτατος*.

NOTE 2. — The adjectives *εῦδιos*, *calm*; *ἡσύχοs*, *still*; *ἰδιοs*, *peculiar*; *ἴσοs*, *equal*; *μέσοs*, *middle*; *δηθριοs*, *early*; *δψιοs*, *late*; *πρώιοs*, *early*; *γεραιόs*, *old*; *παλαιόs*, *ancient*; *περαιόs*, *across*; and *σχολαιόs*, *at leisure*, change the endings *os* and *aios* into *άτεροs*, *άτατοs*; as, *μέσοs*, *μεσ-άτεροs*, *μεσ-άτατοs*; — *γεραιόs*, *γερ-άτεροs*, *γερ-άτατοs*. — *Παλαιόs* and *σχολαιόs* have also the regular form.

NOTE 3. — The adjectives *ἄκρατοs*, *unmixed*; *έρρωμένοs*, *strong*; *ἄφθονοs*, *plentiful*, and *πτωνδαίοs*, *earnest*, change *os* into *es*; — *λάλοs*, *babbling*; *πτωχόs*, *poor*; and *όφογάγοs*, *dainty*, change *os* into *is*. Thus, *ἄκρατοs*, *άκρατ-έσ-τεροs*, etc.; *πτωχόs*, *πτωχ-ίσ-τεροs*, *πτωχ-ίσ-τατοs* (and *πτωχότατοs*).

2. Adjectives in *as*, *ηs*, and *υs*, add *τεροs* and *τατοs* to the neuter; as,

<i>μέλαs</i> , <i>black</i> ,	<i>μελάν-τεροs</i> ,	<i>μελάν-τατοs</i> ,
<i>σαφήs</i> , <i>clear</i> ,	<i>σαφέσ-τεροs</i> ,	<i>σαφέσ-τατοs</i> ,
<i>βραχύs</i> , <i>short</i> ,	<i>βραχύ-τεροs</i> ,	<i>βραχύ-τατοs</i> .

NOTE. — Adjectives in *ηs* (gen. *-ov*) and *ψευδήs* (*-έos*), *lying*, change *ηs* into *ιs*; as, *κλέπτηs* (gen. *-ov*), *thievish*, *κλεπτίσ-τεροs*, *κλεπτίσ-τατοs*. — But *ὑβριστή-ι-άv*, *insolent*, and *πένηs* (*-ηtos*), *poor*, have *ὑβριστέτεροs*, *πενέστεροs*, etc.

3. Adjectives in *εις* drop *ι*, and those in *ων* (-ονος) add *τερος* and *τατος* to the nominative plural; as,

<i>χαρίεις</i> , <i>graceful</i> ,	<i>χαριέσ-τερος</i> ,	<i>χαριέσ-τατος</i> ,
<i>σώφρων</i> , <i>prudent</i> ,	<i>σωφρονέσ-τερος</i> ,	<i>σωφρονέσ-τατος</i> .

4. Adjectives in *ξ* sometimes add *εσ*, sometimes *ισ*, to the stem; as,

<i>ἀφῆλιξ</i> , <i>elderly</i> ,	<i>ἀφηλικ-έσ-τερος</i> ,	<i>ἀφηλικ-έσ-τατος</i> ,
<i>ἄρπαξ</i> , <i>rapacious</i> ,	<i>άρπαγ-ίσ-τερος</i> ,	<i>άρπαγ-ίσ-τατος</i> .

§ 29.—A less common form of comparison is that in *ἴων*, *ιστος*. It includes especially the words *ἡδύς*, *ταχύς*, *αισχρός*, *ἐχθρός*, and *κυδρός* (poet.). These adjectives, instead of being compared by *τερος* and *τατος*, change the final syllables *vs* and *ρος* into *ἴων* (neut. *ιον*), gen. -*ίονος*, for the comparative, and *ιστος*, *η*, *ον*, for the superlative.

<i>ἡδύς</i> , <i>sweet</i> ,	<i>ἡδίων</i> ,	<i>ηδιστος</i> ,
<i>ταχύς</i> , <i>swift</i> ,	<i>θάττων</i> ,	<i>τάχιστος</i> ,
<i>αισχρός</i> , <i>base</i> ,	<i>αισχίων</i> ,	<i>αισχιστος</i> ,
<i>ἐχθρός</i> , <i>hostile</i> ,	<i>ἐχθίων</i> ,	<i>ἐχθιστος</i> .

NOTE 1.—The form in *τερος* and *τατος* but rarely occurs in these adjectives.—Θάττων (Att. for θάσσων) is generally used in place of *ταχιων*.—Οἰκτρός, *wretched*, has -*τερος*, -*τατος* (and *οἰκτιστος* in poetry).—The rest of the adjectives in *ων* are, in prose, generally compared by *τερος* and *τατος*.

NOTE 2.—Comparatives in *ιων* and *ιστος* frequently drop *ν* in the endings *ova*, *oves*, and *ovas*, and then contract *oa* into *ω*, *oes* and *oas* into *ous*. But the uncontracted forms also occur.

N.	ἐχθίων	ἐχθίων	ἐχθίον	πλείων	πλείων	πλεῖον
G.	ἐχθίονος	ἐχθίονος	ἐχθίονος	πλείονος	πλείονος	πλείονος
D.	ἐχθίονι	ἐχθίονι	ἐχθίονι	πλείονι	πλείονι	πλείονι
A.	ἐχθίω	ἐχθίω	ἐχθίον	πλείω	πλείω	πλεῖον
V.	ἐχθίον	ἐχθίον	ἐχθίον	πλείον	πλείον	πλεῖον
<hr/>						
N.	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίω	πλείους	πλείους	πλείω
G.	ἐχθίονων	ἐχθίονων	ἐχθίονων	πλείονων	πλείονων	πλείονων
D.	ἐχθίοσι(ν)	ἐχθίοσι(ν)	ἐχθίοσι(ν)	πλείοσι(ν)	πλείοσι(ν)	πλείοσι(ν)
A.	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίω	πλείους	πλείους	πλείω
V.	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίω	πλείους	πλείους	πλείω

## § 30.—IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>ἀγαθός, good,</i>	<i>ἀμείνων (n.-ov)</i>	<i>ἄριστος</i>
	<i>βελτίων</i>	<i>βέλτιστος</i>
	<i>κρείσσων (Att. ττ)</i>	<i>κράτιστος</i>
	<i>λώρων</i>	<i>λῶστος</i>
	<i>φέρτερος (poet.)</i>	<i>φέρτατος, φέριστος,</i>
<i>ἀλγεινός, painful,</i>	<i>ἀλγεινότερος</i>	<i>ἀλγεινότατος [(poet.)</i>
	<i>ἀλγίων</i>	<i>ἀλγιστος</i>
<i>κακός, bad,</i>	<i>κακίων</i>	<i>κάκιστος</i>
	<i>χείρων</i>	<i>χείριστος</i>
	<i>ησσων (Att. ττ)</i>	<i>ηκιστα, adv. minime</i>
<i>καλός, beautiful,</i>	<i>καλλίων</i>	<i>κάλλιστος</i>
<i>μακρός, long,</i>	<i>μακρότερος</i>	<i>μακρότατος</i>
	<i>μάσσων (poet.)</i>	<i>μήκιστος</i>
<i>μέγας, great,</i>	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μέγιστος</i>
<i>μικρός, small,</i>	<i>μικρότερος</i>	<i>μικρότατος</i>
	<i>ἐλάσσων (Att. ττ)</i>	<i>ἐλάχιστος</i>
<i>ὀλίγος, few,</i>	<i>μείων</i>	<i>ὀλίγιστος</i>
<i>πέπων, ripe,</i>	<i>πεπαιάτερος</i>	<i>πεπαιάτατος</i>
<i>πίων, fat,</i>	<i>πιότερος</i>	<i>πιότατος</i>
<i>πολύς, much,</i>	<i>πλείων ορ πλέων</i>	<i>πλεῖστος</i>
<i>ῥάδιος, easy,</i>	<i>ῥάων</i>	<i>ῥᾶστος</i>

NOTE 1.—*Φίλος, beloved*, has *φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος*, — *φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος*, and *φιλτερος* (poet.), *φιλτατος*.

NOTE 2.—Comparatives and superlatives are sometimes formed on adverbs and prepositions; as,

<i>ἄνω, above,</i>	<i>ἀνώτερος</i>	<i>ἀνώτατος</i>
<i>πρόσω, far,</i>	<i>προσώτερος</i>	<i>προσώτατος</i>
<i>ὑπέρ, above,</i>	<i>ὑπέρτερος</i>	<i>ὑπέρτατος</i>
<i>ὑπό, under,</i>	<i>ὑστερος</i>	<i>ὑστατος</i>

## NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

## § 31. — DECLENSION OF THE FIRST FOUR CARDINAL NUMBERS.

N.	<i>εἷς</i>	<i>μία</i>	<i>ἕν</i>	δύο and δύω δυοῖν δυοῖν, rarely δυστί(ν) δύο
G.	<i>ένός</i>	<i>μιᾶς</i>	<i>ένός</i>	
D.	<i>ένι</i>	<i>μιᾷ</i>	<i>ένι</i>	
A.	<i>ένα</i>	<i>μίαν</i>	<i>έν</i>	

N.	<i>τρεῖς</i>	<i>τρεῖς</i>	<i>τρία</i>
G.	<i>τριῶν</i>	<i>τριῶν</i>	<i>τριῶν</i>
D.	<i>τριστί(ν)</i>	<i>τριστί(ν)</i>	<i>τριστί(ν)</i>
A.	<i>τρεῖς</i>	<i>τρεῖς</i>	<i>τρία</i>

N.	<i>τέτταρες</i>	<i>τέτταρες</i>	<i>τέτταρα</i>
G.	<i>τεττάρων</i>	<i>τεττάρων</i>	<i>τεττάρων</i>
D.	<i>τέτταρσι(ν)</i>	<i>τέτταρσι(ν)</i>	<i>τέτταρσι(ν)</i>
A.	<i>τέτταρας</i>	<i>τέτταρας</i>	<i>τέτταρα</i>

CARDINALS.			ORDINALS.
1	<i>α'</i>	<i>εἷς, ονε</i>	<i>πρώτος, first</i>
2	<i>β'</i>	<i>δύο</i>	<i>δεύτερος, a, ον</i>
3	<i>γ'</i>	<i>τρεῖς</i>	<i>τρίτος, η, ον</i>
4	<i>δ'</i>	<i>τέσσαρες</i> (Att. <i>ττ</i> )	<i>τέταρτος, η, ον</i>
5	<i>ε'</i>	<i>πέντε</i>	<i>πέμπτος</i>
6	<i>ϛ'</i>	<i>ἕξ</i>	<i>ἕκτος</i>
7	<i>ζ'</i>	<i>έπτα</i>	<i>έβδομος</i>
8	<i>η'</i>	<i>δέκτω</i>	<i>δέκτος</i>
9	<i>θ'</i>	<i>έννεα</i>	<i>ένατος</i>
10	<i>ι'</i>	<i>δέκα</i>	<i>δέκατος</i>
11	<i>ια'</i>	<i>ένδεκα</i>	<i>ένδέκατος</i>
12	<i>ιβ'</i>	<i>δώδεκα</i>	<i>δωδέκατος</i>
13	<i>ιγ'</i>	<i>τρεῖς(τρία) καὶ δέκα</i>	<i>τρίτος καὶ δέκατος</i>
14	<i>ιδ'</i>	<i>τέσσαρες(α) καὶ δέκα</i>	<i>τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος</i>
15	<i>ιε'</i>	<i>πεντεκαΐδεκα</i>	<i>πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος</i>
16	<i>ις'</i>	<i>έκκαΐδεκα</i>	<i>έκτος καὶ δέκατος</i>
17	<i>ιζ'</i>	<i>έπτακαΐδεκα</i>	<i>έβδομος καὶ δέκατος</i>
18	<i>ιη'</i>	<i>δικτυκαΐδεκα</i>	<i>δέκτος καὶ δέκατος</i>

## CARDINALS.

19	<i>ιθ'</i>	ένηεακαιδεκα	ἕνατος καὶ δέκατος
20	<i>κ'</i>	εῦκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, η, ον
21	<i>κα'</i>	εῦκοσιν εῖς, μία, ἕν	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος
22	<i>κβ'</i>	εῦκοσι δύο	εἰκοστὸς δεύτερος
23	<i>κγ'</i>	εῦκοσι τρεῖς (τρία)	εἰκοστὸς τρίτος
30	<i>λ'</i>	τριάκοντα	τριακοστός
40	<i>μ'</i>	τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός
50	<i>ν'</i>	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός
60	<i>ξ'</i>	έξηκοντα	έξηκοστός
70	<i>ο'</i>	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός
80	<i>π'</i>	όγδοηκοντα	όγδοηκοστός
90	<i>ϙ'</i>	ένευηκοντα	ένευηκοστός
100	<i>ρ'</i>	έκατόν	έκατοστός, η, ον
200	<i>σ'</i>	διακόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός, η, ον
300	<i>τ'</i>	τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός
400	<i>υ'</i>	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός
500	<i>φ'</i>	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός
600	<i>χ'</i>	έξακόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός
700	<i>ψ'</i>	έπτακόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός
800	<i>ω'</i>	όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός
900	<i>ϙ'</i>	έννακόσιοι	έννακοσιοστός
1,000	<i>ᾳ'</i>	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός, η, ον
2,000	<i>β'</i>	δισχίλιοι	δισχιλιοστός, η, ον
3,000	<i>γ'</i>	τρισχίλιοι	τρισχιλιοστός
4,000	<i>δ'</i>	τετρακισχίλιοι	τετρακισχιλιοστός
5,000	<i>ε'</i>	πεντακισχίλιοι	πεντακισχιλιοστός
6,000	<i>ϛ'</i>	έξακισχίλιοι	έξακισχιλιοστός
7,000	<i>ζ'</i>	έπτακισχίλιοι	έπτακισχιλιοστός
8,000	<i>η'</i>	όκτακισχίλιοι	όκτακισχιλιοστός
9,000	<i>θ'</i>	έννακισχίλιοι	έννακισχιλιοστός
10,000	<i>ι'</i>	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, η, ον
20,000	<i>κ'</i>	δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός, η, ον
100,000	<i>ρ'</i>	δεκακισμύριοι	δεκακισμυριοστός
200,000	<i>σ'</i>	εἴκοσακισμύριοι	εἴκοσακισμυριοστός
1,000,000	<i>ιρ'</i>	έκατοντακισμύριοι	έκατοντακισμυριοστός
2,000,000	<i>κρ'</i>	διακοσιακισμύριοι	διακοσιακισμυριοστός

## ORDINALS.

NOTE 1.—*"Αμφω, both,* is declined like *δύο*. — Like *εἰς* are declined its compounds *οὐδεὶς* and *μηδεὶς*, *no one*.

N.	οὐδεὶς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν		οὐδένες	οὐδεμίαι	οὐδένα
G.	οὐδενὸς	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενὸς		οὐδένων	οὐδεμιῶν	οὐδένων
D.	οὐδενὶ	οὐδεμιῷ	οὐδενὶ		οὐδέσι(ν)	οὐδεμιᾷ(ν)	οὐδέσι(ν)
A.	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν		οὐδένας	οὐδεμίας	οὐδένα

NOTE 2.—In compound numerals (both cardinals and ordinals), the smaller number usually precedes with *καὶ*, or follows without *καὶ* and sometimes with *καὶ*.

Thus, 22, δύο καὶ εἴκοσι, or εἴκοσι δύο and εἴκοσι καὶ δύο  
435, πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ τετρακόσιοι, or τετρακόσιοι (καὶ) τριάκοντα (καὶ) πέντε.

Larger numbers are often expressed by means of the substantive *μυριάς* (-άδος) = 10,000; e.g.,

302,600 } ἑξακόσιοι καὶ δισχίλιοι καὶ τριάκοντα μυριάδες.  
30|2600 }

NOTE 3.—The two numbers before every ten (28, 29; 58, 59, etc.), are usu. expressed by means of the participle of *δεῖν*, *to want*, which agrees either with *ἐνός*, *μιᾶς*, *δυοῖν* in the genitive, or more commonly with the larger number; as,

49 men; πεντήκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντες (or δέοντος) ἄνδρες, undequinquaginta viri.

39 ships; τετταράκοντα μιᾶς δέονται (or δεούσης) νῆες, undquadraginta naves.

68 years; ἑβδομήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα (or δεόντοιν) ἔτη, duodeseptuaginta anni.

NOTE 4.—*Μύριοι*, with the accent on the first syllable, means *тын thousand*; with the accent on the penult (*μυρίοι*), *innumerable*.

## CHAPTER IV.

## PRONOUNS.

## § 32. — PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

S. N.	<i>ἐγώ, I</i>	<i>σύ, thou</i>	—
G.	<i>ἐμοῦ (μοῦ), of me</i>	<i>σοῦ, of thee</i>	<i>οὐ, of himself, etc.</i>
D.	<i>ἐμοί (μοί), to me</i>	<i>σοί, to thee</i>	<i>οῖ, to himself, etc.</i>
A.	<i>ἐμέ (μέ), me</i>	<i>σέ, thee</i>	<i>εῖ, himself, etc.</i>
P. N.	<i>ἡμεῖς, we</i>	<i>ὑμεῖς, ye</i>	<i>σφεῖς, n. σφέα, they</i>
G.	<i>ἡμῶν, of us</i>	<i>ὑμῶν, of you</i>	<i>σφῶν, of them</i>
D.	<i>ἡμῖν, to us</i>	<i>ὑμῖν, to you</i>	<i>σφίσι(ν), to them</i>
A.	<i>ἡμᾶς, us</i>	<i>ὑμᾶς, you</i>	<i>σφᾶς, n. σφέα, them</i>
Dual.	<i>νώ, we (us) both</i>	<i>σφώ, you both</i>	<i>σφωέ (acc.) them both</i>
	<i>νῷν, of (to) us both</i>	<i>σφῷν, of (to) you both</i>	<i>σφωῖν, of (to) them both</i>

NOTE.—The forms *μοῦ*, *μοί*, *μέ*; *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ*; *οῦ*, *οῖ*, *εῖ*; *σφίσι(ν)* and *σφωῖν*, are enclitic (see § 168). — The forms *σφέα* and *σφωέ* are poetic.

## § 33. — REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	( <i>Of myself, etc.</i> )	( <i>Of thyself, etc.</i> )	( <i>Of himself, etc.</i> )
S. G.	<i>ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς</i>	<i>σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς</i>	<i>έαυτοῦ, έαυτῆς</i>
D.	<i>ἐμαυτῷ, ἐμαυτῇ</i>	<i>σεαυτῷ, σεαυτῇ</i>	<i>έαυτῷ, έαυτῇ</i>
A.	<i>ἐμαυτόν, ἐμαυτήν</i>	<i>σεαυτόν, σεαυτήν</i>	<i>έαυτόν, έαυτήν, -ό</i>
P. G.	<i>ἡμῶν αὐτῶν</i>	<i>ὑμῶν αὐτῶν</i>	<i>έαυτῶν</i>
D.	<i>ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς</i>	<i>ὑμῖν, αὐτοῖς, -αῖς</i>	<i>έαυτοῖς, έαυταῖς</i>
A.	<i>ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς</i>	<i>ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς</i>	<i>έαυτούς, έαυτάς, -ά</i>

NOTE.—The forms *σεαυτοῦ*, etc. and *έαυτοῦ*, etc. are often shortened into *σαυτοῦ*, *αὐτοῦ*, throughout. — Instead of the plur. *έαυτῶν* (or *αὐτῶν*), etc., the forms (gen.) *σφῶν αὐτῶν*, (dat.) *σφίσιν αὐτοῖς* or *-αῖς*, (acc.) *σφᾶς αὐτούς* or *-άς* and *σφέα αὐτά*, are also used.

## § 34. — RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

(Of one another, etc.)

	Plural gen. ἀλλήλων
	dat. ἀλλήλοις, -αις, -οις
	acc. ἀλλήλους, -ας, -α
Dual	gen. ἀλλήλοιν, -αιν, -οιν
	dat. ἀλλήλοιν, -αιν, -οιν
	acc. ἀλλήλω, -α, -ω

## § 35. — POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

ἐμός, -ή, -όν, <i>my.</i>	ὑμέτερος, -α, -ον, <i>your.</i>
ἡμέτερος, -ᾶ, -ον, <i>our.</i>	ὅς, ḡ, ὅν, <i>his, her</i> (Epic).
σός, σή, σόν, <i>thy.</i>	σφέτερος, -ᾶ, -ον, <i>their.</i>

NOTE. — Instead of the Epic ὅς, ḡ, ὅν, the Attic prose uses the genitive ἑαυτοῦ, -ῆς.

## § 36. — DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

	(Ipse.)		
S. N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
P. N.	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
Dual.	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS — *continued.*

	(Hic.)		
S. N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
P. N.	οὗτοι	αὕται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
Dual.	τούτω τούτοιν	(ταύτα) ταύταιν	τούτω τούτοιν

NOTE 1. — Like *aút̄os* decline ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο, *ille*, and ἄλλος, -η, -ο, *alius*. — The demonstrative δδε, ὥδε, τόδε (*hic*, *haec*, *hoc*), is declined like the article ὁ, ἡ, τό, the syllable δε being merely added to its various forms.

Like οὐτος are declined τοσοῦτος, *tantus*; τοιοῦτος, *talis*, and τηλικοῦτος, *so great, so old*, with this difference, however, that the neuter of the nominative and accusative sing. ends both in *ov* and *o*, and that the initial *t* is dropped in all the forms of οὐτος beginning with that letter.

## Sing.

N. τοσοῦτος	τοσαύτη	τοσοῦτο(ν)
G. τοσούτου	τοσαύτης	τοσοῦτον
D. τοσούτῳ	τοσαύτῃ	τοσοῦτῳ
A. τοσούτον	τοσαύτην	τοσοῦτο(ν)

## Plur.

τοσοῦτοι	τοσαύται	τοσαύτα
τοσοῦτων	τοσαύτων	τοσαύτων
τοσοῦτοις	τοσαύταις	τοσαύτοις
τοσοῦτον	τοσαύτας	τοσαύτα

## Dual.

τοσούτω	τοσαύτα	τοσούτω	τοσοῦτοιν	τοσαύταιν	τοσαύτοιν
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NOTE 2. — Οὐτος is sometimes used as a vocative, in the sense of the Latin *heus tu*; e.g., οὐτος, τί βοᾶς; *heus tu! quid clamas?*

Ἄντρες, in the oblique cases, is used for the pronoun of the third person he, she, it; as, θαυμάζουεν αὐτόν, *we admire him*; ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς, *he told them*.

When preceded by the article (ὁ αὐτός, etc.), it has the meaning of *idem* “the same.” The article then usually coalesces with αὐτός into one word (§ 5), but in those cases only in which the article ends in a vowel. Thus αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός, ταύτη (usu. ταύτην) for τὸ αὐτό, αὐταί for αἱ αὐταί, ταύτα ἵνα τὰ αὐτά, etc.

The forms αὐτός, *ipse*; ταύτη, *huius*; and ταῦτα, *haec*, must be well distinguished from αὐτός, *idem*; ταύτη, *eidem*, and ταύτα, *eadem*.

## § 37. — THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	ὅς      ἦ      ὅ		οἵ      αἵ      ἄ
Gen.	οὗ      ἥς      οὗ	ῷ      ἄ      ῷ	ῶν      ᾧν      ὠν
Dat.	ῷ      ἥ      ῷ	οὖν      αὖν      οὖν	οἷς      αἷς      οἷς
Acc.	ὅν      ἥν      ὅ		οὕς      αὕς      ἄ

## § 38. — INDEFINITE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

	(Quidam.)		
S. N.	τίς	τίς	τὶ
G.	τινός (τοῦ)		
D.	τινί (τῷ)		
A.	τινά	τινά	τὶ
P. N.	τινές	τινές	τινά (ἄττα)
G.	τινῶν		
D.	τισί(ν)		
A.	τινás	τινás	τινά (ἄττα)
Dual.	τινέ		
	τινοῖν		

	(Quis? Quid?)		
S. N.	τίς ;	τίς ;	τὶ ;
G.	τίνος (τοῦ)		
D.	τίνι (τῷ)		
A.	τίνα	τίνα	τὶ
P. N.	τίνες	τίνες	τίνα
G.	τίνων		
D.	τίσι(ν)		
A.	τίνας	τίνας	τίνα
Dual.	τίνε		
	τίνοιν		

INDEFINITE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS—*continued.*

(Quicunque.)			
S. N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
G.	οὐτίνος	ἥστινος	οὐτίνος
D.	ῷτινι	ἥτινι	ῷτινι
A.	ὅντινα	ἥτινα	ὅ τι
P. N.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἄτινα
G.	ῶντινων		
D.	οἰστισι(ν)	αἰστισι(ν)	οἰστισι(ν)
A.	οὖτινας	ἄτινας	ἄτινα
Dual.	ώτινε	ἄτινε	ώτινε
	οὖτινοιν	αἶντινοιν	οὖτινοιν

NOTE 1.—The forms *τοῦ* and *τῷ* are of common occurrence in the Attic writers. *Ἄττα* usually stands with an adjective; as, *δεινὰ ἄττα*, *Ἐπερ̄ ἄττα*.—In like manner *ὅτου* is frequently used for *οὐτίνος*, *ὅτῳ* for *ῷτινι*, and *ἄττα* for *ἄτινα*.

NOTE 2.—To the indefinite pronouns belongs also the word *δεῖνα*, *a certain one, such a one* (whom one cannot or will not name). It is thus declined: nom. *ὁ ή τὸ δεῖνα*; gen. *τοῦ τῆς τοῦ δεῖνος*; dat. *τῷ τῇ τῷ δεῖνι*; acc. *τὸν τὴν τὸ δεῖνα*; — plur. *οἱ δεῖνες*, *τῶν δεῖνων*, *τοὺς δεῖνας*. No dative occurs. Sometimes, though rarely, *δεῖνα* is used indeclinably.

## § 39. — CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.
<i>πόσος</i> ; * { <i>όπόσος</i> , quantus ?	<i>ποσός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>όν</i> , aliquantus
<i>ποῖος</i> ; { <i>όποῖος</i> , qualis ?	<i>ποιός</i> , <i>ά</i> , <i>όν</i> , of a certain kind.
<i>πηλίκος</i> ; { <i>οπηλίκος</i> , how great or old ?	wanting.

\* The interrogatives beginning with *π* are used in *direct* questions; those beginning with *ο*, in *indirect*.

CORRELATIVE ADJECTIVES — *continued.*

Demonstrative.	Relative.
<i>τόσος, η, ον, tantus</i> <i>τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε</i> <i>τοσοῦτος, -άύτη, -οῦτο(ν)</i>	<i>ὅσος, η, ον, quantus</i>
<i>τοῖος, ᾖ, ον, talis</i> <i>τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε</i> <i>τοιοῦτος, -άύτη, -οῦτο(ν)</i>	<i>οῖος, ᾖ, ον, qualis</i>
<i>τηλίκος, so great, so old</i> <i>τηλικόςδε, -ήδε, -όνδε</i> <i>τηλικοῦτος, -άύτη, -οῦτο(ν)</i>	<i>ἡλίκος, η, ον, as great,</i> <i>as old</i>

## CHAPTER V.

## THE VERB.

## DIVISION OF VERBS.

§ 40.—There are two main classes of verbs: verbs in  $\omega$  and verbs in  $\mu\iota$ .

Verbs in  $\omega$  are divided, according to their characteristics, into *pure*, *mute*, and *liquid* verbs.

The characteristic of a verb is the letter going immediately before  $\omega$ .

PURE verbs are those whose characteristic is a vowel. They are either

Pure *contract*, whose characteristic is  $a$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or  $o$ ; or

Pure *uncontracted*, whose characteristic is  $\iota$  or  $\nu$ .

MUTE verbs are those whose characteristic is one of the nine mutes. They are subdivided into

P-mute verbs, whose characteristic is a p-mute or  $\pi\tau$ ;

K-mute verbs, whose characteristic is a k-mute or  $\sigma\sigma(\tau\tau)$ ;

T-mute verbs, whose characteristic is a t-mute or  $\zeta$ .

LIQUID verbs are those whose characteristic is one of the four liquids.

## MUTE.

PURE.	(P-mute.)	(K-mute.)	(T-mute.)	LIQUID.
$\alpha \quad \epsilon \quad o$	$\pi \quad \beta \quad \phi$ $\pi\tau$	$\kappa \quad \gamma \quad \chi$ $\sigma\sigma(\tau\tau)$	$\tau \quad \delta \quad \theta$ $\zeta$	$\lambda \quad \mu \quad \nu \quad \rho$
$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$	$\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$	$\pi\lambda\acute{e}\kappa\omega$	$\grave{\alpha}\nu\pi\tau\omega$	$\sigma\tau\acute{e}\lambda\lambda\omega$
$\phi\imath\lambda\acute{e}\omega$	$\tau\rho\acute{i}\beta\omega$	$\sigma\tau\acute{e}\gamma\omega$	$\psi\epsilon\nu\delta\omega$	$\delta\acute{e}\mu\omega$
$\delta\eta\lambda\acute{o}\omega$	$\gamma\rho\acute{a}\phi\omega$	$\beta\rho\acute{e}\chi\omega$	$\pi\epsilon i\theta\omega$	$\phi\alpha\acute{i}\nu\omega$
$\kappa\omega\lambda\acute{u}\omega$	$\tau\nu\pi\tau\omega$	$\tau\acute{a}\sigma\sigma\omega$	$\phi\rho\acute{a}\zeta\omega$	$\sigma\pi\epsilon i\rho\omega$

NOTE.—In the formation of the tenses, the characteristic  $\pi\tau$  is considered as a simple P-mute; the characteristic  $\sigma\sigma(\pi\tau)$ , generally as a simple K-mute, and the characteristic  $\zeta$ , generally as a simple T-mute.

### VOICES, TENSES.

§ 41.—The Greek language has three voices: the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices.

The Middle Voice expresses (1) an action which the subject performs on itself, the subject being both agent and object; e.g., *λούω*, *I wash* (another); *λούομας*, *I wash myself* (= I bathe);—(2) an action which the subject performs on an object belonging or nearly related to it; e.g., *ἐτύψατο τὴν κεφαλήν, τὸν παῖδα*, *he struck his (own) head, his (own) child* (*τύπτειν κεφαλήν, παῖδα*, etc., *to strike the head, the child of another*);—(3) an action which the subject does or causes to be done for itself, that is, for its own use and advantage; e.g., *ἔδουλώσατο τὴν νῆσον*, *he subjected the island to himself*; *θώρακα ἐποιήσατο*, *he caused a breastplate to be made for himself*.

§ 42.—The Tenses are six: the Present and Imperfect, the Future and Aorist, the Perfect and Pluperfect. They are divided into

Principal	and	Historical.
PRS. <i>γράφω</i> , <i>I write.</i>		IMP. <i>ἔγραφον</i> , <i>I was writing.</i>
PREF. <i>γέγραφα</i> , <i>I have written.</i>		PLP. <i>ἔγεγράφειν</i> , <i>I had written.</i>
FUT. <i>γράψω</i> , <i>I shall write.</i>		AOR. <i>ἔγραψα</i> , <i>I wrote.</i>

NOTE 1.—Some of the tenses (the Aorist act., mid., and pass.; the Perfect and Pluperfect act., and the Future pass.) admit of two forms, called the first and second Aorist, the first and second Perfect, etc.—Very few verbs have both forms, and, in general, those that admit of the first form do not admit of the second, and *vice versa*.

The Greek Aorist generally corresponds to the Latin historical Perfect and to such English forms as *I wrote*, *I came*, *I went*, *I gave*, *I begged*, and the like.

NOTE 2.—There is also a Future-Perfect in use, but for the most part in the middle voice only, more rarely in the passive.

## AUGMENT.

§ 42.—The Augment is prefixed to all the historical tenses, but in the indicative only.

There are two augments: the *syllabic* and the *temporal*. The *syllabic* belongs to verbs that begin with a consonant; the *temporal*, to verbs that begin with a vowel.

The syllabic augment is  $\epsilon$  prefixed to the verb-stem; as, λέγω, ἔ-λεγ-ον. If the verb begins with  $\rho$ , the  $\rho$  is doubled; as, ρίπτω, ἔρριπτον.

The temporal augment consists in lengthening the initial  $a\ \epsilon$  into  $\eta$ ,  $o$  into  $\omega$ ,  $ai$  into  $\gamma$ ,  $oi$  into  $\varphi$ ,  $au$  into  $\eta\nu$ , and  $i\ \check{v}$  into  $\bar{i}\ \bar{v}$ . Thus,

Ἐλπίζω	Impf. ἐλπίζον	Perf. ἐλπικα	Plpf. ἐλπίκειν
ὁμιλέω	“ ὠμίλουν	“ ὡμίληκα	“ ὡμιλήκειν
αἰτέω	“ ὢτουν	“ ὢτηκα	“ ὢτήκειν
αὐλέω	“ ὢνλουν	“ ὢνληκα	“ ὢνλήκειν
οἴκτιζω	“ φόκτιζον	“ φόκτικα	“ φόκτικειν
ἴκετεύω	“ ἴκέτευον	“ ἴκέτευκα	“ ἴκετεύκειν

NOTE 1.—The three verbs βούλομαι, *I will*; δύναμαι, *I can*, and μέλλω, *I intend, am about to*, often occur, in Attic writers, with  $\eta$  instead of  $\epsilon$ ; as, ὥμελλον and ἥμελλον, etc.

NOTE 2.—The following verbs change  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon i$ : ἔχω, *to have*, Impf. εῖχον; ἔάω, *to permit*; ἔστιάω, *to entertain*; ἔθιξω, *to accustom*; ἔλισσω, *to wind*; ἔλκω (and ἔλκύω), *to draw*; ἔρπω, ἔρπυξω, *to creep*; ἔπομαι, *to follow*, and ἔργάζομαι, *to work*.

NOTE 3.—Verbs beginning with  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\epsilon i$ ,  $\epsilon \nu$ , or  $o \nu$  have neither augment nor reduplication.—Εῦχομαι, *to pray*, however, has sometimes ηὐχόμην, and always perf. ηὐγματι. — Of εἰκάζω, *to liken*, the forms ὥκαζον, ὥκασα, and ὥκασμα sometimes occur in the Attic writers.

## REDUPLICATION.

§ 43.—Reduplication consists in repeating the first consonant of the verb-stem with  $\epsilon$ . It is prefixed to the perfect, future perfect, and the pluperfect; the latter, moreover, as an historical tense, takes the augment  $\epsilon$  before the reduplication.

Those verbs only admit the reduplication which begins with a simple consonant or with a mute and liquid; but verbs beginning with  $\rho$ , a double consonant ( $\psi \xi \zeta$ ), or two single consonants which are not mute and liquid, or with  $\gamma\nu$ ,  $\gamma\lambda$ , admit the simple augment only. Thus,

γράφω, <i>write</i> ,	Perf. γέ-γραφα	Plpf. ἐ-γέ-γράφειν
φιλέω, <i>love</i> ,	“ πε-φίληκα	“ ἐ-πε-φίλήκειν
βρίπτω, <i>throw</i> ,	“ ἔ-βρίψα	“ ἐ-βρίψειν
ζητέω, <i>seek</i> ,	“ ἐ-ζήτηκα	“ ἐ-ζητήκειν
πτύσσω, <i>fold</i> ,	“ ἔ-πτυχα	“ ἐ-πτύχειν
γλύφω, <i>carve</i> ,	“ ἔ-γλυφα	“ ἐ-γλύφειν

**NOTE 1.** — The reduplication, as well as the simple augment in verbs that are not susceptible of reduplication, remains through all the moods of the Perfect.

**NOTE 2.**—The augment  $\epsilon$  of the Pluperfect in the Attic dialect is often omitted, especially in compounds; e.g., *ἀναβεβήκει*, *καταλέλειπτο*, for *ἀνεβεβήκει*, *κατελέλειπτο*.

NOTE 3.—*Λέγω*, *to say*, has *λέλεγμα* (no Perf. act.); *διαλέγομαι*, *to converse*, has *διείλεγμα*. — *Συλλέγω*, *to collect*, has *συνείλοχα* and *συνείλεγμα*. — *Μέρουμαι*, *to obtain by lot*, has *εἴμαρται* and *εἴμαρτο*, *it is (was) fated*.

ATTIC REDUPLICATION.

§ 44. — The *Attic* reduplication consists in repeating the first two letters of verbs beginning with *a*, *ε*, *o*, before the temporal augment. These verbs are chiefly:

	Att.	Pf.	δδ-ωδα
ἀρέω, <i>plough</i> ,	"		ἀρ-ήρομαι
ἀλέω, <i>grind</i> ,	"		ἀλ-ήλεσμαι
ἐλέγχω, <i>convince</i> ,	"		ἐλ-ήλεγμαι
ἐλίσσω, <i>wind</i> ,	"		ἐλ-ήλιγμαι *
ἔγειρω, <i>wake</i> ,	"		ἔγ-ήγερμαι
ἐμέω, <i>vomit</i> ,	"		ἐμ-ήμεκα, -σμαι
ἐλαύνω, <i>drive</i> ,	"		ἐλ-ήλακα, -μαι
ἐρείδω, <i>prop</i> ,	"		ἐρ-ήρεικα, -σμαι
ἀλείφω, <i>anoint</i> ,	"		ἀλ-ήλιφα, -μμαι
δρύττω, <i>dig</i> ,	"		δρ-ώρυχα, -γμαι †
ἄγειρω, <i>collect</i> ,	"		ἄγ-ήγερκα, -μαι

\* Or *ελεγματ* (with the rough breathing); † and *ωρυγματ*.

## AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION IN COMPOSITION.

§ 45. — Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment between the preposition and the verb, and if the preposition ends in a vowel (*πρό* and *περί* excepted) the vowel is elided. *Πρό* with the augment *ε* frequently becomes *προν*.

<i>ἀποβάλλω</i>	Impf. <i>ἀπ-έβαλλον</i>	Prf. <i>ἀπο-βέβληκα</i>	Plpf. <i>ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>ἐκβάλλω</i>	" <i>ἐξ-έβαλλον</i>	" <i>ἐκ-βέβληκα</i>	" <i>ἐξ-εβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>προβάλλω</i>	" <i>προύβαλλον</i>	" <i>προ-βέβληκα</i>	" <i>προύβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>περιβάλλω</i>	" <i>περι-έβαλλον</i>	" <i>περι-βέβληκα</i>	" <i>περι-εβεβλήκειν</i>
<i>συρρίπτω</i>	" <i>συν-έρριπτον</i>	" <i>συν-έρριψα</i>	" <i>συν-ερρίψειν</i>

2. Verbs compounded with *δυς* take the augment in the middle when the verb begins with a vowel (but not *η* or *ω*) ; otherwise they take it at the beginning ; as,

<i>δυς-αρεστέω</i>	Impf. <i>δυς-ηρέστουν</i>	Perf. <i>δυς-ηρέστηκα</i>	Plpf. <i>δυς-ηρεστήκειν</i>
<i>δυς-τυχέω</i>	" <i>έ-δυς-τύχουν</i>	" <i>δε-δυς-τύχηκα</i>	" <i>έ-δε-δυς-τυχήκειν</i>

3. All other compounds take the augment at the beginning ; as,

<i>οἰκοδομέω</i>	Impf. <i>φκοδόμουν</i>	Perf. <i>φκοδόμηκα</i>	Plpf. <i>φκοδομήκειν</i>
<i>μυθολογέω</i>	" <i>έμυθολόγουν</i>	" <i>μεμυθολόγηκα</i>	" <i>έμεμυθολογήκειν</i>

NOTE 1.— A few verbs take the augment and reduplication both at the beginning and in the middle ; as,

<i>ἀνορθώω, raise up,</i>	<i>ἡνάρθουν</i>	<i>  παροινέω, riot,</i>	<i>ἐπαρφόνουν</i>
<i>ἐνοχλέω, molest,</i>	<i>ἡνάχλουν</i>	<i>  ἀνέχομαι, endure,</i>	<i>ἡνειχόμην.</i>

Thus also : *διαιτάω* (from *διαιτα*), *to feed*, and *διακονέω* (from *διάκονος*), *to serve* ; Perf. *δεδιήτηκα*, *δεδιηκόνηκα* ; Impf. *έδιήτων* and *διήτων*, *έδιηκόνουν* and *διηκόνουν*.

NOTE 2.— A few verbs, compounded with prepositions, take the augment before the preposition ; as, *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *to clothe* ; *ἐπισταμαι*, *to know* ; *καθίζω*, *to set* ; *καθεύδω*, *to sleep*, and a few more ; Aor. *ἡμφίεσα*, Impf. *ἥπιστάμην*, *ἐκάθιξον*, etc.

NOTE 3. — The following verbs, though derived from substantives or adjectives, are treated as if they were compounded of a preposition and a simple verb:

*ἐγκωμιάζω, extol, ἐνεκωμίαζον  
ἐγχειρέω, attempt, ἐνεχείρουν  
ἐκκλησιάζω, converse, ἐξεκλησιάζον  
ἐνεδρεύω, plot, ἐνήδρευν*

*ἐπιθυμέω, desire, ἐπεθύμουν  
ἐπιτηδεύω, pursue, ἐπετήδευν  
κατηγορέω, accuse, κατηγόρουν  
προφητεύω, prophesy, προύφητευον*

NOTE 4. — A few verbs, derived from words already compounded, take the augment at the beginning; as, *ἐναντιοῦμαι* (from *ἐναντίος*), *to oppose*; *ἀντι-βολέω* (from *ἀντιβολή*), *to meet with*; *ἐμπεδώ* (from *ἔμπεδος*), *to establish*; — Impf. *ἡναντιούμην, ἡντιβόλουν* and Att. *ἡντεβόλησα, ἡμπέδουν* and *ἐνεπέδουν*.

§ 46. — The verb *εἰμί*, *to be*.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
PRESENT.						
S. 1.	<i>I am.</i> <i>εἰμι</i>	<i>I may be.</i> <i>ω</i>	<i>I might be.</i> <i>εἴην</i>	<i>be thou.</i> —	<i>to be.</i> <i>εἰναι</i>	<i>being.</i> <i>εἶνα</i>
2.	<i>εἰ</i>	<i>ης</i>	<i>εἴης</i>	<i>Ισθι</i>		<i>οὖσα</i>
3.	<i>ἐστι</i> ( <i>ν</i> )	<i>η</i>	<i>εἴη</i>	<i>ἔστω</i>		<i>δν</i>
D. 2.	<i>ἐστόν</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	<i>εἴητον</i>	<i>ἔστον</i>		G.
3.	<i>ἐστόν</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	<i>εἴητην</i>	<i>ἔστων</i>		<i>δντος</i> , etc.
P. 1.	<i>ἐσμέν</i>	<i>ῶμεν</i>	<i>εἴημεν</i>			
2.	<i>ἐστέ</i>	<i>ῆτε</i>	<i>εἴητε</i>	<i>ἔστε</i>		
3.	<i>εἰσι</i> ( <i>ν</i> )	<i>ῶσ·</i> ( <i>ν</i> )	<i>εἴησαν ορ εἰεν</i>	<i>ἔστωσαν</i>		
IMPERFECT.						
S. 1.	<i>I was.</i> <i>ἦν</i>					
2.	<i>ἦσθα</i> ( <i>ῆς</i> )					
3.	<i>ἦν</i>					
D. 2.	<i>ῆστον</i> ( <i>ῆτον</i> )					
3.	<i>ῆστην</i> ( <i>ῆτην</i> )					
P. 1.	<i>ῆμεν</i>					
2.	<i>ῆτε</i>					
3.	<i>ῆσαν</i>					
FUTURE.						
S. 1.	<i>I shall be.</i> <i>ἔσομαι</i>		<i>I would be.</i> <i>ἔσοιμην</i>		<i>ἔσεσθαι</i>	<i>ἔσθμενος,</i> <i>η, ον</i>
2.	<i>ἔσῃ ορ ἔσει</i>		<i>ἔσοιο</i>			
3.	<i>ἔσται</i>		<i>ἔσοιτο</i>			
D. 1.	<i>ἔσθμεθον</i>	—	<i>ἔσοιμεθον</i>	—		
2.	<i>ἔσεσθον</i>		<i>ἔσουσθον</i>			
3.	<i>ἔσεσθον</i>		<i>ἔσοισθην</i>			
P. 1.	<i>ἔσθμεθα</i>		<i>ἔσοιμεθα</i>			
2.	<i>ἔσεσθε</i>		<i>ἔσουσθε</i>			
3.	<i>ἔσονται</i>		<i>ἔσοιντο</i>			

NOTE.—The imperfect forms *ἦσθα*, *ῆστον*, and *ῆστην*, are preferred to the forms *ῆς*, *ῆτον*, and *ῆτην*. The form *ῆς* frequently occurs in later writers. The middle form *ῆμην* (instead of *ῆν*), *I was*, is very rare.

## § 47. — TABLE OF THE PERSONAL ENDINGS.

ACTIVE.						
	Indic.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
Present.	S. <i>ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>οιμι</i>		<i>ειν</i>	<i>ων, ουσα, ον</i> (G. <i>οντος</i> )
	<i>εις</i>	<i>ης</i>	<i>οις</i>	<i>ε</i>		
	<i>ει</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>οι</i>	<i>έτω</i>		
	D.					
	<i>ετον</i>	<i>ητον</i>	<i>οιτον</i>	<i>ετον</i>		
	<i>ετον</i>	<i>ητον</i>	<i>οίτην</i>	<i>έτων</i>		
	P. <i>ομεν</i>	<i>ωμεν</i>	<i>οιμεν</i>			
	<i>ετε</i>	<i>ητε</i>	<i>οιτε</i>	<i>ετε</i>		
	<i>ουσι(ν)</i>	<i>ωσι(ν)</i>	<i>οιεν</i>	<i>έτωσαν, Att. ἀντων</i>		
<i>Imperfect</i> : Sing. <i>ον</i> , <i>ες</i> , <i>ε(ν)</i> ; — Dual, <i>ετον</i> , <i>έτην</i> ; — Plur. <i>ομεν</i> , <i>ετε</i> , <i>ον</i> .						
Perfect.	S. <i>α</i>				<i>έναι</i>	<i>ώς, υῖα, ὁς</i> (G. <i>ότος</i> )
	<i>ας</i>					
	<i>ε(ν)</i>					
	D.					
	<i>ατον</i>	Like Pres.	Like Pres.	Like Pres.		
	<i>ατον</i>					
	P. <i>αμεν</i>					
	<i>ατε</i>					
	<i>ασι(ν)</i>					
<i>Pluperfect</i> : S. <i>ειν</i> , <i>εις</i> , <i>ει</i> ; — D. <i>ειτον</i> , <i>ειτην</i> ; — P. <i>ειμεν</i> , <i>ειτε</i> , <i>εσαν</i> .						
1 Aorist.	S. <i>α</i>		<i>αιμι</i>		<i>αι</i>	<i>ᾶς, ασα, ᾶν</i> (G. <i>αντος</i> )
	<i>ας</i>		<i>αις</i>	<i>ον</i>		
	<i>ε(ν)</i>		<i>αι</i>	<i>άτω</i>		
	D.					
	<i>ατον</i>	Like Pres.	<i>αιτον</i>	<i>ατον</i>		
	<i>άτην</i>		<i>αίτην</i>	<i>άτων</i>		
	P. <i>αμεν</i>		<i>αιμεν</i>			
	<i>ατε</i>		<i>αιτε</i>	<i>ατε</i>		
	<i>αν</i>		<i>αιεν</i>	<i>άτωσαν, Att. ἀντων</i>		
Future.						
	Like Pres.	—	Like Pres.	—	Like Pres.	Like Pres.

 The endings of the Passive Voice are the same as those of the Middle,

## TABLE OF THE PERSONAL ENDINGS.

## MIDDLE.

Indic.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
S. ομαι	ωμαι	οίμην		έσθαι	δμενος, η, ον
η	η	οιο	ον		
εται	ηται	οιτο	έσθω		
D. δμεθον	ώμεθον	οίμεθον			
εσθον	ησθον	οισθον	εσθον		
εσθον	ησθον	οισθην	έσθων		
P. δμεθα	ώμεθα	οίμεθα			
εσθε	ησθε	οισθε	εσθε		
ονται	ωνται	οιντο	έσθωσαν, Att. έσθων		

Imperfect : S. δμην, ου, ετο ; — D. δμεθον, εσθον, έσθην ; — P. δμεθα, εσθε, οντο.

S. μαι	μένος, η, ον ω	μένος, η, ον ελην		σθαι	μένος, η, ον
σαι			σο		
·ται			σθω		
D. μεθον			σθον		
σθον			σθων		
σθον					
P. μεθα			σθε		
σθε			σθωσαν, Att. σθων		
νται					

Pluperfect : S. μην, σο, το ; — D. μεθον, σθον, σθην ; — P. μεθα, σθε, ντο.

S. ἀμην		αιμην		ασθαι	άμενος, η, ον
ω		αιο	αι		
ατο		αιτο	άσθω		
D. ἀμεθον		αιμεθον			
ασθον	Like Pres.	αισθον	ασθον		
άσθην		αισθην	άσθων		
P. ἀμεθα		αιμεθα			
ασθε		αισθε	ασθε		
αντο		αιντο	άσθωσαν, Att. ασθων		

S. ομαι					
η οτ ει					
εται					
D. δμεθον	—	Like Pres.	—	Like Pres.	Like Pres.
εσθον					
εσθον					
P. δμεθα					
εσθε					
ονται					

the endings of the 1 Aorist excepted, for which see § 58.

## § 48.—CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB IN -Ω.

ACT-

Tenses.	Pers.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	λύ-ω, I loosen	λύ-ω, I may loosen
	2.	λύ-εις, thou loosenest	λύ-ης
	3.	λύ-ει, he, she, it loosens	λύ-η
	D. 1.		
	2.	λύ-ετον, ye two loosen	λύ-ητον
	3.	λύ-ετον, they two loosen	λύ-ητον
	P. 1.	λύ-ομεν, we loosen	λύ-ώμεν
	2.	λύ-ετε, ye loosen	λύ-ητε
	3.	λύ-οντι(ν), they loosen	λύ-ώσι(ν)
	S. 1.	ἐ-λύ-ον, I was loosening	
	2.	ἐ-λύ-ες	
	3.	ἐ-λύ-ε(ν)	
Imperfect.	D. 1.	ἐ-λύ-ετον	
	2.	ἐ-λύ-έτην	
	3.		
	P. 1.	ἐ-λύ-ομεν	
	2.	ἐ-λύ-ετε	
	3.	ἐ-λύ-ον	
	S. 1.	λε-λύκ-α, I have loosened	λε-λύκ-ω, I may have
	2.	λε-λύκ-ας	λε-λύκ-ης [loosened]
	3.	λε-λύκ-ε(ν)	λε-λύκ-η
	D. 1.	λε-λύκ-ατον	λε-λύκ-ήτον
	2.	λε-λύκ-ατον	λε-λύκ-ήτον
	P. 1.	λε-λύκ-αμεν	λε-λύκ-ώμεν
Perfect.	2.	λε-λύκ-ατε	λε-λύκ-ήτε
	3.	λε-λύκ-άσι(ν)	λε-λύκ-ώσι(ν)
	S. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-ειν, I had loosened	
	2.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-εις	
	3.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-ει	
	D. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-ειτον	
	2.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-είτην	
	3.		
	P. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-ειμεν	
	2.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-ειτε	
	3.	ἐ-λε-λύκ-εσαν	
	S. 1.	ἐ-λύσ-α, I loosened	λύσ-ω, I may loosen
Pluperfect.	2.	ἐ-λύσ-ας	λύσ-ης
	3.	ἐ-λύσ-ε(ν)	λύσ-η
	D. 1.		
	2.	ἐ-λύσ-ατον	λύσ-ήτον
	3.	ἐ-λύσ-άτην	λύσ-ήτον
	P. 1.	ἐ-λύσ-αμεν	λύσ-ώμεν
	2.	ἐ-λύσ-ατε	λύσ-ήτε
	3.	ἐ-λύσ-ασαν	λύσ-ώσι(ν)
	S. 1.	λύσ-α, I loosened	
	2.	λύσ-ας	
	3.	λύσ-ε(ν)	
Aorist.	D. 1.	ἐ-λύσ-ατον	λύσ-ήτον
	2.	ἐ-λύσ-άτην	λύσ-ήτον
	P. 1.	ἐ-λύσ-αμεν	λύσ-ώμεν
	2.	ἐ-λύσ-ατε	λύσ-ήτε
	3.	ἐ-λύσ-αν	λύσ-ώσι(ν)
	S. 1.	λύσ-ω, I shall loosen	
	2.	λύσ-εις	
	3.	λύσ-ει	
	D. 1.	λύσ-ετον	
	2.	λύσ-ετον	
	P. 1.	λύσ-όμεν	
Future.	2.	λύσ-ετε	
	3.	λύσ-όσι(ν)	
	S. 1.		
	2.		
	3.		
	D. 1.		
	2.		
	3.		
	P. 1.		
	2.		
	3.		

## CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB IN -Ω.

IVE.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
λύ-οιμι, <i>I might</i> λύ-οις [ <i>loosen</i> ] λύ-οι	λύ-ε, <i>loosen</i> λύ-έτω	λύ-ειν, <i>to</i> [ <i>loosen</i> ]	λύ-ων, <i>loosening</i> λύ-ονσα λύ-ον G. λύ-οντος, etc.
λύ-οιτον λυ-όιτην λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν	λύ-ετον λυ-έτων		
	λύ-ετε, λυ-έτωσαν, usu. λυ-όντων		
λε-λύκ-οιμι, <i>I might</i> λε-λύκ-οις [ <i>have l.</i> ] λε-λύκ-οι	λε-λύκ-ε, <i>loosen</i> λε-λύκ-έτω	λε-λύκ-έναι, <i>to</i> [ <i>have</i> [ <i>loosened</i> ]	λε-λυκ-ώς, <i>having</i> λε-λυκ-ύα [ <i>loose</i> ] λε-λυκ-ός G. λε-λυκ-ότος, etc.
λε-λύκ-οίτον λε-λυκ-όιτην λε-λύκ-οιμεν λε-λύκ-οιτε λε-λύκ-οιεν	λε-λύκ-ετον λε-λύκ-έτων		
	λε-λύκ-ετε, λε-λύκ-έτωσαν, usu. λε-λυκ-όντων		
λύσ-αιμι, <i>I might</i> λύσ-αις ορ-ειας [ <i>l.</i> ] λύσ-αι ορ -ειε(ν)	λύσ-ον, <i>loosen</i> λύσ-άτω	λύσ-αι, <i>to</i> [ <i>loosen</i> ]	λύσ-ᾶς, <i>having l.</i> λύσ-ασα λύσ-ᾶν G. λύσ-αντος, etc.
λύσ-αίτον λυσ-αίτην λύσ-αιμεν λύσ-αιτε λύσ-αιεν ορ -ειαν	λύσ-ατον λύσ-άτων		
	λύσ-ατε λυσ-άτωσαν, usu. λυσ-άντων		
λύσ-οιμι, <i>I would</i> λύσ-οις [ <i>loosen</i> ] λύσ-οι		λύσ-ειν, <i>to be</i> [ <i>about to</i> [ <i>loosen</i> ]	λύσ-ων, <i>being</i> λύσ-όνσα [ <i>about</i> λύσ-ον [ <i>to l.</i> G. λύσ-όντος
λύσ-οίτον λυσ-οίτην λύσ-οιμεν λύσ-οιτε λύσ-οιεν			

## § 49. — CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB IN -Ω.

MID-

Tenses.	Pers.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present.	S. 1.	λύ-ομαι, <i>I release by</i>	λύ-ωμαι, <i>I may ransom</i>
	2.	λύ-η [payment of ran-]	λύ-η
	3.	λύ-εται [som, <i>I ransom</i>	λύ-ηται
	D. 1.	λυ-όμεθον	λυ-ώμεθον
	2.	λύ-εσθον	λύ-ησθον
	3.	λύ-εσθον	λύ-ησθον
	P. 1.	λυ-όμεθα	λυ-ώμεθα
	2.	λύ-εσθε	λύ-ησθε
	3.	λύ-ονται	λύ-ωνται
	S. 1.	ἐ-λυ-όμην, <i>I was ran-</i>	
	2.	ἐ-λύ-ον	[soming]
	3.	ἐ-λύ-ετο	
Imperfect.	D. 1.	ἐ-λυ-όμεθον	
	2.	ἐ-λύ-εσθον	
	3.	ἐ-λυ-έσθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-λυ-όμεθα	
	2.	ἐ-λύ-εσθε	
	3.	ἐ-λύ-οντο	
	S. 1.	λέ-λυ-μαι, <i>I have ran-</i>	λε-λυ-μένος, <i>I may have</i>
	2.	λέ-λυ-σαι	ψ [somed]
	3.	λέ-λυ-ται	ῆς
	D. 1.	λε-λύ-μεθον	ῆ
	2.	λε-λυ-σθον	
	3.	λε-λυ-σθον	
Perfect.	P. 1.	λε-λύ-μεθα	
	2.	λε-λυ-σθε	
	3.	λε-λυ-νται	
	S. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην, <i>I had ran-</i>	
	2.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	[somed]
	3.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το	
	D. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθον	
	2.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	
	3.	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	
	2.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	
	3.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	
Pluperfect.	S. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην, <i>I had ransomed</i>	
	2.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	[somed]
	3.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το	
	D. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθον	
	2.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	
	3.	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	
	2.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	
	3.	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	
	S. 1.	ἐ-λυσ-άμην, <i>I ransomed</i>	λύσ-ωμαι, <i>I may ran-</i>
	2.	ἐ-λύσ-ω	λύσ-η [som]
	3.	ἐ-λύσ-ατο	λύσ-ηται
1 Aorist.	D. 1.	ἐ-λυσ-άμεθον	λυσ-ώμεθον
	2.	ἐ-λύσ-ασθον	λύσ-ησθον
	3.	ἐ-λυσ-άσθην	λύσ-ησθον
	P. 1.	ἐ-λυσ-άμεθα	λυσ-ώμεθα
	2.	ἐ-λύσ-ασθε	λύσ-ησθε
	3.	ἐ-λύσ-αντο	λύσ-ωνται
	S. 1.	λύσ-ομαι, <i>I shall ran-</i>	
	2.	λύσ-η ορ -ει	[som]
	3.	λύσ-εται	
	D. 1.	λυσ-όμεθον	
	2.	λύσ-εσθον	
	3.	λύσ-εσθον, etc.	
Future.	P. 1.		
	2.		
	3.		
Fut.-Perf.		λε-λύσ-ομαι, <i>I shall have ransomed.</i>	(Like Pres.)

## CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB IN -Ω.

D.L.E.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
λυ-οίμην, <i>I might</i> λύ-οιο [ransom λύ-οιτο λυ-οίμεθον λύ-οισθον λυ-οίσθην λυ-οίμεθα λύ-οισθε λύ-οιντο	λύ-ον, <i>rans.</i> λυ-έσθω  λύ-εσθον λυ-όσθων  λύ-εσθε λυ-έσθωσαν, <i>usu.</i> λυ-έσθων	λύ-εσθαι, <i>to</i> [ransom	λυ-όμενος, <i>ransom-</i> λυ-ομένη [ing λυ-όμενον
λε-λυ-μένος, <i>I might</i> είην <i>[have r.</i> είης είη	λε-λυ-σο, <i>rans.</i> λε-λύ-σθω  λε-λυ-σθον λε-λύ-σθων  λε-λυ-σθε λε-λύ-σθωσαν, <i>usu.</i> λε-λύ-σθων	λε-λύ-σθαι, <i>to</i> [have ran- somed	λε-λυ-μένος, <i>having</i> λε-λυ-μένη [ransomed λε-λυ-μένον
λυσ-αίμην, <i>I might</i> λύσ-αιο [ransom λύσ-αιτο λυσ-αίμεθον λύσ-αισθον λυσ-αίσθην λυσ-αίμεθα λύσ-αισθε λύσ-αιντο	λύσ-αι, <i>rans.</i> λυσ-άσθω  λύσ-ασθον λυσ-άσθων  λύσ-ασθε λυσ-άσθωσαν, <i>usu.</i> λυσ-άσθων	λύσ-ασθαι, <i>to</i> [ransom	λυσ-άμενος, <i>having</i> λυσ-αμένη [rans. λυσ-άμενον
λυσ-οίμην, <i>I would</i> λύσ-οιο [ransom λύσ-οιτο λυσ-οίμεθον λύσ-οισθον λυσ-οίσθην, etc.	—	λύσ-εσθαι, <i>to</i> [be about [to rans.	λυσ-όμενος, <i>being</i> λυσ-ομένη [about λυσδμενον [to r.
λε-λυσ-οίμην, etc.		λε-λύσ-εσθαι	λε-λυσ-όμενος

## § 50. — CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB IN Ω.

PAS.

Tenses.	Pers.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
1 Aorist.	S. 1.	ἐ-λύθ-ην, <i>I was loosened</i>	λυθ-ῶ, <i>I may be loosened</i>
	2.	ἐ-λύθ-ης	λυθ-ῆς
	3.	ἐ-λύθ-η	λυθ-ῆ
	D. 2.	ἐ-λύθ-ητον	λυθ-ῆτον
	3.	ἐ-λυθ-ῆτην	λυθ-ῆτον
	P. 1.	ἐ-λύθ-ῆμεν	λυθ-ῆμεν
	2.	ἐ-λύθ-ῆτε	λυθ-ῆτε
	3.	ἐ-λύθ-ῆσαν	λυθ-ῆσι(ν)
1 Future.	S. 1.	λυ-θήσ-ομαι, <i>I shall be l.</i>	
	2.	λυ-θήσ-η ορ ει	
	3.	λυ-θήσ-εται	
	D. 1.	λυ-θήσ-δμεθον	
	2.	λυ-θήσ-εσθον	
	3.	λυ-θήσ-εσθον	
	P. 1.	λυ-θήσ-δμεθα	
	2.	λυ-θήσ-εσθε	
	3.	λυ-θήσ-ενται	

The present, imperf., perfect, and pluperfect are the same as in the

## § 51. — REMARKS ON THE THREE VOICES.

1. The perfect imperative very rarely occurs, and for the most part in verbs only whose perfect has the meaning of the present.

The perfect subjunctive and optative is frequently expressed periphrastically by the perfect participle and the subjunctive or optative of *εἰναι*; as, λελυκὼς ὦ, *solverim*; λελυκὼς εἴην, *solvissem*.

In Attic the 1st pers. sing. of the pluperfect active sometimes ends in *η*, instead of *ειν*; the 3d pers. plur. is generally shortened into *εσαν*.

2. The aorist indic. denotes past time, and corresponds to such English forms as *I came*, *I went*, *I saw*, *I wrote*, and the like; but sometimes, in general propositions which express a fact borrowed from experience, the aorist indic. is rendered by the English present or by *is wont*, *is accustomed*, *with the infinitive*; e.g., *Time destroys* (or *is wont to destroy*) *beauty*; καλλος ὁ χρόνος ἀνήλωσεν.

The aorist imperative is always rendered by the present; the aorist subjunct., optative, and infinitive, by the present as well as by the past; the aorist partic., generally by the past.

The aorist subjunctive, when used in subordinate clauses introduced by *ἔστιν*, *ὅταν*, *ἐπειδάν*, *πρὶν ἄν*, etc., corresponds to the Latin future-perfect.

## CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB IN -Ω.

SIVE.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
λυθ-είην, <i>I might be</i> λυθ-είης [ <i>loosened</i> ] λυθ-είη λυθ-είητον λυθ-είητην λυθ-είημεν λυθ-είητε λυθ-είεν	λύθ-ητι, <i>be loosened</i> λυθ-ητω λύθ-ητον λυθ-ητων λύθ-ητε λυθ-ητάσαν	λυθ-ηναι, <i>to be</i> [ <i>loosened</i> ]	λυθ-εις, <i>being</i> λυθ-εισα [ <i>loosened</i> ] λυθ-έν G. λυθ-έντος, etc.
λυ-θησ-σιμην, <i>I should</i> λυ-θησ-σιο [ <i>be loosened</i> ] λυ-θησ-σιτο λυ-θησ-σιμεθον λυ-θησ-σισθον λυ-θησ-σισθον λυ-θησ-σιμεθα λυ-θησ-σισθε λυ-θησ-σιντο		λυ-θησ-εσθαι	λυ-θησ-σμενος λυ-θησ-σμένη λυ-θησ-σμενον

Middle ; but with a passive meaning: *I am (was, have been, etc.) loosened.*

## REMARKS ON THE THREE VOICES.

3. The forms *-ειας*, *-ειε(ν)*, and *-ειαν* of the aorist optative act are *Aeolic*. They are employed by the Attic writers in preference to the regular forms.

4. The endings of the 2d pers. sing. (mid. or pass.) in *-η*, *-ου*, and *-ω* arise from the primitive forms *-εσαι*, *-ησαι*, *-εσο*, and *-ασο*, the *σ* being dropped, and the remaining vowels contracted accordingly. Thus,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \epsilon\sigma\alpha i = \epsilon\alpha i = \eta & | \quad \epsilon\sigma o = \epsilon o = o u \\ \eta\sigma\alpha i = \eta\alpha i = \eta & \quad | \quad \alpha s o = a o = \omega \end{array}$$

5. The 2d pers. sing. of the present and future indic. mid. or pass. ends among the Attic writers both in *η* and *ει*. The form in *ει* regularly occurs in *βούλει*, *οἴει*, and *ὅψει* (from *βούλομαι*, *οἴομαι*, and fut. *ὅψομαι*); but subjunct. *βούλη*, *οἴη*.

6. In the dual and plural of the 1 aorist optative pass. the *η* is often dropped; as, *λυθείτον*, *λυθείτην*, *λυθείμεν*, *λυθείτε*, for *λυθείητον*, etc.

In the 1 aorist imperat. pass. (in *-ηθι*), not the first, but the second, aspirate is changed into its own kindred smooth; hence *λύθ-ητι*, not *λύτ-ηθι*.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

§ 52.—FIRST GENERAL REMARK.—Before entering upon the formation of the tenses, the pupil ought to commit to memory, and make himself master of, the personal endings of the tenses in general (§ 47), and of those in particular which he is about to form. In learning those endings, he will observe

- a) that in the indicative, the *principal* tenses make the dual in *ον*, *ον*; the *historical*, in *ον*, *ην*;
- b) that in the *subjunctive* all the tenses make the dual in *ον*, *ον*; in the *optative*, in *ον*, *ην*;
- c) that the Ο-sound of the third person singular, dual, and plural of any imperative is written with *ω*.

§ 53.—SECOND GENERAL REMARK.—In the formation of any of the tenses (the present and imperfect excepted),

*Pure* verbs lengthen the characteristics *α ε* into *η ο* into *ω*, and *ι ς* into *ι ν*;

*Mute* verbs undergo the euphonic changes (§ 65);

*Liquid* verbs shorten the present stem by dropping the second letter in *αι*, *ει*, *λλ*, and *μν*; as

Pres.-stem.	<i>φαιν-</i>	<i>σπειρ-</i>	<i>στελλ-</i>	<i>καμν-</i>
Short stem.	<i>φαν-</i>	<i>σπερ-</i>	<i>στελ-</i>	<i>καμ-</i>

 The present-stem is obtained by dropping the final *ω* or *ουαι* of the present.

## § 54.—PRESENT AND IMPERFECT.

The PRESENT.—Suffix the proper endings to the present stem.

The IMPERFECT act.—Suffix *ον* to the present-stem and prefix the augment; as, *λύω*, imperf. act. (pres.-stem *λυ-*) *ἐ-λύ-ον*.

The IMPERFECT mid. or pass.—Suffix *ομην* to the pres.-stem and prefix the augment; as *λύω*, imperf. m. or p. (pres.-stem *λυ-*) *ἐ-λύ-όμην*.

## § 55.—FUTURE AND AORIST.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.
Future-act.	$\omega$	—	$οιμι$
Future m. or p.	$ομαι$	—	$οίμην$

	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
Future-act.	—	$ειν$	$ων, ουσα, ον$
Future m. or p.	—	$εσθαι$	$όμενος, η, ον$

The FUTURE act.—Suffix the proper endings to the future-stem ; as,  $λύω$ , future act. (fut.-stem  $λύσ-$ )  $λύσ-ω$ .

The FUTURE mid.—Suffix the proper endings to the future-stem ; as,  $λύω$ , future mid. (fut.-stem.  $λύσ-$ )  $λύσ-ομαι$ .

The 1 FUTURE pass.—Add (the tense-sign)  $θησ-$  to the pres.-stem, and suffix the proper endings ; as,  $λύω$ , 1 future pass. (pres.-stem  $λυ-$  + tense-sign  $θησ- = λυ-θησ-$ )  $λυ-θήσ-ομαι$ .

NOTE 1.—The future-stem is obtained by adding (the tense-sign)  $σ$  to the pres.-stem ; as,  $λύω$ , fut.-stem ( $λυ + σ$ ) =  $λύσ-$  ;  $τιμάω$ , fut.-stem ( $τιμη + σ$ ) =  $τιμησ-$ .

By applying the euphonic changes in the case of mute verbs, it will be seen that

P-mute verbs make the fut.-stem always in  $\psi$  ;

K-mute verbs make the fut.-stem always in  $\xi$  ;

T-mute verbs make the fut.-stem always in  $σ$ .

Thus,  $γράφω$ , fut.-stem ( $γραφ + σ$ ) =  $γραψ-$  ;  $βρέχω$ , fut.-stem ( $βρεχ + σ$ ) =  $βρεξ-$  ;  $ψεύδω$ , fut.-stem ( $ψευδ + σ$ ) =  $ψευσ-$ .

Liquid verbs, in the future act. and mid., do not add the tense-sign  $σ$ , but simply shorten the stem (§ 53) and then suffix the proper endings. These endings are for liquid verbs, in the future act. and mid., the same as those of contracts in  $εω$  (§ 78), viz. :  $\hat{ω}$  for the future act. and  $οῦμαι$  for the future mid.

NOTE 2.—In the 1 future pass., liquid verbs change the stem-vowel  $ε$  of monosyllabic short stems into  $α$  ; but short stems of more than one syllable retain  $ε$ .

Pres.	Fut. act.	Fut. mid.	1 Fut. pass.
τιμά-ω,	τιμήσ-ω,	τιμήσ-ομαι,	τιμη-θήσ-ομαι.
φιλέ-ω,	φιλήσ-ω,	φιλήσ-ομαι,	φιλη-θήσ-ομαι.
δηλό-ω,	δηλώσ-ω,	δηλώσ-ομαι,	δηλω-θήσ-ομαι.
κωλύ-ω,	κωλυσ-ω,	κωλυσ-ομαι,	κωλύ-θήσ-ομαι.
γράφ-ω,	γράψ-ω,	γράψ-ομαι,	γραφ-θήσ-ομαι.
πλέκ-ω,	πλέξ-ω,	πλέξ-ομαι,	πλεχ-θήσ-ομαι.
πείθ-ω,	πείσ-ω,	πείσ-ομαι,	πεισ-θήσ-ομαι.
φράζ-ω,	φράσ-ω,	φράσ-ομαι,	φρασ-θήσ-ομαι.
τίλλ-ω,	τίλ-ώ,	τιλ-οῦμαι,	τιλ-θήσ-ομαι.
στέλλω,	στελ-ώ,	στελ-οῦμαι,	σταλ-θήσ-ομαι.
φαντ-ω,	φαν-ώ,	φαν-οῦμαι,	φαν-θήσ-ομαι.
ἱμερ-ω,	ἱμερ-ώ,	ἱμερ-οῦμαι,	ἱμερ-θήσ-ομαι.

## EXERCISE.

§ 56.—1. Form the future opt. and partic. act. of γράφω (suffix the proper endings [οιμι, ων] to the fut.-stem [γραψ-] = γράψ-οιμι, γράψ-ων), οἰκέω, φυλάττω, νικάω, ἔχθαιρω, σταυρόω, τίλλω, κάμπτω, βρέχω, ἀγαπάω, ἀνύτω, δνομάζω, φθείρω, παιδεύω, καλύπτω.

2. Form the future infin. and opt. mid. of διώκω (suffix the proper endings [εσθαι, οίμην] to the fut.-stem [διωξ-] = διώξ-εσθαι, διωξ-οίμην), ποιέω, πράττω, μισθόω, σκευάζω, κόπτω, πορεύω, σφάλλω, τύπτω, πνίγω, κάμνω, σπουδάζω, μολύνω, σιωπάω, κινέω.

3. Form the 1 future opt. and infin. pass. of λέγω (add the tense-sign θησ to the present-stem [λεγ-], apply the euphonic changes [λεγ-θησ = λεχ-θησ], and suffix the proper endings [οίμην, εσθαι] = λεχ-θησ-οίμην, λεχ-θήσ-εσθαι), τρίβω, φονεύω, νικάω, ἀγγέλλω, θαυμάζω, τάσσω, εὑφραίνω.

## ATTIC FUTURE.

§ 57.—The Attic Future occurs in the active and middle voices only. It consists in dropping σ in polysyllabic futures in -ᾰσω, -εσω, and ᾱσω, and then contracting the vowels thus brought into contact. Futures in -ἴσω retain

the *i*, but add the contracted endings, as if a real contraction had taken place. Thus,

*ἔλαύω*, *drive*, fut. *ἔλάσω*, Att. *ἔλῶ,-ᾶς,-ᾶ*, etc., like *τιμάω*.  
*τελέω*, *finish*, fut. *τελέσω*, Att. *τελῶ,-εῖς,-εῖ*, } like *φιλέω*.  
*κομίζω*, *carry*, fut. *κομίσω*, Att. *κομιῶ,-ιεῖς,-ιεῖ*, }

Thus in the middle: *κομιοῦμαι*, -*ιεῖ*, -*ιεῖται*, etc.; inf. *κομιεῖσθαι*. — The Attic Future is used only in the indic., infin., and partic., never in the optative. Thus, *τελῶ*, *τελεῖν*, *τελῶν*, but always *τελέσοιμι*. Exceptions are rare in the Attic dialect.

The verbs that admit of this form are the verbs *ἔλαύω*, *τελέω*, *κομίζω*, also *καλέω*, *to call*, and all verbs in -*ίζω*, whose characteristic is δ, very often *βιβάζω*, *to mount*, the verb *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *to clothe*, and all verbs in -*άννυμι*.

### § 58.—SYNOPSIS OF THE AORIST ENDINGS.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat
1 Aorist act.	<i>α</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>αιμι</i>
1 Aorist mid.	<i>άμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>αίμην</i>
1 Aorist pass.	<i>ην</i>	<i>ῶ</i>	<i>είην</i>
	<i>ης</i>	<i>ῆς</i>	<i>είης</i>
	<i>η</i>	<i>ῆ</i>	<i>είη</i>
	<i>ητον</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	<i>είητον</i>
	<i>ητην</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	<i>ειήτην</i>
	<i>ημεν</i>	<i>ῶμεν</i>	<i>είημεν</i>
	<i>ητε</i>	<i>ῆτε</i>	<i>είητε</i>
	<i>ησαν</i>	<i>ῶσι(r)</i>	<i>είεν</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE AORIST ENDINGS, — *continued.*

	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
1 Aorist act.	<i>ον, ἀτω</i>	<i>αι</i>	<i>ἀς, ασα, ἄν</i>
1 Aorist mid.	<i>αι, ἀσθω</i>	<i>ασθαι</i>	<i>άμενος, η, ον</i>
1 Aorist pass.	<i>ηθι ἡτω ητον ἡτων  ητε ἡτωσαν</i>	<i>ῆναι</i>	<i>εἰς, εῖσα, ἐν Gen. ἐντος, etc.</i>

The 1 AORIST act. — Suffix the proper endings to the fut.-stem and prefix the augment in the indicative. Thus, *λύω*, 1 aorist act. (fut.-stem *λῦσ-*) *ἐ-λύσ-α.*

The 1 AORIST mid. — Suffix the proper endings to the fut.-stem and prefix the augment in the indicative. Thus, *λύω*, 1 aorist mid. (fut.-stem *λῦσ.*) *ἐ-λύσ-άμην.*

The 1 AORIST pass. — Add (the tense-sign) *θ* to the present-stem, suffix the proper endings, and prefix the augment in the indicative. Thus, *λύω*, 1 aorist pass. *ἐ-λύ-θ-ην.*

NOTE. — In the 1 aorist act. and mid., *liquid* verbs lengthen *α* of the short stem into *η*, *ε* into *ει*, *ι* *υ* into *ι* *υ*; in the 1 aorist pass., they change i of monosyllabic short stems into *α*.

Pres.	1 Aor. act.	1 Aor. mid.	1 Aor. pass.
<i>τιμά-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-τιμησ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-τιμησ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-τιμή-θ-ην.</i>
<i>φιλέ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-φιλησ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-φιλησ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-φιλή-θ-ην.</i>
<i>δηλό-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-δήλωσ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-δηλωσ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-δηλώ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>κωλύ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-κώλυσ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-κώλυσ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-κωλύ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>τρίβ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-τριψ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-τριψ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-τρίψ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>λέγ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-λεξ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-λεξ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-λέχ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>πειθ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-πεισ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-πεισ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-πεισ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>φράζ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-φρασ-α</i>	<i>ἐ-φρασ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-φράσ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>τιλλ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-τιλ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-τιλ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-τιλ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>φαίν-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-φην-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-φην-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-φάν-θ-ην.</i>
<i>στιλλ-ω,</i>	<i>ἐ-στειλ-α,</i>	<i>ἐ-στειλ-άμην,</i>	<i>ἐ-στάλ-θ-ην.</i>
<i>ἄγγελλ-ω,</i>	<i>ῆγγειλ-α,</i>	<i>ῆγγειλ-άμην,</i>	<i>ῆγγέλ-θ-ην.</i>

## EXERCISE.

§ 59.—1. Form the 1 aorist ind., imper., and partic. act. of ὁρύττω (suffix the proper endings [*a*, *ov*, *as*] to the fut.-stem [*όρυξ-*, according to § 40, NOTE], and prefix the augment in the indicative = ὥρυξ-*a*, ὥρυξ-*ov*, ὥρυξ-*as*), ἀναγκάζω, σφάλλω, αἰτέω, τέλλω, ἐλεέω, καθαιρώ, οἴκεω, ἀνύτω, ὅμοιόω, λέγω.

2. Form the 1 aorist opt., inf., and imper. mid. of ἄρχω (suffix the proper endings [*αίμην*, *ασθαι*, *αι*] to the fut.-stem [*ἀρξ-*], = *ἀρξ-αίμην*, *ἀρξ-ασθαι*, *ἀρξ-αι*), ὄρμάω, ἀνύτω, καλύπτω, ποιέω, μερίζω, ἀξιόω, τέλλω, τρέπω, ψηφίζω, διαλέγομαι, σπένδω, νικάω, τύπτω, στεφανόω, πράττω, τίλλω.

3. Form the 1 aorist ind., infin., and part. pass. of κόπτω (add the tense-sign  $\theta$  to the pres.-stem complying with § 40, NOTE [*κοπτ* +  $\theta$  = *κοφθ-*]), then suffix the proper endings [*ην*, *ηναι*, *εις*], and prefix the augment in the indic., = ἐ-κόφθ-ην, *κοφθ-ηναι*, *κοφθ-εις*), ταράσσω, ἀγαπάω, ἴμείρω, ὄπλιζω, τίλλω, κινέω.

## § 60.—PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, FUT.-PERFECT.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.
Perfect act.	<i>a</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>οιμι</i>
Perf. m. or p.	<i>μαι</i>	<i>μένος ὁ</i>	<i>μένος εῖην</i>
Fut.-Perfect	<i>ομαι</i>	—	<i>οίμην</i>

	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
Perfect act.	<i>ε, ετω</i>	<i>έναι</i>	<i>ώς, υῖα, ός</i>
Perf. m. or p.	<i>σο, σθω</i>	<i>σθαι</i>	<i>μένος, η, ον</i>
Fut.-Perfect	—	<i>εσθαι</i>	<i>όμενος, η, ον</i>

The PERFECT active. — Add (the tense-sign) *κ* to the pres.-stem, suffix the proper endings, and prefix the reduplication. Thus, *λύω*, perfect act. *λέλυκ-α*.

NOTE 1.—P- and K-mute verbs do not add the tense-sign  $\kappa$ , but simply aspirate the characteristic and then suffix the proper endings. — T-mute verbs, on the contrary, throw out the T-mute and replace it by  $\kappa$ .

NOTE 2.—Liquid verbs add the tense-sign  $\kappa$  to the *short* stem (§ 53). They, moreover, in the perfect both active and middle or passive, change the stem-vowel  $\epsilon$  of *monosyllabic* short stems into  $\alpha$ .

The PERFECT mid. or pass. — Suffix the proper endings to the pres.-stem (in liquid verbs to the *short* stem) and prefix the reduplication; as,  $\lambda\acute{\nu}\omega$ , perfect mid. or pass.  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\nu\mu\alpha i$ .

The FUT.-PERFECT. — Suffix the proper endings to the future-stem and prefix the reduplication. Thus,  $\lambda\acute{\nu}\omega$ , future-perfect  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\nu\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .

Present.	Perfect act.	Perf. m. or p.	Fut.-Perf.
$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}\cdot\omega$ ,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\imath\mu\eta\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\imath\mu\eta\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\phi\imath\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\cdot\omega$ ,	$\pi\epsilon\phi\imath\lambda\eta\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\pi\epsilon\phi\imath\lambda\eta\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\pi\epsilon\phi\imath\lambda\eta\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\delta\eta\lambda\acute{o}\cdot\omega$ ,	$\delta\epsilon\delta\eta\lambda\omega\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\delta\epsilon\delta\eta\lambda\omega\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\delta\epsilon\delta\eta\lambda\omega\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\kappa\omega\lambda\acute{u}\cdot\omega$ ,	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\lambda}\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\lambda}\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\lambda}\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\tau\pi\acute{\beta}\cdot\omega$ ,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\iota\phi\cdot a$ ,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\iota\mu\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\pi\acute{\gamma}\phi\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\pi\lambda\acute{e}\kappa\cdot\omega$ ,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\cdot a$ ,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\cdot\omega$ ,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\phi\acute{\rho}\acute{\zeta}\cdot\omega$ ,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	$\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\cdot\mu\alpha i$ .
$\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\cdot\omega$ ,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	wanting.
$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\cdot\omega$ ,	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	
$\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\cdot\omega$ ,	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	
$\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\acute{\rho}\cdot\omega$ ,	$\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\acute{\rho}\kappa\cdot a$ ,	$\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\acute{\rho}\cdot\mu\alpha i$ ,	

§ 61. NOTE. — The fut.-perfect is used almost exclusively in the middle voice and is of rare occurrence. It is wanting in liquid verbs and generally also in those pure and mute verbs which have the temporal augment.

The fut.-perfect is used in principal sentences only, and in such subordinate clauses as are introduced by the conjunctions  $\delta\tau i$  and  $\dot{\omega}s$  (*that*). In other subordinate clauses it is supplied by the aorist subjunctive with a conjunction compounded of  $\delta\tau$ , as  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ,  $\delta\tau\alpha\tau$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , etc. — In the active voice it is sometimes expressed by the perfect partic. act. with the future of  $\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{l}$ ; as,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\nu\kappa\acute{\omega}s$   $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\mu\alpha i$ , *solvero*;  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}\kappa\acute{\omega}\tau\acute{\epsilon}s$   $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\mu}\epsilon\theta\alpha$ , *cognoverimus*.

§ 62.—The PLUPERFECT. Suffix *ειν* for the active, and *μην* for the mid. or pass. to the perfect-stem and prefix the augment. Thus, *λύω*, plpf. act. (perf.-stem *λε-λυκ-*) ἐ-λελύκ-*ειν*; plpf. m. or p. (perf.-stem *λε-λυ*) ἐ-λελύ-*μην*.

### Exercise.

§ 63.—1. Form the perfect infin. and part. act. of *διώκω* (aspirate the characteristic, suffix the proper endings [*έναι*, *ώς*] and prefix the reduplication, = δε-διωχ-έναι, δε-διωχ-ώς), *οἴκεω*, *ρίπτω*, *φυτεύω*, *σύρω*, *ἀγαπάω*, *γράφω*, *αἰτέω*, *χαράττω*, *σφάλλω*, *σπείρω*, *χωρέω*, *ψεύδω*, *αἴρω*, *παρασκευάζω*, *ἀγγέλλω*, *μισθόω*, *καλύπτω*, *ποικίλλω*.

2. Form the perfect imper., infin., and part. m. or p. of *γράφω* (suffix the proper endings [*σο*, *σθαι*, *μένος*] to the present-stem, apply the euphonic changes, and prefix the reduplication, = γέ-γραψο, γε-γράφ-θαι, γε-γραμ-μένος), *παιδεύω*, *βρέχω*, *σταυρόω*, *ἄπτω*, *ψεύδω*, *όμολογέω*, *θλίβω*, *αἰτέω*, *χωρίζω*, *τέλλω*, *σκώπτω*, *ἀνύτω*, *έρωτάω*, *πράττω*, *θαυμάζω*.

### Analyse and parse :

§ 64.—1. "Ηρκω, χρίσοιο, ἀνυσθῆς.—2. Δεδώρησαι, ἐλέησον, παρώκισο.—3. 'Ριφθέν, σύρασι, φήνωμεν.—4. 'Επιφῆναν, ἐπέφηναν, ἡξίωσας.—5. 'Ηιτήσω, σπείρω, ἐσπείρω.—6. Κεκινήμεθα, σταυρωθῆναι, πεφύλαξο.—7. Θηνασῶν, ἐξητηκυιῶν, ώπλισθης.—8. 'Ημμένω, ἐμμείνω, χρίσον.—9. "Ηρω, ἥτησο, ὑπομεῖναν.—10. 'Οπλισθέν, ἀφωμοιώκω, ἡξαι.—11. Δείρω, νείμασθαι, ἄρασι.—12. 'Ηξιώσθων, ὕκειλαν, ώνομάκοι.

### EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 65.—The following are the principal euphonic changes which mute verbs have to undergo in the formation of the tenses, especially the perfect and pluperfect mid. or pass.

1. A P-mute with *σ* makes *ψ*, a K-mute with *σ* makes *ξ*, a T-mute before *σ* is dropped.

2. A P-mute before  $\mu$  changes to  $\mu$ , before  $\tau$  to  $\pi$ , before  $\theta$  to  $\phi$ .  
A K-mute before  $\mu$  changes to  $\gamma$ , before  $\tau$  to  $\kappa$ , before  $\theta$  to  $\chi$ .
- A T-mute before  $\mu$  changes to  $\sigma$ , before  $\tau$  and  $\theta$  likewise to  $\sigma$ .
3. The letter  $\sigma$  between two consonants, in both mute and liquid verbs, is dropped.
4. The 3d pers. plur. of the perfect and pluperfect indic. mid. or pass., of both mute and liquid verbs, is expressed periphrastically by the plural of the perfect participle m. or  $\nu$  ( $\mu\acute{e}vou\iota$ ,  $a\iota$ ,  $a$ ) with  $\epsilon i\sigma i$  or  $\eta\sigma av$ , accordingly.

## § 66.—PARADIGMS,

Exhibiting the euphonic changes and serving as models for the inflection of mute verbs in the perfect and pluperfect mid. or pass.

	P-mute.	K-mute.	T-mute.
PERFECT.			
Ind.	( $\tau\rho\iota\beta\omega$ ) S. $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma$ ) $\psi\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\tau$ ) $\pi\tau\alpha\iota$ D. $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{l}$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\theta\sigma\nu$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\sigma\nu$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\sigma\nu$ P. $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{l}$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\theta\alpha$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$ $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$	( $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ) $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma$ ) $\xi\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\tau$ ) $\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\theta\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\sigma\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\sigma\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\theta\alpha$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\epsilon$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$ $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$	( $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$ ) $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma$ ) $\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\tau$ ) $\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\theta\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\sigma\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\sigma\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\theta\alpha$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\epsilon$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$ $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$
Imp.	S. $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma$ ) $\psi\sigma$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{l}$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\omega$ D. $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\sigma\nu$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{l}$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\omega\nu$ P. $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{l}$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ (or $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{l}\text{-}\phi\theta\omega\nu$ )	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma$ ) $\xi\sigma$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\omega$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\sigma\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\omega\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ (or $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\theta\omega\nu$ )	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma$ ) $\sigma\sigma$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\omega$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\sigma\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\nu$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ (or $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ )
Inf.	$\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{l}$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\omega\sigma$	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\omega\sigma$	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\omega\sigma$
Prt.	$\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$
PLUPERFECT.			
Ind.	S. $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma$ ) $\psi\sigma$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\tau$ ) $\pi\tau\sigma$ D. $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\theta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\eta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ P. $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\theta\alpha$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\sigma\theta$ ) $\phi\theta\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota$ ( $\beta\mu$ ) $\mu\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$ $\eta\sigma\sigma\eta$	$\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma$ ) $\xi\sigma$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\tau$ ) $\kappa\tau\sigma$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\theta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\eta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\theta\alpha$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\sigma\theta$ ) $\chi\theta\epsilon$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\kappa\mu$ ) $\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$ $\eta\sigma\sigma\eta$	$\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma$ ) $\sigma\sigma$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\tau$ ) $\sigma\tau\sigma$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\theta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\theta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\theta\alpha$ $\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota$ ( $\theta\sigma\theta$ ) $\sigma\theta\epsilon$ $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ ( $\theta\mu$ ) $\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$ $\eta\sigma\sigma\eta$

NOTE.—Liquid verbs in  $-al\eta\omega$  and  $-\dot{\eta}\nu\omega$ , in the perfect and pluperfect mid. or pass. generally change  $\nu$  before  $\mu$  into  $\sigma$ . Thus  $\phi al\eta\omega$  (short stem  $\phi a\eta\cdot$ ),

S.	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi a\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	D.	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$	P.	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\mu\mu\theta\alpha$
	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi a\eta\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$		$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi\acute{a}\eta\text{-}\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$		$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi\acute{a}\eta\text{-}\theta\epsilon$
	$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi a\eta\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$		$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi\acute{a}\eta\text{-}\theta\sigma\eta\theta\sigma\eta$		$\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\mu\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$

Thus  $\lambda\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\dot{\eta}\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ , etc. (perf. m. or p.),  $\acute{e}\acute{e}\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{e}\acute{e}\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ , etc.). —  $\tau\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ , make rough, has  $-\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ , and  $-\mu\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ .

NOTE.—In the perfect and pluperf. m. or p., liquid verbs drop the  $\sigma$  in all the endings beginning with  $\sigma\theta$  (§ 65, 3); hence  $\delta\acute{e}\delta\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ , imper.  $\delta\acute{e}\delta\mu\mu\theta\omega$ , infin.  $\delta\acute{e}\delta\mu\mu\theta\alpha$ , for  $\delta\acute{e}\delta\mu\mu\theta\sigma\eta\sigma\eta$ , etc.

## § 67. — SYNOPSIS

OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE VERBS *λύω*, *τρίβω*,  
*διώκω*, *πειθω*, AND *στέλλω*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Subjunc.	Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	λύω	λύω	λύοιμι	λῦε	λύειν	λύων
Imp.	ἐ-λυον					
Fut.	λύσω	—	λύσοιμι	—	λύσειν	λύσων
1 Aor.	ἐ-λυσα	λύσω	λύσαιμι	λύσον	λύσαι	λύσας
Perf.	λέ-λυκα	λε-λύκω	λε-λύκοιμι	λέ-λυκε	λε-λυκέναι	λε-λυκώς
Plpf.	ἔλελύκειν					
Pres.	τρίβω	τρίβω	τρίβοιμι	τρίβε	τρίβειν	τρίβων
Imp.	ἐ-τριβον					
Fut.	τρίψω	—	τρίψοιμι	—	τρίψειν	τρίψων
1 Aor.	ἐ-τριψα	τρίψω	τρίψαιμι	τρίψον	τρίψαι	τρίψας
Perf.	τέ-τριφα	τε-τρίφω	τε-τρίφοιμι	τέ-τριφε	τε-τριφέναι	τε-τριφώς
Plpf.	ἔτετριφειν					
Pres.	διώκω	διώκω	διώκοιμι	διώκε	διώκειν	διώκων
Imp.	ἐ-διώκον					
Fut.	διώξω	—	διώξοιμι	—	διώξειν	διώξων
1 Aor.	ἐ-διώξα	διώξω	διώξαιμι	διώξον	διώξαι	διώξας
Perf.	δε-διώχα	δε-διώχω	δε-διώχοιμι	δε-διώχε	δε-διωχέναι	δε-διωχώς
Plpf.	ἔδεδιώχειν					
Pres.	πειθω	πειθω	πειθοιμι	πεῖθε	πειθειν	πειθων
Imp.	ἐ-πειθον					
Fut.	πεισω	—	πεισοιμι	—	πεισειν	πεισων
1 Aor.	ἐ-πεισα	πεισω	πεισαιμι	πεῖσον	πεισαι	πεισας
Perf.	πέ-πεικα	πε-πεικω	πε-πεικοιμι	πέ-πεικε	πε-πεικέναι	πε-πεικώς
Plpf.	ἔπεπεικειν					
Pres.	στέλλω	στέλλω	στέλλοιμι	στέλλε	στέλλειν	στέλλων
Imp.	ἐ-στελλον					
Fut.	στελῶ	—	στελοῖμι	—	στελεῖν	στελῶν
1 Aor.	ἐ-στειλα	στειλω	στειλαιμι	στεῖλον	στειλαι	στειλᾶς
Perf.	ἐ-σταλκα	ἐ-στάλκω	ἐ-στάλκοιμι	ἐ-σταλκε	ἐ-σταλκέναι	ἐ-σταλκώς
Plpf.	ἐ-στάλκειν					

## MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres.	λύομαι	λύωμαι	λυσίμην	λύου	λύεσθαι	λυόμενος
Imp.	ἐ-λύσθην					
Fut.	λύσομαι	—	λυσοίμην	—	λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-λυσάμην	λύσωμαι	λυσαίμην	λύσαι	λύσασθαι	λυσάμενος
Perf.	λέ-λυμαι	λιλυμένος ὡ	λε-λυμένος	λέ-λυσο	λε-λύσθαι	λε-λυμένος
Plpf.	ἐλελύμην		εἶην			
F.-Pf.	λε-λύσομαι	—	λε-λυσοίμην	—	λε-λύσεσθαι	λε-λυσόμενος
Pres.	τρίβομαι	τρίβωμαι	τριβοίμην	τρίβου	τρίβεσθαι	τριβόμενος
Imp.	ἐ-τριβόμην					
Fut.	τρίψομαι	—	τριψοίμην	—	τρίψεσθαι	τριψόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-τριψάμην	τρίψωμαι	τριψαίμην	τρίψαι	τρίψασθαι	τριψάμενος
Perf.	τέ-τριμμαι	τε-τριμμένος	τε-τριμμένος	τέ-τριψο	τε-τρίφθαι	τε-τριμμένος
Plpf.	ἐτετρίμμην	ῳ	εἴην			
F.-Pf.	τε-τρίψομαι	—	τε-τριψοίμεν	—	τε-τρίψεσθαι	τε-τριψόμενος
Pres.	διώκομαι	διώκωμαι	διωκόμην	διώκου	διώκεσθαι	διωκόμενος
Imp.	ἐ-διωκόμην					
Fut.	διώξομαι	—	διωξοίμην	—	διώξεσθαι	διωξόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-διωξάμην	διώξωμαι	διωξαίμην	διώξαι	διώξασθαι	διωξάμενος
Perf.	δε-διωγμαι	δε-διωγμένος	δε-διωγμένος	δε-διώξο	δε-διώχθαι	δε-διωγμένος
Plpf.	ἐδεδιώγην	ῳ	εἴην			
F.-Pf.	δε-διώξομαι	—	δε-διωξοίμην	—	δε-διώξεσθαι	δεδιώξόμενος
Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθωμαι	πειθοίμην	πείθου	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imp.	ἐ-πειθόμην					
Fut.	πείσομαι	—	πεισοίμην	—	πείσεσθαι	πεισόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-πεισάμην	πείσωμαι	πεισαίμην	πείσαι	πεισασθαι	πεισάμενος
Perf.	τέ-πεισμαι	πε-πεισμένος	πε-πεισμένος	πέ-πεισο	πε-πείσθαι	πε-πεισμένος
Plpf.	ἐπεπεισμην	ῳ	εἴην			
F.-Pf.	πε-πείσομαι	—	πε-πεισοίμην	—	πε-πεισεσθαι	πε-πεισόμενος
Pres.	στέλλομαι	στέλλωμαι	στελλοίμην	στέλλου	στέλλεσθαι	στελλόμενος
Imp.	ἐ-στέλλόμην					
Fut.	στελούμαι	—	στελοίμην	—	στελεῖσθαι	στελούμενος
1 Aor.	έ-στειλάμην	στείλωμαι	στειλαίμην	στείλαι	στείλασθαι	στειλάμενος
Perf.	ἐ-σταλμαι	ἐ-σταλμένος	ἐ-σταλμένος	ἐ-σταλσο	ἐ-στάλθαι	ἐ-σταλμένος
Plpf.	ἐ-στάλμην	ῳ	εἴην			
F.-Pf.	—	wanting.		wanting.	wanting.	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

The Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect the same as in the Middle Voice.

	Indicative.	Subj.	Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.	Participle.
1 Fut.	λυθήσομαι	—	λυθησοίμην	—	λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-λύθην	λυθῶ	λυθείην	λύθητι	λυθῆναι	λυθεῖς
1 Fut.	τριφθήσομαι	—	τριφθησοίμην	—	τριφθήσεσθαι	τριφθησόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-τριφθην	τριφθῶ	τριφθείην	τριφθητι	τριφθῆναι	τριφθεῖς
1 Fut.	διωχθήσομαι	—	διωχθησοίμην	—	διωχθήσεσθαι	διωχθησόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-διώχθην	διωχθῶ	διωχθείην	διώχθητι	διωχθῆναι	διωχθεῖς
1 Fut.	πεισθήσομαι	—	πεισθησοίμην	—	πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθησόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-πεισθην	πεισθῶ	πεισθείην	πεισθητι	πεισθῆναι	πεισθεῖς
1 Fut.	σταλθήσομαι	—	σταλθησοίμην	—	σταλθήσεσθαι	σταλθησόμενος
1 Aor.	έ-σταλθην	σταλθῶ	σταλθείην	στάλθητι	σταλθῆναι	σταλθεῖς

## § 68. — A TABLE

Exhibiting the various tense-endings and the euphonic changes of mute verbs, in the indicative of the principal tenses, both active and middle or passive.

Classes.	Fut. a.	Perf. a.	1 Fut. p.	1 Aor. p.	Perf. m. or p.
Pure v.	-ω (pure) }	-σω	-κα	-θήσομαι	-θην -μαι *Imp. Inf. -σαι -σο -ται -σθω -σθαι
P. mute v.	-πω -βω -φω -πτω	-ψω	-φα	-φθήσομαι	-φθην -μμαι -ψαι -ψο -πται -φθω -φθαι
K. mute v.	-κω -γω -χω -σσω	-ξω	-χα	-χθήσομαι	-χθην -γμαι -ξαι -ξο -κται -χθω -χθαι
T. mute v.	-τω -δω -θω -ζω	-σω	-κα	-σθήσομαι	-σθην -σμαι -σαι -σο -σται -σθω -σθαι
Liquid v.	-λω -μω -νω -ρω	-ŵ	-κα	-θήσομαι	-θην -μαι -σαι -σο -ται -θω -θαι

## NOTES ON THE FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

## (Pure Verbs.)

§ 69.—1. Verbs in *-ᾶω*, with *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* before *a*, lengthen in the future, etc., the *ă* into *ā*; as, *ἔᾶω*, *permit*, *ἔᾶσω*, *εῖᾶσα*, *εῖᾶκα*, *εῖᾶμαι*, *εἰάθην*, etc. — Thus, *ἔστιάω*, *entertain*; *δράω*, *do*; *φωράω*, *detect*, etc., and also *ἀκροάομαι*, *hear* (fut. *ἀκροάσομαι*, aor. *ἡκροασάμην*).

But *χράομαι*, *use*; *τιτράω*, *bore*, and those in *-άω* with *o* or *v* before *a* (as *βοάω*, *shout*; *ἐγγυάω*, *pledge*, etc.), have *η*. Thus, *χρήσομαι*, *τρήσω*, *βοήσομαι*.

2. The following verbs in *-έω* take in some tenses *ε*, in others *η*:

*αἰνέω* (Att. *ἐπαινέω*), *praise*, pf. *ἥνημαι*; in all the other tenses *ε*.

*αἱρέω*, *take*, *ἥρεθην* (also *ἥρήθην*) and *αἱρεθήσομαι*: the rest with *η*.

*δέω*, *bind*, *δήσω*, *ἔδησα*, *ἔδησάμην*, *δεδήσομαι*; the rest with *ε*.

*ποθέω*, *desire*, *-ήσω*, *-ησα* (also *ποθέσομαι*, *ἐπόθεσα*), *πεπόθηκα*, *πεπόθημαι*, but always *ἐποθέσθην*.

*πονέω*, *work*, *-ήσω*, *-ησα* (but *-έσω*, *-εσα*, in the sense of *to suffer pain*); pf. *πεπόνηκα*, in both senses. The mid. and pass. have *η* throughout.

3. The following verbs take the diphthong *av* or *eu*, respectively:

*καίω*, *burn*, f. *καύσω*, 1 aor. *ἔκαυσα* (trans.), 2 aor. *ἔκάην* (intrans.).

*κλαίω*, *weep*, f. *κλαύσομαι*, or Dor. *-οῦμαι*, *ἔκλαυσα*, etc.

*θέω, run, f.* *θεύσομαι* or *-οῦμαι*. The rest from *τρέχω* (§ 95).

*νέω, swim, f.* *νεύσομαι* or *-οῦμαι*, *ἔνευσα, νένευκα*.

*πλέω, sail, f.* *πλεύσομαι* or *-οῦμαι*, *ἐπλευσα, πέπλευσα*; aor. p. *ἐπλεύσθην*.

*ρέω, flow, f.* *ρεύσομαι* *ἔρρευσα* (see § 95).

4. The following insert *σ* in the perfect and pluperfect mid. or pass., in the 1 aor. and 1 future pass. Those with *ᾳ* or *ε* in parenthesis retain that vowel throughout in the formation of the tenses:

<i>γελάω (ᾳ), laugh.</i>	<i>τελέω (ε), finish.</i>	<i>λεύω, stone.</i>
<i>θλάω (ᾳ), bruise.</i>	<i>ἀνύω, complete.</i>	<i>παίω, strike.</i>
<i>κλάω (ᾳ), break.</i>	<i>ἀρύω, draw water.</i>	<i>παλαίω, wrestle.</i>
<i>σπάω (ᾳ), draw.</i>	<i>ξύω, scrape.</i>	<i>πλέω (εν), sail.</i>
<i>χαλάω (ᾳ), loosen.</i>	<i>πτύω, spit.</i>	<i>πρίω, saw.</i>
<i>ἀκέομαι (ε), heal.</i>	<i>ὕω, rain.</i>	<i>πταίω, stumble.</i>
<i>ἀλέω (ε), grind, Att. red.</i>	<i>ἀκούω, hear.</i>	<i>σείω, shake.</i>
<i>ἀρκέω (ε), suffice.</i>	<i>ἐναύω, kindle.</i>	<i>χθω (ῳ), heap up.</i>
<i>ἔμέω (ε), vomit, Att. red.</i>	<i>κελεύω, command.</i>	<i>χράω, prophesy.</i>
<i>ζέω (ε), boil (intrans.)</i>	<i>κναίω, scratch.</i>	<i>χρίω, anoint.</i>
<i>ξέω (ε), scrape.</i>	<i>κυλίω, roll.</i>	<i>ψαύω, touch.</i>

5. The following vary between the regular formation and that with *σ*:

*δράω, do, δέδραμαι* and *δέδρασμαι*, aor. *ἐδράσθην*.

*θραύω, break, τέθρανσμαι, ἐθραύσθην* (Plat. *τέθραυμαι*).

*κλαίω, weep, κέκλαυμαι*, later *κέκλαυσμαι*.

*κλείω, shut, κέκλειμαι* and *-σμαι*, *ἐκλείσθην, κλεισθήσομαι*.

*κολούω, taim, κεκόλουμαι* and *-σμαι*, *ἐκολούθην* and *-σθην*.

*κρούω, strike upon, κέκρουμαι*, rarely *-σμαι*, aor. *ἐκρούσθην*.

*νέω, heap up, νένημαι (-σμαί doubtful), ἐνήσθην.*

*ψάω, rub, ἔψημαι and -σμαί, ἐψήθην and -σθην. — Att. -ηγμαί, -ήχθην.*

~~μετα-~~ μιμησκω, *remind*; χράομαι, *use*, and παύω, *stop*, have μέμυμαι, ~~τι~~ χρημαί, πέπαυμαι; but ἐμησθην, ἐχρήσθην, ἐπαύσθην, and ἐπαύθην.

6. The following verbs in -νω lengthen the characteristic in the future and aorist act. and mid., but retain the short stem vowel (ϋ) in the remaining tenses (δύω, etc., which has δέδυκα)

δύω, <i>put on,</i>	f.	δόσω	aor.	ἔδοσα	pf.	δέδυκα	δέδυματ	aor. p.	ἔδυθην
θύω, <i>sacrifice,</i>		θύσω		ἔθυσα		τέθυκα	τέθυματ		ἔτυθην
λύω, <i>loosen,</i>		λύσω		ἔλυσα		λέλυκα	λέλυματ		ἔλυθην

### (Mute Verbs.)

§ 70.—1. The verbs ἔχω, *have*, and τρέχω, *run*, resume in the future the original aspirate of the first syllable; as.

ἔχω, fut. ἔξω; τρέχω, fut. θρέξομαι.

The two verbs θάπτω, *bury*, and θρύπτω, *bruise*, retain the initial θ in all the tenses except the perfect active and the second aorist; as, θάψω, τέθαμμαι, τεθάφθαι, ἐθάφθην, θαφθείς, θαφθήσομαι, — θρύψω, τέθρυμμαι, τεθρύφθαι, etc.; but τέταφα, ἐτάφην, ταφῆναι, ἐτρύφην.

Thus τρέφω, *nourish*, and τύφω, *smoke*: θρέψω, τέθραμμαι, ἐθρέφθην, θρεφθῆναι, θρεφθήσομαι, — θύψω, ἐθυψα, τέθυμμαι; but 2 pf. τέτροφα, ἐτύφην.

2. The following change in the perfect act. the stem-vowel ε into ο:

κλέπτω, <i>steal.</i>	pf. act. κέκλοφα,	but pf. pass. κέκλεμμαι.
λέγω, <i>collect,</i>	" συνελοχα,	" συνελεγμαι.
πέμπω, <i>send,</i>	" πέπομφα,	" πέπεμμαι.
τρέπω, <i>turn,</i>	" τέτροφα (like 2 pf. of τρέφω, <i>to nourish</i> ).	

The verb *λέγω*, in the sense of *to say*, has no perfect act., but in the perf. pass. it takes the regular reduplication. *λέλεγματι*, — *διαλέγοματι*, *to converse*, has *διείλεγματι*.

3. The following change in the perfect mid. or pass. the stem-vowel *ε* into *ᾳ*:

<i>στρέφω</i> , <i>turn</i> ,	pf. m. or p. <i>ἐστραμματι</i> ,	but aor. p. <i>ἐστρέφθην</i> .
<i>τρέπω</i> , <i>turn</i> ,	" <i>τέτραμματι</i> ,	" <i>ἐτρέφθην</i> .
<i>τρέφω</i> , <i>nourish</i> ,	" <i>τέθραμματι</i> ,	" <i>ἐθρέφθην</i> .

4. The 3d pers. plur. of the perfect and pluperfect mid. or pass. of mute and liquid verbs, instead of being expressed periphrastically by the perfect partic. with *εἰσί* (*ἡσαν*), ends sometimes in *-άται* (-άτο). The characteristic of T-mute verbs, in this case, remains unchanged. Thus,

<i>τρίβω</i> , <i>rub</i> ,	3d pers. pl. <i>τετρίφ-άται</i> ,	instead of <i>τέτριβ-νται</i> .
<i>πλέκω</i> , <i>twine</i> ,	" <i>πεπλέχ-άται</i> ,	" <i>πέπλεκ-νται</i> .
<i>χωρίζω</i> (δ), <i>sever</i> ,	" <i>κεχωρίδ-άται</i> ,	" <i>κεχώριδ-νται</i> .
<i>φθείρω</i> , <i>destroy</i> ,	" <i>ἔφθάρ-άται</i> ,	" <i>ἔφθαρ-νται</i> .

5. When a P-mute characteristic is preceded by *μ* (as in *πεμπτω*, *send*; *κάμπτω*, *bend*), or a K-mute characteristic by *γ* (as in *σφίγγω*, *tie*; *ἐξελέγχω*, *convince*), both the *μ* and *γ* are dropped in the perfect mid. or pass. before the endings beginning with *μ*. Thus,

<i>πέπεμματι</i> (for <i>πέπεμμ-ματι</i> )	<i>ἐσφιγ-ματι</i> (for <i>ἐσφιγγ-ματι</i> )
<i>πέπεμψατι</i>	<i>ἐσφιγξατι</i>
<i>πέπεμπτατι</i>	<i>ἐσφιγκτατι</i>

*πεπέμ-μεθον* (for *πεπέμμ-μεθον*)

<i>ἐσφίγ-μεθον</i> (for <i>ἐσφιγγ-μεθον</i> , etc.)
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6. Of the following verbs, those in *-σσω* (Att. *-ττω*) make the future in *-σω*; those in *-ζω* (which for the most part denote a *call* or *sound*) have, on the contrary, a K-mute for their true characteristic:

<i>ἀρμόττω, fit.</i>	<i>ἐρέσσω, row.</i>	<i>πλάσσω, form.</i>
<i>βράσσω, shake.</i>	<i>πάσσω, scatter.</i>	<i>πτίσσω, peel.</i>
<i>αιάζω, groan.</i>	<i>οἰμώζω, lament.</i>	<i>στηρίζω, fix.</i>
<i>ἀλαλάζω, shout.</i>	<i>δλολίζω, shout.</i>	<i>στίξω, brand.</i>
<i>γρύζω, grunt.</i>	<i>φέζω (poet.), do.</i>	<i>συρίξω, whistle.</i>
<i>κοῖξω, squeak.</i>	<i>ῥυστάζω, drag.</i>	<i>σφάζω (Att. ττ), kill.</i>
<i>κράζω, cry.</i>	<i>στάζω, trickle.</i>	<i>σφύζω, throb.</i>
<i>κρώζω, croak.</i>	<i>σταλάζω, drop.</i>	<i>τρίζω, chirp (<math>\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\iota\gamma\alpha</math>).</i>
<i>μαστίζω, whip.</i>	<i>στενάζω, sigh.</i>	<i>φλύζω, bubble.</i>

'Αρπάζω, *rob*, has Att. fut. ἀρπάσομαι, aor. ἥρπασα, etc., but in common language, -άξω and -άσω; 2d aorist pass. ἥρπάγην.— Βαστάζω, *support*, fut. -άσω, aor. p. -άχθην.— Νυστάζω, *nod*, fut. -άσω, aor. -ασα, etc.; later -άξω, etc.— Παιζω, *sport*, fut. παιξοῦμαι and παιξομαι; aor. Att. ἔπαισα, pf. Att. πέπαισμαι (later ἔπαιξα, πέπαιχα, -γμαι, -χθην).  
Κλάζω, *sound*, has κλάγξω, ἔκλαγξα, κέκλαγγα.— Σαλπίζω, *blow the trumpet*, has -γξω, and later -ίσω.

### (Liquid Verbs.)

§ 71.—1. In the future optative of liquid verbs, the Attic endings οίην, οίης, οίη, etc., are used along with the regular forms οῖμι, οῖς, οῖ, etc. (See § 79, 1.)

2. In the 1 aorist act. and mid., the following verbs in -αίνω do not change the stem-vowel ā into η, but into ā: (1) all verbs in -ραίνω and -ιαίνω, as περαίνω, *finish*; πιαίνω, *fatten*, aor. ἐπέρανα, ἐπιάνα (exc. τετραίνω, *bore*, and μιαίνω, *stain*, which take η; rarely μιᾶναι);— (2) the verbs

<i>ἰσχναίνω, make lean.</i>	<i>κοιλαίνω, hollow.</i>	<i>δργαίνω, enrage.</i>
<i>κερδαίνω, gain.</i>	<i>λευκαίνω, whiten.</i>	<i>πεπαίνω, ripen.</i>

Καθαίρω, *purify*, and σημαίνω, *give a signal*, have both η and a.— Αἴρω, *raise*, and ἄλλομαι, *leap*, have ἥρα, ἥλάμην (temporal augm.), but inf. ἄσαι, ἄλασθαι, etc.

3. The following verbs drop *v* in the perfect and pluperfect act. and pass. and 1 aorist pass.; as,

<i>κρίνω, judge,</i>	<i>κέκρικα,</i>	<i>κέκριμαι,</i>	<i>ἐκρίθην.</i>
<i>κλίνω, bend,</i>	<i>κέκλικα,</i>	<i>κέκλιμαι,</i>	<i>ἐκλίθην.</i>
<i>πλύνω, wash,</i>	<i>πέπλύκα,</i>	<i>πέπλύμαι,</i>	<i>ἐπλύθην.</i>
<i>τείνω, stretch,</i>	<i>τέτακα,</i>	<i>τέταμαι,</i>	<i>ἐτάθην.</i>
<i>κτείνω, kill,</i>	<i>ἔκτακα,</i>	<i>ἔκταμαι,</i>	<i>ἐκτάθην.</i>

NOTE.—*Κρίνω, κλίνω, and πλύνω* often retain the *v* in the 1 aorist pass. in poetry: in prose, *κατεκλίνθη* occurs in Xenophon.

Of *κτείνω*, the forms *ἔκταγκα* and *ἔκτανθην* also occur. The Attics, instead of *ἔκτακα*, generally use *ἔκτονα*; and instead of *ἔκταμαι* and *ἔκταθην*, they use *τέθνηκα* and *ἀπέθανον* with *ὑπό* and the genitive,

4. Perfects in *-γκα* from verbs in *-νω* (as *μεμίαγκα, πεφιγκα, παρώξυγκα*, etc.) occur only in later writers. The best writers either drop the *v*, as in *κρίνω, κλίνω*, etc., or use the 2d perfect in the sense of the first, as *ἔκτονα* for *ἔκτακα*,—or form the perfect from another stem, as *μένω, remain*, pf. *μεμένηκα* (stem MENE-); *νέμω, divide*, pf. *νενέμηκα* (stem NEME-),—or choose another verb.

5. The following verbs, in the perfect, pluperfect, 1 aorist and 1 future pass., transpose the vowel and the consonant following of the short stem, and then lengthen the final vowel, suffixing the endings *κα, μαι, θην*, respectively.

<i>βάλλω, throw,</i>	<i>(βαλ-, βλα-)</i>	<i>βέ-βλη-κ-α</i>	<i>βέ-βλη-μαι</i>	<i>ἐ-βλή-θ-ην</i>
<i>δέμω, build,</i>	<i>(δεμ-, δμε-)</i>	<i>δέ-δμη-κ-α</i>	<i>δέ-δμη-μαι</i>	_____
<i>κάμνω, toil,</i>	<i>(καμ-, κμα-)</i>	<i>κέ-κμη-κ-α</i>	_____	_____
<i>σκέλλω, dry,</i>	<i>(σκελ-, σκλε-)</i>	<i>ἔ-σκλη-κ-α</i>	_____	<i>σκλήσομαι</i>
<i>τέμνω, cut,</i>	<i>(τεμ-, τμε-)</i>	<i>τέ-τμη-κ-α</i>	<i>τέ-τμη-μαι</i>	<i>ἐ-τμή-θ-ην</i>

6. The 1 aorist pass. of liquid verbs but rarely occurs; in many verbs it is not used at all. The 2 aorist pass. is more common.

As the 1 aorist pass., so are also the 2 aorist act. and mid. of liquid verbs of rare occurrence, especially in prose.

## FORMATION OF THE SECOND TENSES.

§ 72. — The Greek language has two forms for the aorist act., mid., and pass., two for the future pass., and two for the perfect and pluperfect active. These forms are known under the name of *first* and *second* tenses.

The *second* tenses, therefore, are :

- The 2d AORIST act., mid., and pass.,
- The 2d FUTURE pass.,
- The 2d PERFECT and PLUPERFECT act.

Pure verbs, with very few exceptions (such as *ἐκάην*, *ἐρρύην*, *ἔφύην*, *δέδηα*, from *καίω*, *ρέω*, *φύω*, *δαίω*), form only the *first* tenses. — Mute and liquid verbs may form both the first and second tenses.

§ 73. — The *second* tenses are all formed on the short stem. The short stem is obtained, in liquid verbs, by dropping the second letter in *αι*, *ει*, *λλ*, and *μν* (§ 53); in mute verbs, by changing *ει* of the verb-stem into *ι*, *ευ* into *υ*, *η* into *α*, *πτ* into *π*, *σσ(ττ)* into *γ*, and *ζ* into *δ*. Thus,

Verb-st.	<i>λειπ-</i>	<i>φευγ-</i>	<i>τηκ-</i>	<i>κοπτ-</i>	<i>τασσ-</i>	<i>φραζ-</i>
Short-st.	<i>λιπ-</i>	<i>φυγ-</i>	<i>τακ-</i>	<i>κοπ-</i>	<i>ταγ-</i>	<i>φραδ-</i>

## II AORIST.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.
2 Aorist act.	<i>ον</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>οιμι</i>
2 Aorist mid.	<i>όμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>οίμην</i>
2 Aorist pass.	<i>ην</i>	<i>ώ</i>	<i>είην</i>

II AORIST, — *continued.*

	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
2 Aorist act.	ε, ἐτω	ἐν	ών, οῦσα, ὁν
2 Aorist mid.	οῦ, ἐσθω	έσθαι	όμενος, η, ον
2 Aorist pass.	ηθι, ἤτω	ῆναι	εἰς. εῖσα, ἐν

§ 74. — II AORIST act., mid., and pass. — Suffix the proper endings to the short stem, and prefix the augment in the indicative.

The endings of the 2 aorist act. are the same as those of the imperfect act.

The endings of the 2 aor. mid. are the same as those of the imperfect mid.

The endings of the 2 aor. pass. are the same as those of the 1 aorist pass.

NOTE 1. — The stem-vowel *ε* of monosyllabic short stems is changed into *α* in all second aorists, except those of the verbs βλέπω, λέγω, λέπω, φλέγω, and ψέγω, which retain the *ε*.

Present.	Short stem.	Aor. act.	2 Aor. mid.	2 Aor. pass.
λείπω,	(λιπ-)	ἐ-λιπ-ον,	ἐ-λιπ-δμην,	ἐ-λιπ-ην,
τρέπω,	(τρεπ-)	ἐ-τραπ-ον,	ἐ-τραπ-δμην,	ἐ-τράπ-ην,
στέλλω,	(στελ-)	—	—	ἐ-στάλ-ην.
ἐγείρω,	(ἐγερ-)	—	ἡγερ-δμην,	—

NOTE 2. — Verbs whose 2 aorist act. or mid. would not differ from the imperfect have no 2 aorist act. or mid.; but they may have the 2 aorist pass., because this tense has endings different from those of the imperfect passive. Thus the verbs βλέπω, *see*; λέγω, *say*; collect; λέπω, *peel*; φλέγω, *burn*; ψέγω, *blame*; γράφω, *write*; τρίβω, *rub*; κλίνω, *bend*; σύρω, *draw*, etc., want the 2 aorist both act. and mid.; but they have the 2 aorist pass.: ἐβλέπην, ἐλέγην, ἐγράφην, ἐσύρην, etc.

NOTE 3. — Two verbs change the characteristic *π* into *β*; six, into *φ*. These verbs are:

βλάπτω, <i>injure</i> ,	2 aor. p. ἐβλάβην	θρύπτω, <i>enfleeble</i> ,	2 aor. p. ἐτρύφην
κρύπτω, <i>conceal</i> ,	" ἐκρύβην	βάπτω, <i>sew</i> ,	" ἐβράφην
βάπτω, <i>tinge</i> ,	" ἐβάφην	βίπτω, <i>throw</i> ,	" ἐβρίφην
θάπτω, <i>bury</i> ,	" ἐτάφην	σκάπτω, <i>dig</i> ,	" ἐσκάφην

**NOTE 4.** — Τέμνω, *cut*, has usu. 2 aorist act. ἔτεμον (more rarely ἔτραμον). — Συγχω, *burn slowly*, and ψύχω, *cool*, *dry*, have ἐσμύγην and ἐψύγην. — Πλήσσω, *strike*, has ἐπλήγην, but in composition -επλάγην, as ἐξεπλάγην, κατεπλάγην. — Πλάκω, *twine*, has ἐπλάκην and ἐπλέκην. — Τρώγω, *chew*, *eat*, has ἔτραγον.

## II FUTURE pass.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
2 Future pass.	ομαι	—	οίμην	—	εσθαι	όμενος, η, ον

§ 75. — II Future pass. — Add (the tense-sign) *ησ-* to the short stem and suffix the proper endings.

**NOTE.** — The ε of monosyllabic short stems is changed into α, as in the 2d aorist. The endings are the same as those of the 1 future passive.

τριβ-ω	(τριβ-)	τριβ-ήσ-ομαι	σύρω-	(συρ-)	συρ-ήσ-ομαι
κόπτ-ω	(κοπ-)	κοπ-ήσ-ομαι	σφάλλω-	(σφαγ-)	σφαλ-ήσ-ομαι
πλέκ-ω	(πλεκ-)	πλακ-ήσ-ομαι	φαίνω	(φαν-)	φαν-ήσ-ομαι
τάττ-ω	(ταγ-)	ταγ-ήσ-ομαι	στέλλω-	(στελ-)	σταλ-ήσ-ομαι

## II PERFECT act.

	Indic.	Subj.	Optat.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
2 Perfect act.	α	ω	οιμι	ε, ἐτω	έναι	ώς, νῖα, ὄς

§ 76. — II PERFECT act. — Suffix the perfect endings to the short stem, prefix the reduplication, and change, moreover,

the stem-vowel ε into ο,

“                  α into η (after ρ into ḁ),  
 “                  ι (from ει) into οι.

τρέφ-ω	(τρεφ-)	τέ-τροφ-α	δέρω	(δερ-)	δέ-δορ-α
τήκ-ω	(τακ-)	τέ-τηκ-α	φθείρω	(φθερ-)	ἔ-φθορ-α
πράττ-ω	(πράγ-)	πέ-πράγ-α	θάλλω	(θᾶλ-)	τέ-θηλ-α
λείπ-ω	(λιπ-)	λέ-λοιπ-α	φαίνω	(φᾶν-)	πέ-φην-α

**NOTE 1.** — The εν of the present remains in the 2 perfect unchanged; as, φεύγ-ω (φνγ-), *flee*, 2 pf. πέφευγα (not πέ-φνγ-α). — Κράζω, *shout*, has 2 aor. ἔκραγον, 2 pf. κέκραγα (with pres. signification, “ I cry ”).

**NOTE 2.** — The following transitive verbs acquire in the 2 perfect an intransitive meaning:

<i>πελθω</i> , <i>persuade</i> ,	1 perf. <i>πέπεικα</i> ,	2 perf. <i>πέποιθα</i> , <i>I trust</i> .
<i>πράττω</i> , <i>do</i> ,	<i>πέπραχα</i> ,	<i>πέπρᾶγα</i> , <i>I fare well</i> .
<i>ἀνοίγω</i> , <i>open</i> ,	<i>ἀνέψχα</i> ,	<i>ἀνέψγα</i> , <i>I stand open</i> .
<i>ἔγειρω</i> , <i>wake</i> ,	<i>ἔγηγερκα</i> ,	<i>ἔγήγορα</i> , <i>I am awake</i> .
<i>σήπω</i> , <i>make rotten</i> ,	—	<i>σέσηπα</i> , <i>I am rotten</i> .
<i>τήκω</i> , <i>melt</i> ,	—	<i>τέτηκα</i> , <i>I am melted</i> .
<i>ἀγνῦμι</i> , <i>break</i> ,	—	<i>ἔσαγα</i> , <i>I am broken</i> .
<i>φαίνω</i> , <i>show</i> ,	( <i>πέφαγκα</i> )	<i>πέφηνα</i> , <i>I appear</i> .

NOTE 3.—The 2 PLUPERFECT changes final *a* of the 2 perfect into *ει* and prefixes the augment; as, 2 pf. *κέ-κοπ-a* (from *κόπτ-w*), 2 plpf. *έ-κε-κόπ-ειν*.

#### CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 77.—Pure verbs in *-άω*, *-έω*, and *-όω* are contracted in the present and imperfect act., mid., and pass.—The remaining tenses are all formed regularly like those of *λύω*.

Verbs in *-άω* contract *a* with *o*, *ω*, and *ου* into *ω*, with *ε* and *η* into *α*, and subscribe *ι* where it occurs.

Verbs in *-έω* contract *εε* into *ει*, *εο* into *ου*, and *ε* with a long vowel or diphthong into that same long vowel or diphthong.

Verbs in *-όω* contract *o* with a long vowel into *ω*, with a short vowel and *ου* into *ου*, in all other combinations into *οι*. Accordingly,

PRES. IND.		IMPERF.		PRES. SUBJ.	
άω	becomes ḥ	εον	becomes ουν	δω	becomes ḥ
άεις	ḡs	εες	εις	δης	οῖς
άει	ḡ	εε	ει	δη	οῖ
άετον	ḡτον	έετον	εῖτον	όητον	ώτον
άετον	ḡτον	εέτην	είτην	όητον	ώτον
άομεν	ḡμεν	έομεν	οῦμεν	όωμεν	ώμεν
άετε	ḡτε	έετε	εῖτε	όητε	ώτε
άουσι(ν)	ḡσι(ν)	εον	ουν	όωσι(ν)	ώσι(ν)

The infinitive *-άειν*, though in some modern editions of the classics written with *i* subscript (*ḡv*), ought to be *āv*, as if contracted from *-αεν*. The infinitive *-δειν* is contracted into *οῦν* (from *οεν*).

Like *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, *δηλόω*, inflect :

ἀγαπάω, <i>love.</i>	αἰτέω, <i>ask.</i>	ἀξιώ, <i>deem worthy.</i>
ἀπατάω, <i>deceive.</i>	ἀκολουθέω, <i>follow.</i>	δολώ, <i>deceive.</i>
ἀπ-αντάω, <i>meet.</i>	ἀπειλέω, <i>threaten.</i>	δουλώ, <i>enslave.</i>
βροντάω, <i>thunder.</i>	ἀσκέω, <i>exercise.</i>	ἐλευθερώ, <i>set free.</i>
ἐρωτάω, <i>ask.</i>	βοηθέω, <i>help.</i>	ζηλώ, <i>emulate.</i>
κολυμβάω, <i>swim.</i>	ζητέω, <i>seek.</i>	ζημίω, <i>punish.</i>
κυβερνάω, <i>govern.</i>	κινέω, <i>move.</i>	καινόω, <i>innovate.</i>
νικάω, <i>conquer.</i>	κοσμέω, <i>adorn.</i>	κενόω, <i>empty.</i>
δπτάω, <i>roast.</i>	κρατέω, <i>prevail.</i>	μαστιγόω, <i>whip.</i>
ὁρμάω, <i>rush.</i>	λαλέω, <i>babble.</i>	δμοιόω, <i>assimilate.</i>
πηδάω, <i>leap.</i>	μισέω, <i>hate.</i>	πληρόω, <i>fill.</i>
σιγάω, <i>be silent.</i>	νοέω, <i>think.</i>	σταυρόω, <i>crucify.</i>
σιωπάω, <i>be silent.</i>	ὁμιλέω, <i>converse.</i>	στεφανώ, <i>crown.</i>
συλάω, <i>plunder.</i>	ποιέω, <i>do.</i>	στρεβλόω, <i>torture.</i>
τελευτάω, <i>end, die.</i>	πωλέω, <i>sell.</i>	ταπεινόω, <i>humble.</i>
τολμάω, <i>dare.</i>	σκοπέω, <i>consider.</i>	χηρόω, <i>bereave.</i>
φυσάω, <i>blow.</i>	φοβέω, <i>frighten.</i>	χρυσόω, <i>gild.</i>

## § 78. — PARADIGMS OF CONTRACT VERBS.

VERBS IN -ΑΩ.						VERBS	
PRESENT.	ACTIVE.			(M. or P.)			
	S.	I.	P.	(Active.)	T.	(M. or P.)	
S.	τιμ-άω	ώ		τιμ-άομαι	ώμαι		(Active.)
	τιμ-άεις	ᾶς		τιμ-άγ	ᾶ		φιλ-έω .
	τιμ-άει	ᾶ		τιμ-άεται	ᾶται		φιλ-έεις
D.				τιμ-αόμεθον	ώμεθον		φιλ-έει
	τιμ-άετον	ᾶτον		τιμ-άεσθον	ᾶσθον		φιλ-έετον
	τιμ-άετον	ᾶτον		τιμ-άεσθον	ᾶσθον		φιλ-έετον
P.	τιμ-άομεν	ώμεν		τιμ-αόμεθα	ώμεθα		φιλ-όμεν
	τιμ-άετε	ᾶτε		τιμ-άεσθε	ᾶσθε		φιλ-έετε
	τιμ-άονσι(ν)	ώσι(ν)		τιμ-άονται	ώνται		φιλ-έουσι(ν) ούσι(ν)
S.	τιμ-άω	ώ		τιμ-άωμαι	ώμαι		φιλ-έω
	τιμ-άγης	ᾶς		τιμ-άγ	ᾶ		φιλ-έης
	τιμ-άγη	ᾶ		τιμ-άηται	ᾶται		φιλ-έη
D.				τιμ-αόμεθον	ώμεθον		
	τιμ-άητον	ᾶτον		τιμ-άησθον	ᾶσθον		φιλ-έητον
	τιμ-άητον	ᾶτον		τιμ-άησθον	ᾶσθον		φιλ-έητον
P.	τιμ-άομεν	ώμεν		τιμ-ώμεθα	ώμεθα		φιλ-έωμεν
	τιμ-άητε	ᾶτε		τιμ-άησθε	ᾶσθε		φιλ-έητε
	τιμ-άονσι(ν)	ώσι(ν)		τιμ-άονται	ώνται		φιλ-έωσι(ν) ούσι(ν)
S.	τιμ-άοιμι	ώμι		τιμ-αίμην	ώμην		φιλ-έοιμι
	τιμ-άοις	ώς		τιμ-άοιο	ώδο		φιλ-έοις
	τιμ-άοι	ώ		τιμ-άοιτο	ώτο		φιλ-έοι
D.				τιμ-αίμεθον	ώμεθον		
	τιμ-άοιτον	ώτον		τιμ-άοισθον	ώσθον		φιλ-έοιτον
	τιμ-αοίτην	ώτην		τιμ-αίσθην	ώσθην		φιλ-έοιτην
P.	τιμ-άοιμεν	ώμεν		τιμ-αίμεθα	ώμεθα		φιλ-έοιμεν
	τιμ-άοιτε	ώτε		τιμ-αίσθε	ώσθε		φιλ-έοιτε
	τιμ-άοιεν	ών		τιμ-άοιντο	ώντο		φιλ-έοιεν
S.	τίμ-αε	ώ		τιμ-άόν	ώ		φιλ-ε-
	τιμ-άέτω	άσθω		τιμ-άέσθω	άσθω		ει
D.	τιμ-άετον	ᾶτον		τιμ-άεσθον	ᾶσθον		φιλ-έέτω
	τιμ-άέτων	άτων		τιμ-άεσθων	άσθων		είτω
P.	τιμ-άετε	ᾶτε		τιμ-άεσθε	ᾶσθε		φιλ-έέτον
	τιμ-άέτωσαν	άτωσαν		τιμ-άεσθωσαν	άσθωσαν		είτων
	τιμ-άειν	ᾶν		τιμ-άεσθαι	ᾶσθαι		φιλ-έειν
	τιμ-άων	ών		τιμ-αόμενος	ώμενος		φιλ-έων
	τιμ-άονσα	ώσα		τιμ-αομένη	ώμένη		φιλ-έόνσα
	τιμ-άον	ών		τιμ-αόμενον	ώμενον		φιλ-έόν
	τιμ-άοντος	ώντος, etc.		τιμ-αομένου	ώμένου, etc.		φιλ-έόντος ούντος, etc.

IMPERFECT.

S.	έ-τιμ-αον	ων	έ-τιμ-αδην	ώμην	έ-φιλ-εον	ουν
	έ-τιμ-αες	as	έ-τιμ-άνου	ώ	έ-φιλ-εες	εις
	έ-τιμ-αε	a	έ-τιμ-άετο	άπτο	έ-φιλ-εε	ει
D.			έ-τιμ-αδμεθον	ώμεθον		
	έ-τιμ-άετον	άπον	έ-τιμ-αεσθον	άπσθον	έ-φιλ-έετον	είτον
	έ-τιμ-αέτην	άτην	έ-τιμ-αέσθην	άσθην	έ-φιλ-έέτην	ειτην
P.	έ-τιμ-άομεν	ώμεν	έ-τιμ-αδμεθα	ώμεθα	έ-φιλ-έομεν	ούμεν
	έ-τιμ-άετε	άπτε	έ-τιμ-άεσθε	άσθε	έ-φιλ-έετε	είτε
	έ-τιμ-αον	ών	έ-τιμ-άοντο	ώντο	έ-φιλ-εον	ουν

## PARADIGMS OF CONTRACT VERBS.

IN -ΕΩ.	VERBS IN -ΟΩ.				
(M. or P.)	(Active.)		(M. or P.)		
φιλ-έομαι	ούμαι	δηλ-ώω	δηλ-όομαι	ούμαι	
φιλ-έη	η	δηλ-έεις	δηλ-όη	οΐ	
φιλ-έεται	εται	δηλ-έει	δηλ-όεται	ούται	
φιλ-έομεθον	ούμεθον	δηλ-όετον	δηλ-όεσθον	ούσθον	
φιλ-έεσθον	εύσθον	δηλ-όετον	δηλ-όεσθον	ούσθον	
φιλ-έεσθον	εύσθον	δηλ-όομεν	δηλ-όομεθα	ούμεθα	
φιλ-έομεθα	ούμεθα	δηλ-όετε	δηλ-όεσθε	ούσθε	
φιλ-έεσθε	είσθε	δηλ-όουσι(ν)	δηλ-όονται	ούνται	
φιλ-έονται	ούνται	δηλ-όώω	δηλ-όώμαι	ούμαι	
φιλ-έωμαι	ούμαι	δηλ-όγης	δηλ-όη	οΐ	
φιλ-έη	η	δηλ-όγη	δηλ-όηται	ούται	
φιλ-έηται	ηται	δηλ-όγη	δηλ-ούμεθον	ούμεθον	
φιλ-έώμεθον	ούμεθον	δηλ-όήτον	δηλ-όησθον	ούσθον	
φιλ-έησθον	ησθον	δηλ-όήτον	δηλ-όησθον	ούσθον	
φιλ-έησθον	ησθον	δηλ-όώμεν	δηλ-ούμεθα	ούμεθα	
φιλ-έομεθα	ούμεθα	δηλ-όήτε	δηλ-όησθε	ούσθε	
φιλ-έησθε	ησθε	δηλ-όώσι(ν)	δηλ-όώνται	ούνται	
φιλ-έωνται	ούνται	δηλ-όοιμην	δηλ-ούμην	ούμην	
φιλ-έοιο	ού	δηλ-όοις	δηλ-όοι	ού	
φιλ-έοιτο	ούτο	δηλ-όοι	δηλ-όοιτο	ούτο	
φιλ-εούμεθον	ούμεθον	δηλ-όοιτον	δηλ-ούμεθον	ούμεθον	
φιλ-εούσθον	ούσθον	δηλ-οοίτην	δηλ-ούσθον	ούσθον	
φιλ-εούσθην	ούσθην	δηλ-όοιμεν	δηλ-ούμεθα	ούμεθα	
φιλ-εούμεθα	ούμεθα	δηλ-όοιτε	δηλ-όησθε	ούσθε	
φιλ-εούσθε	ούσθε	δηλ-όοιεν	δηλ-όώντο	ούνται	
φιλ-έοντο	ούντο	δηλ-όειτον	δηλ-ούμην	ούμην	
φιλ-έου	ού	δηλ-όοις	δηλ-όοι	ού	
φιλ-εέσθω	είσθω	δηλ-όοι	δηλ-όοιτο	ούτο	
φιλ-έεσθον	είσθον	δηλ-όοιτον	δηλ-ούμεθον	ούμεθον	
φιλ-εέσθων	είσθων	δηλ-οοίτην	δηλ-ούσθον	ούσθον	
φιλ-έεσθε	είσθε	δηλ-όοιμεν	δηλ-ούμεθα	ούμεθα	
φιλ-εέσθωσαν	είσθωσαν	δηλ-όοιτε	δηλ-όησθε	ούσθε	
φιλ-έεσθαι	είσθαι	δηλ-όοιεν	δηλ-όώντο	ούνται	
φιλ-εόμενος	ούμενος	δήλ-οε	δηλ-όου	ού	
φιλ-εομένη	ουμένη	δηλ-όέτω	δηλ-όέσθω	ούσθω	
φιλ-εόμενον	ούμενον	δηλ-όέτον	δηλ-όέσθον	ούσθον	
φιλ-εόμενον	ουμένον	δηλ-οέτων	δηλ-οέσθων	ούσθων	
φιλ-εέσθαι	είσθαι	δηλ-όέτε	δηλ-όέσθε	ούσθε	
φιλ-έοντο	ούντο	δηλ-οέτωσαν	δηλ-οέσθωσαν	ούσθωσαν	
φιλ-έεσθαι	είσθαι	δηλ-όειν	δηλ-όεσθαι	ούσθαι	
φιλ-εόμενος	ούμενος	δηλ-όών	δηλ-ούμενος	ούμενος	
φιλ-εομένη	ουμένη	δηλ-όούσα	δηλ-οομένη	ουμένη	
φιλ-εόμενον	ούμενον	δηλ-όον	δηλ-ούμενον	ούμενον	
φιλ-εόμενον	ουμένον	δηλ-όοντος	δηλ-οομένουν	ουμένουν	
IMPERFECT.					
ἐ-φιλ-εόμην	ούμην	ἐ-δήλ-οον	ουν	ἐ-δηλ-ούμην	ούμην
ἐ-φιλ-έου	ού	ἐ-δήλ-οεις	ous	ἐ-δηλ-όου	ού
ἐ-φιλ-έετο	είτο	ἐ-δήλ-οε	ou	ἐ-δηλ-όετο	ούτο
ἐ-φιλ-εόμεθον	ούμεθον	ἐ-δήλ-οε	ou	ἐ-δηλ-ούμεθον	ούμεθον
ἐ-φιλ-έεσθον	είσθον	ἐ-δηλ-οέτον	ούτον	ἐ-δηλ-ούσθον	ούσθον
ἐ-φιλ-έεσθην	είσθην	ἐ-δηλ-οέτην	ούτην	ἐ-δηλ-ούσθην	ούσθην
ἐ-φιλ-εόμεθα	ούμεθα	ἐ-δηλ-οόμεν	ούμεν	ἐ-δηλ-ούμεθα	ούμεθα
ἐ-φιλ-έεσθε	είσθε	ἐ-δηλ-οήτε	ούτε	ἐ-δηλ-ούσθε	ούσθε
ἐ-φιλ-έοντο	ούντο	ἐ-δήλ-οον	ουν	ἐ-δηλ-ούντο	ούνται

§ 79.—NOTE 1.—In the singular of the optative act. of contract verbs, Attic writers generally employ the forms in *-ην*; in the dual and plural, the common forms are more in use. The following are the Attic forms:

S. τιμ-φέην	φιλ-οίην	δηλ-οίην
τιμ-φής	φιλ-οίης	δηλ-οίης
τιμ-φή	φιλ-οίη	δηλ-οίη
D. τιμ-φήτον	φιλ-οίητον	δηλ-οίητον
τιμ-φήτην	φιλ-οίητην	δηλ-οίητην
P. τιμ-φήμεν	φιλ-οίημεν	δηλ-οίημεν
τιμ-φήτε	φιλ-οίητε	δηλ-οίητε
τιμ-φέν	φιλ-οίεν	δηλ-οίεν

NOTE 2.—Four verbs in *-άω* (*ζάω*, *live*; *πεινάω*, *hunger*; *διψάω*, *thirst*, and *χράσμαι*, *use*) contract *αε* into *η*, *άει* and *άγ* into *γ*, as, *ζῶ*, *ζῆς*, *ζῆ*, etc., inf. *ζῆν*, imper. *ζῆ*, impf. *ἔζων*, *ἔζης*, *ἔζη*, etc.

NOTE 3.—Dissyllables in *-έω* (as *πλέω*, *sail*; *θέω*, *run*; *πνέω*, *blow*, etc.) admit only the contraction in *ει* (from *ει* and *εει*); as,

Pres. *πλέω*, *πλεῖς*, *πλεῖ*, *πλέομεν*, *πλεῦτε*, *πλέονται*. Part. *πλέων*.  
Impf. *ἔπλεον*, *ἔπλεις*, *ἔπλει*, etc.—Mid. *πλέομαι*, *πλέγ*, *πλεῖται*, etc.

Thus *δεῖ*, *oportet*, and *δέομαι*, *need*.—But *δέω*, *bind*, is usually contracted throughout, esp. in compounds.

NOTE 4.—The verb *λούω*, *wash*, is often contracted in those endings of the imperfect active and of the present and imperfect mid. or pass., which begin with *ε* or *ο*. Thus,

Act. *ἔλου*, *ἔλούμεν*, etc., instead of *ἔλουε*, *ἔλούομεν*.  
Mid. *λοῦμαι*, *λοῦται*, etc., *λοῦσθαι*, for *λούομαι*, *λούεται*, *λούσθαι*.  
*ἔλούμην*, *ἔλοῦ*, *ἔλοῦτο*, etc., for *ἔλουόμην*, *ἔλούον*, *ἔλούετο*.

### VERBS IN *-μι*.

§ 80.—The verbs in *-μι* differ from those in *-ω* only in the present, imperfect, and the 2 aorist active and middle.—They are formed, for the most part, from monosyllabic stems in *α*, *ε*, and *ο*, by lengthening the stem-vowel (*α ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*), suffixing *μι*, and prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication, in verbs in *-μι*, consists in repeating the first consonant with *ι*, when the stem begins with a simple consonant or a mute and liquid; but when the stem

begins with  $\sigma\tau$ ,  $\pi\tau$ , or an aspirated vowel,  $\iota$  only with the rough breathing is prefixed. Thus,

$\Sigma\Tau\Alpha$ -	$\iota$ - $\sigma\tau\eta$ -μι, to place.	$\Theta\Alpha$ -	$\tau\iota$ - $\theta\eta$ -μι, to put.
$\Pi\Lambda\Alpha$ -	$\pi\iota$ -μ- $\pi\lambda\eta$ -μι, to fill.	$\epsilon$ -	$\iota$ -η-μι, to send.
$\Chi\Alpha\Tau$ -	$\kappa\iota$ -χρη-μι, to lend.	$\Delta\Omega$ -	$\delta\iota$ -δω-μι, to give.

NOTE 1.—Some verbs, before appending the syllable μι, annex ννῦ or νῦ to the stem;—ννῦ, when the stem ends in a vowel, νῦ when it ends in a consonant. These verbs have no reduplication, nor do they lengthen the stem-vowel, the vowel ο excepted, which becomes ω. —Thus, ΔΕΙΚ-, δείκ-νῦ-μι, to show.

- ZETΓ-, ξεύγ-νῦ-μι, to join.  
 ΣΚΕΔΑ-, σκεδά-ννῦ-μι, to scatter.  
 KOPE-, κορέ-ννῦ-μι, to satisfy.  
 ΣΤΡΟ-, στρώ-ννῦ-μι, to spread.

NOTE 2.—Verbs in νμι have no 2 aorist, the verb σβέ-ννῦ-μι, to quench, excepted, which has 2 aorist ἔσβην (§ 90).-

#### FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

§ 81.—The PRESENT mid. or pass. is formed from the present active by changing μι into μαι and resuming the short stem-vowel.

The IMPERFECT, both act. and mid. or pass., is formed by changing μι into ν, μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment.

The 2 AORIST is formed—in the indicative from the imperfect, in the remaining moods from the present,—by dropping the reduplication.

NOTE.—The lengthening of the stem-vowel (α ε into η, and ο into ω) extends in the present and imperfect act. only to the singular of the indicative, but in the 2 aorist also to the dual and plural of the indicative, and even to the imperative and infinitive.

The verbs τιθημι, ιημι, and διδωμι resume in the 2 aorist the short stem-vowel, but lengthen in the infinitive of that tense ε into ει and ο into ον, as, θεῖ-ναι, ει-ναι, δοῦ-ναι.

## § 82. — PARADIGMS OF VERBS IN -μι.

Tenses and Moods.		ACTIVE.			
		ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	Δ-Ο	ΔΕΙΚ-
PRESENT.	Indicative.	S. <i>l-στη-μι</i> , <i>I place</i>	<i>τι-θη-μι</i> , <i>I put</i>	<i>δι-δω-μι</i> , <i>I give</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-μι</i> , <sup>1</sup> <i>I show</i>
		<i>l-στη-σ</i>	<i>τι-θη-σ</i>	<i>δι-δω-σ</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦς</i>
		<i>l-στη-σι(ν)</i>	<i>τι-θη-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δι-δω-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)</i> <sup>4</sup>
		D. <i>l-στᾶ-τον</i>	<i>τι-θε-τον</i>	<i>δι-δω-τον</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-τον</i>
		<i>l-στᾶ-τον</i>	<i>τι-θε-τον</i>	<i>δι-δω-τον</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-τον</i>
		P. <i>l-στᾶ-μεν</i>	<i>τι-θε-μεν</i>	<i>δι-δω-μεν</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-μεν</i>
		<i>l-στᾶ-τε</i>	<i>τι-θε-τε</i>	<i>δι-δω-τε</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-τε</i>
		<i>l-στᾶ-σι(ν)</i> (from <i>l-στᾶ-ασι</i> )	<i>τι-θέ-σι(ν)</i> and <i>τι-θεῖσι(ν)</i>	<i>δι-δō-ᾶσι(ν)</i> and <i>δι-δωσι(ν)</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-ᾶσι(ν)</i> and <i>δείκ-νῦσι(ν)</i>
		S. <i>l-στῶ</i>	<i>τι-θῶ</i>	<i>δι-δῶ</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-ω</i> <sup>1</sup>
		<i>l-στῆ-σ</i>	<i>τι-θῆ-σ</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-σ</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-γς</i>
		<i>l-στῆ</i>	<i>τι-θῆ</i>	<i>δι-δῶ</i>	etc.
PRESENT.	Subjunctive.	D. <i>l-στῆ-τον</i>	<i>τι-θῆ-τον</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-τον</i>	
		<i>l-στῆ-τον</i>	<i>τι-θῆ-τον</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-τον</i>	
		P. <i>l-στῶ-μεν</i>	<i>τι-θῶ-μεν</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-μεν</i>	
		<i>l-στῆ-τε</i>	<i>τι-θῆ-τε</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-τε</i>	
		<i>l-στῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>τι-θῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-σι(ν)</i>	
		S. <i>l-στᾶ-ην</i>	<i>τι-θελ-ην</i>	<i>δι-δολ-ην</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-οιμι</i> <sup>1</sup>
		<i>l-στᾶ-ης</i>	<i>τι-θελ-ης</i>	<i>δι-δολ-ης</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-οις</i>
		<i>l-στᾶ-η</i>	<i>τι-θελ-η</i>	<i>δι-δολ-η</i>	etc.
		D. <i>l-στᾶ-τον<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>τι-θελ-τον<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>δι-δολ-τον<sup>2</sup></i>	
		<i>l-στᾶ-την</i>	<i>τι-θελ-την</i>	<i>δι-δολ-την</i>	
PRESENT.	Optative.	P. <i>l-στᾶ-μεν</i>	<i>τι-θελ-μεν</i>	<i>δι-δολ-μεν</i>	
		<i>l-στᾶ-τε</i>	<i>τι-θελ-τε</i>	<i>δι-δολ-τε</i>	
		<i>l-στᾶ-εν</i>	<i>τι-θελ-εν</i>	<i>δι-δολ-εν</i>	
		S. <i>l-στη<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>τι-θει<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>δι-δου<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ</i> <sup>3</sup>
		<i>l-στᾶ-τω</i>	<i>τι-θέ-τω</i>	<i>δι-δό-τω</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-τω</i>
		D. <i>l-στᾶ-τον</i>	<i>τι-θε-τον</i>	<i>δι-δο-τον</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-τον</i>
		<i>l-στᾶ-των</i>	<i>τι-θέ-των</i>	<i>δι-δό-των</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-των</i>
		P. <i>l-στᾶ-τε</i>	<i>τι-θε-τε</i>	<i>δι-δο-τε</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-τε</i>
		<i>l-στᾶ-τωσαν</i> and <i>l-στᾶντων</i>	<i>τι-θε-τωσαν</i> and <i>τι-θέντων</i>	<i>δι-δό-τωσαν</i> and <i>δι-δόντων</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-τωσαν</i> and <i>δείκ-νύντων</i>
		<i>l-στᾶ-ναι</i>	<i>τι-θέ-ναι</i>	<i>δι-δό-ναι</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦ-ναι</i>
Part.	Inf.	<i>l-στᾶς</i> , <i>ἄσα</i> , <i>ἄν</i> G. <i>l-στᾶντος</i>	<i>τι-θείς</i> , <i>εἰσα</i> , <i>ἐν</i> G. <i>-έντος</i>	<i>δι-δούς</i> , <i>οὐσα</i> , <i>ὄν</i> G. <i>-όντος</i>	<i>δείκ-νῦς</i> , <i>ὑσα</i> , <i>ὖν</i> G. <i>-ύντος</i>
IMPERFECT.					
AOR.	<i>l-στη-ν</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θην</i>	<i>ἔ-δι-δουν</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦν</i> <sup>1</sup>	
	<i>l-στη-σ</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θεις</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>ἔ-δι-δους</i>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦς</i>	
	<i>l-στη</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θει</i>	<i>ἔ-δι-δου</i>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦ</i>	
	<i>l-στᾶ-τον</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θε-τον</i>	<i>ἔ-δι-δο-τον</i>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-τον</i>	
AOR.	<i>l-στᾶ-την</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θε-την</i>	<i>ἔ-δι-δο-την</i>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-την</i>	
	<i>l-στᾶ-μεν</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θε-μεν</i>	<i>ἔ-δι-δο-μεν</i>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν</i>	
	<i>l-στᾶ-τε</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θε-τε</i>	<i>ἔ-δι-δο-τε</i>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-τε</i>	
	<i>l-στᾶ-σαν</i>	<i>ἔ-τι-θε-σαν</i>	<i>ἔ-δι-δο-σαν</i>	<i>ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν</i>	

## PARADIGMS OF VERBS IN -μι.

## MIDDLE.

ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἰ-στᾶ-μαι ἰ-στᾶ-σαι ἰ-στᾶ-ται ἱ-στᾶ-μεθον ἱ-στᾶ-σθον ἱ-στᾶ-σθον ἱ-στά-μεθα ἱ-στα-σθε ἱ-στα-νται	τι-θε-μαι τι-θε-σαι τι-θε-ται τι-θέ-μεθον τι-θε-σθον τι-θε-σθον τι-θέ-μεθα τι-θε-σθε τι-θε-νται	δι-δο-μαι δι-δο-σαι δι-δο-ται δι-δό-μεθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δό-μεθα δι-δο-σθε δι-δο-νται	δείκ-νῦ-μαι δείκ-νῦ-σαι δείκ-νῦ-ται δείκ-νῦ-μεθον δείκ-νῦ-σθον δείκ-νῦ-σθον δείκ-νῦ-μεθα δείκ-νῦ-σθε δείκ-νῦ-νται
ἰ-στῶ-μαι ἰ-στῆ ἰ-στῆ-ται ἰ-στῶ-μεθον ἰ-στῆ-σθον ἰ-στῆ-σθον ἰ-στῶ-μεθα ἰ-στῆ-σθε ἰ-στῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-μαι τι-θῆ τι-θῆ-ται τι-θώ-μεθον τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θώ-μεθα τι-θῆ-σθε τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-μαι δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δώ-μεθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δώ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	δείκ-νῦ-ωμαι δείκ-νῦ-η etc.
ἰ-σταῖ-μην ἰ-σταῖ-ο ἰ-σταῖ-το ἰ-σταῖ-μεθον ἰ-σταῖ-σθον ἰ-σταῖ-σθην ἰ-σταῖ-μεθα ἰ-σταῖ-σθε ἰ-σταῖ-ντο	τι-θοῖ-μην <sup>5</sup> τι-θοῖ-ο τι-θοῖ-το τι-θοῖ-μεθον τι-θοῖ-σθον τι-θοῖ-σθην τι-θοῖ-μεθα τι-θοῖ-σθε τι-θοῖ-ντο	δι-δοῖ-μην δι-δοῖ-ο δι-δοῖ-το δι-δοῖ-μεθον δι-δοῖ-σθον δι-δοῖ-σθην δι-δοῖ-μεθα δι-δοῖ-σθε δι-δοῖ-ντο	δείκ-νῦ-οίμην δείκ-νῦ-οιο etc.
ἰ-στᾶ-σο ορ ἵστω ἰ-στᾶ-σθω ἰ-στᾶ-σθον ἰ-στᾶ-σθων ἰ-στᾶ-σθε ἰ-στᾶ-σθωσαν ορ <i>ἰ-στᾶ-σθων</i>	τι-θε-σο ορ τιθουν τι-θέ-σθω τι-θε-σθον τι-θέ-σθων τι-θε-σθε τι-θέ-σθωσαν ορ τι-θέ-σθων	δι-δο-σο ορ δίδουν δι-δό-σθω δι-δό-σθον δι-δό-σθων δι-δο-σθε δι-δό-σθωσαν ορ δι-δό-σθων	δείκ-νῦ-σο δείκ-νῦ-σθω δείκ-νῦ-σθον δείκ-νῦ-σθων δείκ-νῦ-σθε δείκ-νῦ-σθωσαν ορ δείκ-νῦ-σθων
ἴ-στα-σθαι	τι-θε-σθαι	δι-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νῦ-σθαι
ἰ-στᾶ-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δείκ-νῦ-μενος

## IMPERFECT.

ἰ-στᾶ-μην ἰ-στᾶ-σο ορ ἵστω ἰ-στᾶ-το ἰ-στᾶ-μεθον ἰ-στᾶ-σθον ἰ-στᾶ-σθην ἰ-στᾶ-μεθα ἰ-στᾶ-σθε ἰ-σταῖ-ντο	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην ἐ-τι-θε-σο ἐ-τι-θε-το ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον ἐ-τι-θε-σθον ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἐ-τι-θε-σθε ἐ-τι-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δό-μην ἐ-δι-δο-σο ἐ-δι-δο-το ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον ἐ-δι-δο-σθον ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα ἐ-δι-δο-σθε ἐ-δι-δο-ντο	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μην ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σο ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-το ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεθον ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σθον ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σθην ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεθα ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σθε ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ντο
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## PARADIGMS OF VERBS IN -μι.

## ACTIVE.

		ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-	
		S.	( $\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη-ν $\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη-ς $\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη)	( $\acute{\epsilon}$ -θη-ν <sup>4</sup> $\acute{\epsilon}$ -θη-ς) $\acute{\epsilon}$ -θη)	1 Aor. 1 Aor.	
	D.	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη-τον $\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη-την	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -θε-τον $\acute{\epsilon}$ -θε-την	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -δω-τον $\acute{\epsilon}$ -δω-την	wanting.	
	P.	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη-μεν $\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη-τε $\acute{\epsilon}$ -στη-σαν	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -θε-μεν $\acute{\epsilon}$ -θε-τε $\acute{\epsilon}$ -θε-σαν	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -δω-μεν $\acute{\epsilon}$ -δω-τε $\acute{\epsilon}$ -δω-σαν		
II AORIST.	S.	στῶ στῆ-ς στῆ	θῶ θῆ-ς θῆ	δῶ δψ δψ		
	D.	στῆ-τον στῆ-τον	θῆ-τον θῆ-τον	δῶ-τον δῶ-τον		
	P.	στῶ-μεν στῆ-τε στῶ-σι(ν)	θῶ-μεν θῆ-τε θῶ-σι(ν)	δῶ-μεν δῶ-τε δῶ-σι(ν)		
	S.	σταλ-ην σταλ-ης σταλ-η	θελ-ην θελ-ης θελ-η	δολ-ην δολ-ης δολ-η		
	D.	σταλ-ητον <sup>2</sup> σταλ-ήτην	θελ-ητον <sup>2</sup> θελ-ήτην	δολ-ητον <sup>2</sup> δολ-ήτην		
	P.	σταλ-ημεν σταλ-ητε σταλ-εν	θελ-ημεν θελ-ητε θελ-εν	δολ-ημεν δολ-ητε δοι-εν		
	S.	στῆ-θι <sup>3</sup> στή-τω	θέσ (θέθι) <sup>3</sup> θέ-τω	δόσ (δόθι) <sup>3</sup> δό-τω		
	D.	στῆ-τον στή-των	θέ-τον θέ-των	δό-τον δό-των		
	P.	στῆ-τε στή-τωσαν and στάντων	θέ-τε θέ-τωσαν and θέντων	δό-τε δό-τωσαν and δόντων		
		στῆ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι		
Part.	Inf.	στάσις, -άσα, -άν G. στάντος	θείσ, -εῖσα, -έν G. θέντος	δούσ, -οῦσα, -όν G. δόντος		
Future		στήσω	θήσω	δώσω	δείξω	
1 Aorist		ἐ-στησα	ἐ-θηκα <sup>6</sup>	ἐ-δωκα <sup>6</sup>	ἐ-δειξα	
Perfect		ἐ-στηκα <sup>7</sup>	τέ-θεικα <sup>7</sup>	δέ-δωκα	δέ-δειχα	
Plpft.		ἐ-στήκειν	ἐ-τε-θείκειν	ἐ-δε-δώκειν	ἐ-δε-δειχειν	
Fut.-pf.		ἐ-στήξω, old Att.	wanting.	wanting.	wanting.	

## PASSIVE.

1 Aorist	ἐ-στᾶθην	ἐ-τέθην <sup>8</sup>	ἐ-δόθην	ἐ-δείχθην
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## PARADIGMS OF VERBS IN -μι.

## MIDDLE.

ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(The 2 Aor. Mid. of <i>ἴστημι</i> does not occur) but: <i>ἐ-πτά-μην</i> <i>ἐ-πριά-μην</i>	<i>ἐ-θέ-μην</i> ( <i>ἐ-θε-σο</i> ) <i>ἐθου</i> <i>ἐ-θε-το</i> <i>ἐ-θέ-μεθον</i> <i>ἐ-θε-σθον</i> <i>ἐ-θέ-σθην</i> <i>ἐ-θέ-μεθα</i> <i>ἐ-θε-σθε</i> <i>ἐ-θε-ντο</i>	<i>ἐ-δό-μην</i> ( <i>ἐ-δο-σο</i> ) <i>ἐδου</i> <i>ἐ-δο-το</i> <i>ἐ-δό-μεθον</i> <i>ἐ-δο-σθον</i> <i>ἐ-δό-σθην</i> <i>ἐ-δό-μεθα</i> <i>ἐ-δο-σθε</i> <i>ἐ-δο-ντο</i>	wanting.
<i>πρίω-μαι</i> <i>πρίγ</i> <i>πρίη-ται</i> etc.	<i>θῶ-μαι</i> <i>θῆ</i> <i>θῆ-ται</i> <i>θώ-μεθον</i> <i>θῆ-σθον</i> <i>θῆ-σθην</i> <i>θώ-μεθα</i> <i>θῆ-σθε</i> <i>θῶ-νται</i>	<i>δῶ-μαι</i> <i>δῷ</i> <i>δῶ-ται</i> <i>δώ-μεθον</i> <i>δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δῶ-σθην</i> <i>δώ-μεθα</i> <i>δῶ-σθε</i> <i>δῶ-νται</i>	
<i>πριαλ-μην</i> <i>πρια-ο</i> <i>πρια-το</i> etc.	<i>θοι-μην⁹</i> <i>θοῖ-ο</i> <i>θοῖ-το</i> <i>θοι-μεθον</i> <i>θοῖ-σθον</i> <i>θοι-σθην</i> <i>θοῖ-μεθα</i> <i>θοῖ-σθε</i> <i>θοῖ-ντο</i>	<i>δοι-μην</i> <i>δοῖ-ο</i> <i>δοῦ-το</i> <i>δοι-μεθον</i> <i>δοῖ-σθον</i> <i>δοι-σθην</i> <i>δοῖ-μεθα</i> <i>δοῖ-σθε</i> <i>δοῖ-ντο</i>	
<i>πρία-σο</i> ( <i>πρίω</i> ) <i>πριά-σθω</i> etc.	<i>θοῦ</i> (for <i>θέ-σο</i> ) <i>θέ-σθω</i> <i>θέ-σθον</i> <i>θέ-σθων</i> <i>θέ-σθε</i> <i>θέ-σθωσαν</i> and <i>θέ-σθων</i>	<i>δοῦ</i> (for <i>δό-σο</i> ) <i>δό-σθω</i> <i>δό-σθον</i> <i>δό-σθων</i> <i>δό-σθε</i> <i>δό-σθωσαν</i> and <i>δό-σθων</i>	
<i>πρία-σθαι</i>	<i>θέ-σθαι</i>	<i>δό-σθαι</i>	
<i>πριά-μενος</i>	<i>θέ-μενος, η, ον</i>	<i>δό-μενος, η, ον</i>	
<i>στήσομαι</i> <i>ἐστήσαμην</i> <i>ἐστάμαι</i> <i>ἐστάμην</i> <i>ἐστηξομαι</i>	<i>θήσομαι</i> ( <i>ἐθηκάμην</i> ) <sup>6</sup> <i>τέθειμαι</i> <sup>7</sup> <i>ἐτεθείμην</i> wanting.	<i>δώσομαι</i> ( <i>ἐδωκάμην</i> ) <sup>6</sup> <i>δέδομαι</i> <i>ἐδεδόμην</i> wanting.	<i>δειξομαι</i> <i>ἐδεξάμην</i> <i>δέδειγμαι</i> <i>ἐδεείγμην</i> wanting.
PASSIVE.			
1 Fut. <i>σταθήσομαι</i>	<i>τεθήσομαι</i> <sup>8</sup>	<i>δοθήσομαι</i>	<i>δειχθήσομαι</i>

## REMARKS ON THE PARADIGMS.

§ 83.—1. Verbs in -νμι form the subjunctive and optative like verbs in ϕω. — The forms in -νω often occur in the present and imperfect active (έδεικνυ-ον, -ες, -ε, etc.), esp. in the 3 pers. plur. (δεικνύουσι) and in the present partic. (δεικνύων, -ουσα, -ον).

2. In the dual and plural present optat. (very rarely in the 2 aorist opt., the 3 pers. plur. excepted), Attic writers commonly drop η; as, ισταῖτον, ισταῖτε, etc., ισταῖτον, ισταῖτε, etc. — The forms διδώην and δώην also occur.

3. The imperatives ιστη, τίθει, δίδου, and δεικνῦ stand for ιστάθι, τίθεθι, δίδοθι, and δεικνῦθι, the syllable θι being dropped, and the final α, ε, ο, and υ lengthened into η, ει, ου, and υ respectively.

In the imperative of the 2 aorist act., the verbs τίθημι, ήημι, and δίδωμι change the final θι into σ; as, θές, έσ, δός, for θέθι, έθι, δοθι.

The imperatives στήθι and βῆθι (from βαίνω) are in composition often shortened into στᾶ and βᾶ; as, ἀπόστᾶ, κατάβᾶ, for ἀπόστηθι, κατάβηθι.

4. In place of the imperfect forms ἐτίθης, ἐτίθη, ἐδίδων, ἐδίδως, the forms ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει, ἐδίδουν, etc. (contr. from ἐτίθε-ες, ἐτίθε-ε; ἐδίδο-ον, ἐδίδο-ε) are generally used.

In the singular of the 2 aorist indic. act., the 1 aorist forms έθηκα, ήκα, and έδωκα, are used instead of έθην, ήν (from ήημι), and έδων.

5. The middle optative forms with οι, of stems in ε, are preferred by Attic writers to those with ει; hence, τιθοιμην, θοιμην, ιοιμην, instead of τιθειμην, θειμην, ιειμην.

6. The future, 1 aorist, and perfect are formed regularly on the stem. (To find the stem of verbs in -νμι, drop the syllables -ννυ and -νν.)

The verbs τίθημι, ήημι, and δίδωμι change in the 1 aorist act. and mid. the σ of the future into κ; as, έθηκα, ήκα, έδωκα, etc. — These forms, however, are used for the most part only in the singular of the indicative; in the dual and plural, and in the remaining moods of that tense, the forms of the 2 aorist are used by the Attic writers.

The forms έθηκαμην, ήκαμην, and έδωκαμην, of the 1 aorist mid. are likewise supplied by those of the 2 aorist mid. (έθέμην, έλμην, and έδόμην).

7. In the perfect and pluperfect act., mid., and pass., the verbs τίθημι and ήημι change the stem-vowel ε into ει; as, τέθεικα, έλκα; τέθειμαι, έλμαι. — The verb δίδωμι has δέδωκα, but δέδομαι (with ο).

"Ιστημι has έστηκα, έστηκειν (also ειστηκειν); mid. or pass., έσταμαι, έστάμην—all with the rough breathing.

As to the meaning of ίστημι, it must be observed that some of its tenses have a transitive and some an intransitive meaning.

	Transitive.	Intransitive.
Pres.	ίστημι, I place.	Perf. έστηκα, sto.
Impf.	ίστην, I was placing.	Plpf. έστηκειν, stabam.
Fut.	στήσω, I shall place.	F.-pf. έστηξω, or -ομαι, stabo.
1 Aor.	έστησα, I placed.	2 Aor. έστην, steti.

The perfect έστηκα is usually syncopated throughout, except in the sing. of the indicative: dual, έστάτον, έστάτε, έστάσι(ν); 3 pers. pl. plupf. έστάσαν; subj. έστω, ήσ, ή, etc. (the imper. έστάθι, etc., and the opt. έσταίν, 3 p. pl. έσταίεν, are poet. only); inf. έστάναι; partl. έστως, έστώσα, έστός (gen. άτος, άτης, etc.).

8. The forms ἐτέθην and τεθήσομαι stand for ἐθέθην and θεθήσομαι (§ 4, 3).

### § 84. — Φημί (stem ΦΑ-), to say.

Indicative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
PRESENT.					
S. φημι φύς φησι(ν)	φῶ φῆς φῆ	φαίνω φαίνῃ φαίνη	φᾶθι <sup>2</sup> φᾶτω φᾶτον	φᾶναι	φάς φᾶσα φάν
D. φήτον φάτον	φῆτον φῆτον	φαίτον <sup>1</sup> φαίτην	φᾶτον φάτων		G. φάντος
P. φάμεν φάτε φᾶσι(ν)	φῶμεν φῆτε φῶσι(ν)	φαίμεν φαίτε φαίεν			
IMPERFECT.					
S. ἔφην ἔφης, usu. ἔφησθα ἔφη		ἔφατον ἔφάτην		P. ἔφαμεν ἔφατε ἔφασαν	
<p><sup>1</sup>) and φαῖτον, φαῖμεν, φαῖτε;    <sup>2</sup>) or φᾶθι.—Fut. φῆσω, aor. ἔφησα, perf. imper. πεφάσθω, let it be said.</p> <p>The middle forms ἔφαντο, φάσθαι, and φάμενος (affirming), but rarely occur.</p>					

### § 85. — Εἰμι (stem 'Ι-), to go.

Indicative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
PRESENT.					
S. εἰμι εῖ or εἰς εἰσι(ν)	ἴω ἴης ἴγ	ἴοιμι and ἴοι [ἴοιην]	ἴθι ἴτω ἴτον	ἴέναι	ἴών ἴοῦσα ἴόν
D. ἵτον ἵτον	ἵητον ἵητον	ἵοιτον ἵοιτην	ἵτον ἵτων		G. ἴόντος
P. ἵμεν ἵτε ἵσι(ν)	ἴωμεν ἴητε ἴωσι(ν)	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν	ἴτε ἴτωσαν OR ἴόντων		
IMPERFECT.					
S. ὢειν OR ὥα ὤεις OR ὢεισθα ὤει		ὤειτον OR ὥτον ὤείτην OR ὥτην		P. ὢειμεν OR ὥμεν ὤειτε OR ὥτε ὤεσαν	

NOTE.—In Attic prose, the present indic. (*εἰμι*) is generally used in the sense of the future, *I shall go or come*. Hence the present indic. is supplied by ἔρχομαι.—The infin. and partic. (*ἴέναι*, *ἴών*) have likewise a future (sometimes a present) meaning.

## § 86. — "Ιημι (stem 'E-), to send.

The verb ιημι is throughout inflected like τιθημι. Many of its forms, however, are found only in composition. It is inflected as follows :

	Indicative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imperat.	Infin.	Partic.
ACTIVE.						
PRESENT.	S. ιημι ιης ιησι(ν)	ιω ιῆς ιῆσι	ιείην ιείης ιείη	ιει <sup>4</sup> ιέτω ιετον	ιέναι ιεντα ιέν	iels ιεισα ιέν
	D. ιετον ιετον	ιῆτον ιῆτον	ιείτον ιείτην	ιετον ιετων		G. ιέντος
	P. ιεμεν ιετε ιασι(ν) <sup>1</sup>	ιῶμεν ιῆτε ιῶσι(ν)	ιείμεν ιείτε <sup>2</sup> ιείεν <sup>3</sup>	ιετε ιετωσαν and ιέντων		

Imperfect : S. ιουν,<sup>8</sup> ιεις, ιει; — D. ιετον, ιετην; — P. ιεμεν, ιετε, ιεσαν.

	S. ηκα <sup>6</sup> ηκας ηκε(ν)	ω̄ η̄ς η̄	ε̄ην ε̄ης ε̄η	ε̄s (for ε̄θι) ε̄τω ε̄τον	ε̄ναι ε̄ντα ε̄ν	ε̄ls ε̄λσα ε̄ν
2 AOR.	D. ιετον ιετην	η̄τον η̄την	ε̄τον ε̄την	ε̄των		G. ε̄ντως
	P. ιεμεν ιετε ιεσαν	ω̄μεν η̄τε ω̄σι(ν)	ε̄μεν ε̄τε ε̄εν	ε̄τε ε̄τωσαν and ε̄ντων		

## MIDDLE.

	S. ιεμαι ιεσαι ιεται	ιῶμαι ιῆ ιῆται	ιείμην <sup>7</sup> ιεῖο ιεῖτο	ιεσο ογ ιου ιεσθω	ιεσθαι ιεσθων	ιεμενος
PRESENT.	D. ιεμεθον ιεσθον ιεσθον	ιώμεθον ιῆσθον ιῆσθον	ιείμεθον ιεῖσθον ιεῖσθην			
	P. ιεμεθα ιεσθε ιενται	ιώμεθα ιῆσθε ιῶνται	ιείμεθα ιεῖσθε ιεῖντο			

Imperfect : ιεμην, ιεσο, ιετο — ιεμεθον, ιεσθον, ιεσθην — ιεμεθα, ιεσθε, ιεντο.

	S. ε̄μην ε̄σο ε̄το	ω̄μαι η̄ η̄ται	ο̄μην ο̄λο ο̄λτο		ε̄σθαι ε̄σθω	ε̄μενος
2 AOR.	D. ε̄μεθον ε̄σθον ε̄σθην	ω̄μεθον η̄σθον η̄σθην	ο̄μεθον ο̄σθον ο̄σθην			
	P. ε̄μεθα ε̄σθε ε̄ντο	ω̄μεθα η̄σθε ω̄νται	ο̄μεθα ο̄σθε ο̄ντο			

	Futurē.	1 Aorist.	Perfect.	Pluperf.
ACTIVE.	η̄σω	η̄κα (§ 83, 6.)	ε̄ικα (§ 83, 7.)	ε̄κειν
MIDDLE.	η̄σομαι	η̄κάμην (§ 83, 6.)	ε̄ιμαι	ε̄ιμην
PASSIVE.	ε̄θησομαι	ε̄θηην, inf. ε̄θηναι	ε̄μαι	ε̄μην

<sup>1)</sup> The usual Attic form instead of ιεᾶσι (Ion. ιεῖσι); <sup>2)</sup> ἀφίοιτε, Plat.; <sup>3)</sup> ἀφίοιεν, Xen.; <sup>4)</sup> for ιεθι, § 83, 3; <sup>5)</sup> contr. from ιεον, ιεες, ιεε, § 83, 4; <sup>6)</sup> see § 83, 4; <sup>7)</sup> Att. ιοιμην, etc., § 83, 5.

§ 87. — Οἶδα (stem 'ΕΙΔ-), *to know.*

Indicative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imperat.	Infin.	Partic.
PERFECT.					
S. οἶδα οἶσθα <sup>1</sup> οἶδε(ν)	εἰδὼ εἰδῆς εἰδῆ	εἰδεῖην εἰδεῖς εἰδεῖη	ἴσθι ἴστω ἴστων	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς εἰδνία εἰδός
D. ἴστον ἴστον	εἰδῆτον εἰδῆτον	εἰδείητον εἰδείητην	ἴστον ἴστων		G. εἰδότος
P. ίσμεν ἴστε ίσασι(ν)	εἰδῶμεν εἰδῆτε εἰδῶσι(ν)	εἰδείημεν εἰδείητε εἰδεῖεν	ἴστε ἴστωσαν		
PLUPERFECT.					
S. ἤδειν ἤδεις and ἤδεισθα ἤδει(ν)		ἥδειτον (ἥστον) ἥδειτην (ἥστην)		P. ἤδειμεν (ἥσμεν) ἥδειτε (ἥστε) ἥδεσαν (ἥσαν)	

Fut. εἰσομαι (Ion. εἰδήσω), *I shall know.* (*I have known* is rendered by ἔγνωκα; *I knew*, by ἔγνων). The forms in parenthesis: *ἥστον*, etc., are poetical.

1) The forms οἶδας, οἶδατον, οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδασι(ν), rarely occur in the Attic writers.

Ἐοικα (stem 'ΕΙΚ-), *I am like, I seem.*

§ 88. — Besides the indicative, the Greek writers used the infinitive ἐοικέναι, the partic. ἐοικώς, -νία, -ός, in the sense of "like," and the pluperfect ἐώκειν.

The phrases ὡς ἔοικε, *as it seems, probably*, and ὡς εἰκός (for ἐοικός) sc. ἐστι, *as is natural*, are of frequent occurrence.

§ 89. — Κεῖμαι, *jaceo*, and Ἡμαι, *sedeo*.

Indicative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imperat.	Infin.	Partic.
PERFECT.					
S. κεῖμαι, <i>jaceo</i> κεῖσαι κεῖται etc.	κέωμαι κέη κέηται etc.	κεοίμην κέοιο κέούτο etc.	κεῖσθαι κεῖσθω κείσθω etc.	κεῖσθαι	κείμενος
PLUPERFECT.					
S. ἥμαι, <i>sedeo</i> ἥσαι ἥσται etc.	καθῶμαι καθῆ καθῆται etc.	καθοίμην καθοῖο καθούτο etc.	ἥσο ἥσθω etc.	ἥσθαι	ἥμενος
Pluperf.					
PERFECT.					
S. ἥμαι, <i>sedeo</i> ἥσαι ἥσται etc.	καθῶμαι καθῆ καθῆται etc.	καθοίμην καθοῖο καθούτο etc.	ἥσο ἥσθω etc.	ἥσθαι	ἥμενος
Pluperf.					
Note.—					

NOTE.—Κάθημαι, which in prose is commonly used instead of the simple (ἥμαι), has the 3d pers. sing. without σ (=κάθηται). In the pluperfect, it either takes the augment (έκαθήμην, etc.) or omits it (καθήμην, etc.): in the former case the 3d pers. sing. is always έκάθητο; in the latter, καθῆστο. The rest is supplied by καθέζομαι or καθίζομαι.

§ 90.— The verbs *βαλνω*, *to go*; *σβένυμι*, *to quench*; *γνωσκω*, *to know*; *δνω*, *to exist*, and a few others, form a 2d aorist active, analogous to that of verbs in *-μι*. The remaining forms of these verbs are like those of verbs in *ω*.

## SECOND AORIST.

Indicative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Partic.
(Stem BA-).					
ἐβην, <i>I went</i>	βῶ	βαίνη		βῆναι	βᾶς
ἐβης	βῆς	βαίης	βῆθι <sup>2</sup>		βᾶσα
ἐβη	βῆ	βαίη	βήτω		βάν
ἐβητον	βῆτον	βαίητον <sup>3</sup>	βῆτον		G.
ἐβήτην	βῆτον	βαίητην	βήτων		βάντος
ἐβημεν	βῶμεν	βαίημεν			
ἐβητε	βῆτε	βαίητε	βῆτε		
ἐβησαν <sup>1</sup>	βῶσι(ν)	βαίεν	βήτωσαν and βάντων		
(Stem ΣΒΕ-).					
ἐσβην, <i>I ceased</i>	σβῶ	σβείην		σβῆναι	σβεῖς
ἐσβης [to burn]	σβῆς	σβείης	σβῆθι		σβεῖσα
ἐσβη	σβῆ	σβείη	σβήτω		σβέν
ἐσβητον	σβῆτον	σβείητον <sup>3</sup>	σβῆτον		G.
ἐσβήτην	σβῆτον	σβείητην	σβήτων		σβέντος
ἐσβημεν	σβῶμεν	σβείημεν			
ἐσβητε	σβῆτε	σβείητε	σβῆτε		
ἐσβησαν	σβῶσι(ν)	σβείεν	σβήτωσαν and σβέντων		
(Stem ΓΝΟ-).					
ἐγνων, <i>I knew</i>	γνῶ	γνοίην		γνῶναι	γνούς
ἐγνως	γνῶς	γνοίης	γνῶθι		γνοῦσα
ἐγνω	γνῷ	γνοίη	γνώτω		γνόν
ἐγνωτον	γνωτον	γνοίητον <sup>3</sup>	γνωτον		G.
ἐγνώτην	γνωτον	γνοίητην	γνώτων		γνόντος
ἐγνωμεν	γνῶμεν	γνοίημεν			
ἐγνωτε	γνῶτε	γνοίητε	γνώτε		
ἐγνωσαν <sup>1</sup>	γνῶσι(ν)	γνοίεν	γνώτωσαν and γνόντων		
(Stem ΔΤ-).					
ἐδῦν, <i>I went</i>	δύω			δῦναι	δύς
ἐδῦς [under]	δύγς		δῦθι		δῦσα
ἐδύ	δύρ		δύτω		δύν
ἐδύτον	δύτητον		δύτον		G.
ἐδύτην	δύτητον		δύτων		δύντος
ἐδῦμεν	δύωμεν				
ἐδύτε	δύτε		δύτε		
ἐδύσαν <sup>1</sup>	δύωσι(ν)		δύτωσαν and δύντων		

<sup>1)</sup> ἔβαν, ἔγνων, ἔδύν, poet.—<sup>2)</sup> the compounds shorten *βῆθι* into *βᾶ*; e.g., ἔμβᾶ, ἀνάβᾶ, Att. for ἔμβηθι, ἀνάβηθι.—<sup>3)</sup> and *βαῖτον*, etc., *σβεῖτον*, etc., *γνοῖτον*, etc.

A similar second aorist active occurs in the following verbs, for each of which see § 95.

ἀλίσκομαι, *be taken*.  
βιω, *live*.  
καλω, *burn* (trans.).

πέτομαι, *fly*.  
ῥέω, *flow*.  
σκέλλω, *dry*.

φθάνω, *anticipate*.  
φύω, *produce*.  
χαλρω, *rejoice*.

## DEPONENT VERBS.

§ 91.—Deponent verbs are such as are used only in the middle voice. They are either deponent-middle, or deponent-passive.

Those verbs are called deponent-middle, which have a middle form for their aorist and future ; e.g., *χαρίζομαι*, *I gratify*; aor. *ἐχαρισάμην*, fut. *χαριοῦμαι* (Att.).

Those verbs are called deponent-passive, which have a passive form for their aorist, but commonly a middle form for their future ; e.g., *ἐνθυμέομαι*, *I reflect*; aor. *ἐνεθυμήθην*, *I reflected* (~~☞~~ active signification), fut. *ἐνθυμήσομαι*, *I shall reflect*.

The following are the principal deponent-passives :

<i>ἄγαμαι</i> , <i>wonder</i> .	<i>βούλομαι</i> , <i>will</i> , <i>wish</i> .	<i>ἐπιμελέομαι</i> , <i>take care</i> .
<i>αἰδέομαι</i> , <i>reverence</i> .	<i>βρυχάομαι</i> , <i>bellow</i> .	<i>ἐπίσταμαι</i> , <i>know</i> .
<i>ἀλάομαι</i> , <i>roam about</i> .	<i>δέομαι</i> , <i>want</i> .	<i>εὐλαβέομαι</i> , <i>beware of</i> .
<i>ἀμιλλάομαι</i> , <i>contend</i> .	<i>διαλέγομαι</i> , <i>converse</i> .	<i>οἴομαι</i> , <i>suppose</i> .
<i>ἀπονοέομαι</i> , <i>despair</i> .	<i>δύναμαι</i> , <i>be able</i> .	<i>προθυμέομαι</i> , <i>desire</i> .
<i>ἀρνέομαι</i> , <i>deny</i> .	<i>ἐναντιώμαι</i> , <i>oppose</i> .	<i>προνοέομαι</i> , <i>foresee</i> .
<i>ἄχθομαι</i> , <i>be displeased</i> .	<i>ἐννοέομαι</i> , <i>consider</i> .	<i>σέβομαι</i> , <i>reverence</i> .

NOTE 1.—Of several of these verbs (*αἰδέομαι*, *ἄχθομαι*, *διαλέγομαι*, and *ἐπιμελέομαι*) the future has besides the middle form sometimes also the passive.—Of several (*ἀμιλλάομαι*, *ἀρνέομαι*, *βρυχάομαι*, *διαλέγομαι*), the aorist, besides the passive form, has sometimes (though rarely, or only in later writers) the middle form.

NOTE 2.—The verb *ἥδομαι*, *rejoice*, has always fut. *ἥσθήσομαι*, and aor. *ἥσθην*.—*Δέχομαι*, *receive*, has aor. *ἔδεξάμην*, in the sense of *I received*, and *ἔδέχθην*, in the sense of *I was received*. Thus *βιάζομαι*, *force*, aor. *ἔβιασάμην*, *I forced*; but *ἔβιάσθην*, *I was forced*.

## ACTIVE VERBS WITH MIDDLE FUTURE.

§ 92.—The following verbs are most in use with a middle future :

<i>ἀκούω</i> , <i>hear</i> .	<i>ἀπαντάω</i> , <i>meet</i> ,	<i>βαίνω</i> , <i>go</i> .
<i>ἀλαλάζω</i> , <i>shout</i> .	<i>ἀπολαύω</i> , <i>enjoy</i> .	<i>βοάω</i> , <i>cry out</i> .
<i>ἀμαρτάνω</i> , <i>miss</i> .	<i>βαδίζω</i> , <i>go</i> .	<i>γελάω</i> , <i>laugh</i> .

γιγνώσκω, <i>know.</i>	λιχμάω, <i>lick.</i>	πνέω, <i>blow.</i>
δάκνω, <i>bite.</i>	μανθάνω, <i>learn.</i>	πνίγω, <i>strangle.</i>
δαρθάνω, <i>sleep.</i>	νέω, <i>swim.</i>	ποθέω, <i>desire.</i>
δεῖσαι, <i>fear.</i>	νεύω, <i>nod.</i>	προσκυνέω, <i>reverence.</i>
διδράσκω, <i>run away.</i>	οἶδα, <i>know.</i>	ρέω, <i>flow.</i>
ἐσθίω, <i>eat.</i>	οἰμώζω, <i>lament.</i>	σιγάω, <i>be silent.</i>
θέω, <i>run.</i>	δλούνξω, <i>howl.</i>	σιωπάω, <i>be silent.</i>
θιγγάνω, <i>touch.</i>	δμῆνιμ, <i>swear.</i>	σπουδάζω, <i>be zealous.</i>
θνήσκω, <i>die.</i>	όράω, <i>see.</i>	συρίττω, <i>whistle.</i>
θρώσκω, <i>leap.</i>	παλίζω, <i>sport.</i>	τρέχω, <i>run.</i>
κάμνω, <i>toil.</i>	πάσχω, <i>suffer.</i>	τρώγω, <i>gnaw.</i>
κλαίω, <i>weep.</i>	πηδάω, <i>leap.</i>	τυγχάνω, <i>obtain.</i>
κωμάξω, <i>revel.</i>	πίνω, <i>drink.</i>	φεύγω, <i>flee.</i>
λαγχάνω, <i>obtain.</i>	πίπτω, <i>fall.</i>	φθάνω, <i>anticipate.</i>
λαμβάνω, <i>take.</i>	πλέω, <i>sail.</i>	χάσκω, <i>gape.</i>

§ 93.—The following have both the active and middle forms for the future; but the middle form is preferred:

ἀδω, <i>sing.</i>	διώκω, <i>pursue.</i>	κλέπτω, <i>steal.</i>
ἀρπάζω, <i>seize.</i>	ἔγκωμιάζω, <i>praise.</i>	κολάζω, <i>punish.</i>
βιω, <i>live.</i>	ἔπαινέω, <i>praise.</i>	ροφέω, <i>gulp down.</i>
βλέπω, <i>see.</i>	θαυμάζω, <i>wonder.</i>	σκώπτω, <i>mock.</i>
γηραώ, <i>grow old.</i>	θηραω, <i>hunt.</i>	τίκτω, <i>bring forth.</i>
γηράσκω, <i>grow old.</i>	θηρεύω, <i>hunt.</i>	χωρέω, <i>withdraw.</i>

#### VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 94.—The verbal adjectives are formed by suffixing *-τός* and *-τέος* to the stem. Those in *-τός* correspond to the Latin perfect partic. in *-us*; those in *-τέος*, to the participle in *-dus*: the former usually denote the idea of possibility, and are rendered in English by adjectives in *-ble*; e.g., λυ-τός, that may be loosed, *soluble*; ὄρα-τός, that may be seen, *visible*; αἱρε-τός, *desirable*, etc.

☞ Most verbal adjectives follow the analogy of the 1 aorist passive.

ἀγαπάω, <i>love,</i>	ἀγαπα-	ἀγαπη-τός, -τέος.
κινέω, <i>move,</i>	κινε-	κινη-τός, -τέος.
δηλώω, <i>explain,</i>	δηλο-	δηλω-τέος.
γράφω, <i>write,</i>	γραφ-	γραπ-τός, -τέος.
λέγω, <i>say, gather,</i>	λεγ-	λεκ-τός, -τέος.
ἀνύτω, <i>fulfil,</i>	ἀνυτ-	ἀνυσ-τός, -τέος.

<i>στέλλω, send,</i>	<i>στελ-</i>	<i>σταλ-τός, -τέος.</i>
<i>τείνω, stretch,</i>	<i>τεν-</i>	<i>τα-τός, -τέος.</i>
<i>παύω, stop (trans.),</i>	<i>παυ-</i>	<i>παυ-σ-τός, -τέος.</i>
<i>χράμαι, use,</i>	<i>χρα-</i>	<i>χρη-σ-τός, -τέος.</i>
<i>τίθημι, put,</i>	<i>ΘΕ-</i>	<i>θε-τός, -τέος.</i>
<i>ἰστημι, place,</i>	<i>ΣΤΑ-</i>	<i>στα-τός, -τέος.</i>
<i>εἴμι, go,</i>	<i>'Ι-</i>	<i>ι-τέος.</i>
<i>ἀφίημι, let go,</i>	<i>'Ε-</i>	<i>ἀφ-ε-τός, -τέος.</i>

## § 95. — LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

*\*Ἀγαμαι, wonder, F. ἀγάσομαι; A. ἡγάσθην* (Dem. ἡγα-  
σάμην).

*Ἐγ-νῦ-μι, break, F. ἄξω; A. ἔαξα* (inf. ἄξατ); 2 Pf. ἔāγα,  
*I am broken; A. m. ἔαξάμην; A. p. ἔἄγην.*

*ἄγω, lead, 2 A. ἡγαγον* (inf. ἄγαγεῖν); 2 A. m. ἡγαγόμην;  
Pf. ἡχα (later ἄγήοχα); Pf. p. ἡγμαι; 1 A. p. ἡχθην.

*αἱρέω, seize, F. αἱρήσω; Pf. ἥρηκα; 2 A. εἰλον* (inf. ἐλεῖν);  
A. p. ἥρεθην; F. p. αἱρεθήσομαι. — Mid., choose, 2 A.  
εἰλόμην; F. αἱρήσομαι; Pf. m. or p. ἥρημαι.

*αἰσθ-άν-ομαι, perceive, F. αἰσθήσομαι; Pf. ἥσθημαι; A. ἥσθ-  
όμην* (inf. αἰσθ-έσθαι).

*ἀκούω, hear, F. ἀκούσομαι; Pf. ἀκ-ήκοα* (later ἥκουκα);  
Plpf. ἥκ-ηκόσιν (sometimes ἀκ-ηκόσιν); Pf. m. or p.  
ἥκουσμαι; A. p. ἥκούσθην.

*ἀλ-ίσκ-ομαι, am taken* (in this sense used as the passive of  
*αἱρέω*), 2 A. (stem 'ΑΛΟ-) ἥλων and ἔάλων (*ἀλῶ, -ώς,*  
*-ῷ, etc.*, ἀλοίην, ἀλῶντι, ἀλούς, see § 90), *I was taken;*  
Pf. ἥλωκα and ἔάλωκα; F. ἀλώσομαι. — The active is  
supplied by *αἱρέω*.

*ἀμαρτ-άν-ω, miss, F. ἀμαρτήσομαι; Pf. ἥμάρτηκα; Pf. p.  
ἥμάρτημαι; A. p. ἀμαρτήθην; 2 A. ἥμαρτον* (later 1  
A. ἥμάρτησα).

*ἀμφιέ-ννυμι, clothe, Impf. without augm.; F. ἀμφιέσω, Att.  
ἀμφιέω; A. ἥμφιέσα; Pf. a. wanting; Pf. m. or p.  
ἥμφιέσμαι; F. m. ἀμφιέσομαι.*

ἀναλ-ίσκ-ω, *consume*, F. ἀναλώσω; A. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα; Pf. ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα; Pf. m. or p. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι; A. ἀνηλώθην and ἀναλώθην; F. ἀναλωθήσομαι.

ἀνοίγω, *open*, Impf. ἀνέῳγον; F. ἀνοίξω; A. ἀνέῳξα (inf. ἀνοϊξαι); Pf. ἀνέῳχα, *I have opened*; 2 Pf. ἀνέῳγα, *I stand open*; Impf. m. ἀνεῳγόμην; A. p. ἀνεῳχθῆν (inf. ἀνοιχθῆναι).

ἀπεχθ-άν-ομαι, *become hateful*, A. ἀπηχθόμην; F. ἀπεχθήσομαι; Pf. ἀπήχθημαι, *I am hated*.

ἀπόχρη, *it suffices*, 3 per. plur. indic. ἀποχρῶσι(ν), inf. ἀποχρῆν, part. ἀποχρῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν; Impf. ἀπέχρη; F. ἀποχρήσει; A. ἀπέχρησε(ν).

ἀρέσκω, *please*, F. ἀρέσω; A. ἥρεσα; Pf. m. ἥρεσμαι; A. p. ἥρεσθην.

ἀρόω, *plough*, F. ἀρόσω; A. ἥροσα; Pf. m. or p. ἀρήρομαι; A. p. ἥρόθην.

αὐξ-άν-ω, *increase*, F. αὐξήσω; A. ηὔξησα; Pf. ηὔξηκα; Pf. m. or p. ηὔξημαι; F. αὐξήσομαι and αὐξήθήσομαι; A. ηὔξηθην.

ἄχθομαι, *am vexed*, F. ἄχθέσομαι, usu. (in prose) ἄχθεσθήσομαι; A. ηγχθέσθην.

*Βαίνω*, *go* (stem BA-), Fut. βήσομαι; Pf. βέβηκα; 2 A. ἔβην (§ 90); Pf. p. in comp. -βέβαμαι; A. -εβάθην.

*Βιβρώσκω*, *eat* (F. Att. ἔδομαι from ἔσθίω, 2 A. ἔφᾶγον), Pf. βέβρωκα; Pf. m. or p. βέβρωμαι; F. p. and A. p. supplied from ἔσθίω.

*Βιόω*, *live*, 2 A. ἔβίων (§ 90), subj. βιῶ, -ῶς, -ῷ, opt. βιώῃ, inf. βιώναι, part. βιώνς (but the cases of βιώνς are supplied by the 1 Aor. partic. βιώσας). Instead of the present and imperfect of βιόω, the Attics generally employed the pres. and imperf. of ζάω, which, vice versa, borrowed its remaining tenses from βιόω. F. βιώσομαι (more rarely ζήσω); Pf. βεβίωκα; Pf. m. or p. βεβίωται.

*βλαστ-άν-ω*, *sprout*, A. ἐβλαστον (later ἐβλάστησα); F. *βλαστήσω*; Pf. *ἐβλάστηκα* and *βεβλάστηκα*.

*βόσκω*, *feed*, F. *βοσκήσω*, A. ἐβόσκησα. Mid. *feed* (intrans.), *eat*.

*βούλομαι*, *wish, am willing*, F. *βουλήσομαι*; Pf. *βεβούλημαι*; A. ἐβουλήθην and *ἡβουλήθην*.

*Γαμέω*, *uxorem duco*, F. *γαμῶ*; A. ἔγημα (inf. *γῆμαι*), later, *ἔγάμησα*; Pf. *γεγάμηκα*. Mid. *nubo*, F. *γαμοῦμαι*; A. *ἔγημάμην*; Pf. *γεγάμημαι*.

*γηθέω*, *rejoice* (poet.), Pf. *γέγηθα*; F. *γηθήσω*.

*γηράσκω* (or *γηράω*), *grow old*, F. *γηράσομαι*; A. *ἔγήρασα* (inf. *γηρᾶσαι* and *γηρᾶναι*); Pf. *γεγήρακα*, *I am old*.

*γίγνομαι*, *become, am* (stem ΓΕΝ-), A. *ἔγενομην* (later, *ἔγενήθην*); F. *γενήσομαι*; Pf. *γεγένημαι*; 2 Pf. *γέγονα*, *I am*.

*γιγνώσκω*, *know* (stem ΓΝΟ-), F. *γνώσομαι*; 2 A. *ἔγνων* (see § 90); Pf. *ἔγνωκα*; Pf. m. or p. *ἔγνωσμαι*; A. p. *ἔγνώσθην*; F. p. *γνωσθήσομαι*.

*Δάκνω*, *bite*, A. *ἔδακον*; F. *δήξομαι*, Pf. *δέδηχα*; Pf. m. or p. *δέδηγμαι*; A. m. *ἔδηξάμην*; A. p. *ἔδήχθην*; F. *δηχθήσομαι*.

*δαμάζω*, *tame*, F. *δαμάσω*; A. *ἔδάμασα*; Pf. *δέδμηκα*; Pf. n. or p. *δέδμημαι*; A. p. *ἔδμήθην* and *ἔδάμην*.

*δαρθ-άν-ω* (usu. καταδ.), *sleep*, A. *ἔδαρθον*; F. *δαρθησομαι*; Pf. *δεδάρθηκα*.

*δείδω*, *fear*, F. *δείσομαι*; A. *ἔδεισα*; Pf. *δέδοικα* and *δέδια* (plur. and dual syncop. *δέδιτον*, *δέδιμεν*, *δέδιτε*, *δεδῖσι(ν)*); imper. *δέδιθι*, -*τω*, inf. *δεδιέναι*, part. *δεδίως*).

*δέω*, *bind*, F. *δήσω*, A. *ἔδησα*, m. *ἔδησάμην*; Pf. *δέδεκα*; Pf. m. or p. *δέδεμαι*; A. *ἔδέθην*; F.-pf. *δεδήσομαι*, commonly used for *δεθήσομαι*.

**δέω**, *want*, usu. impers. δεῖ, oportet (subj. δέη, opt. δέοι, inf. δεῖν, part. δέον); Imperf. ἔδει; F. δεήσει; A. ἐδέησε(ν); Pf. δεδέηκε. Mid. δέομαι, *need*, F. δεήσομαι; A. ἐδεήθην; Pf. δεδέημαι.

**διδράσκω**, *run away*, F. δράσομαι; Pf. δέδρακα; 2 A. ἔδραν, -ᾶς, -ā, etc. (subj. δρῶ, -ᾶς, -â, -ῶμεν, -ᾶτε, -ῶσι(ν), opt. δραίην, imper. δρᾶθι, -άτω, inf. δρᾶναι, part. δράς, -ᾶσα, -άν, see § 90). — This verb is used only in compounds.

**δοκέω**, *seem, think*, F. δόξω (δοκήσω, poet.); A. ἔδοξα; Pf. m. or p. δέδογμαι.

**δύναμαι**, *possum, am able*, 2 pers. δύνασαι (subj. δύνωμαι, opt. δυναίμην, imp. δύνασο, inf. δύνασθαι, part. δυνάμενος); Imperf. ἔδυνάμην and ἤδυνάμην, 2 pers. ἔδύνω; F. δυνήσομαι; A. ἐδυνήθην, ἤδυνήθην, and ἔδυνάσθην; Pf. δεδύνημαι.

**Εγείρω**, *wake up* (trans.), F. ἐγερῶ; A. ἥγειρα; Pf. ἐγήγερκα; Pf. p. ἐγήγερμαι; 2 Pf. ἐγρήγορα, with present signific. *I awake* (intrans.); 2 A. ἥγρόμην, *I awoke*. **ἐθέλω** and **θέλω**, *will*, Impf. ἥθελον and ἔθελον; F. ἐθελήσω and θελήσω; A. ἥθελησα and ἔθελησα; Pf. ἥθεληκα. **εἴδω**, *see* (see ὄράω).

**εἶπον**, *I said* (see φημί).

**εἴρομαι** (the present not in use), *ask, inquire*, F. ἐρήσομαι; A. ἥρόμην (ἔρωμαι, ἐρούμην, ἐροῦ, ἐρέσθαι, ἐρόμενος). The rest supplied by ἐρωτάω.

**ἐλαύνω**, *drive*, F. ἐλάσω (Att. ἐλῶ, -ᾶς, -â, etc., inf. ἐλᾶν); A. ἥλαστα; Pf. ἐλήλακα; Pf. m. or p. ἐλήλαμαι; A. ἥλαθην. — Mid. *drive from me*, A. ἥλασάμην.

**ἔλκω**, *draw*, F. ἔλξω (preferred to ἐλκύσω); A. εἴλκυστα; Pf. εἴλκυκα; Pf. m. or p. εἴλκυσμαι; A. είλκύσθην; F. ἐλκυσθήσομαι. — Mid. *draw myself*, ἐλκύσομαι; A. είλκυσάμην.

**ἐπιμέλομαι** (and ἐπιμελοῦμαι), *take care*, F. ἐπιμελήσομαι (also ἐπιμεληθήσομαι); Pf. ἐπιμεμέλημαι; A. ἐπεμελήθην.

*επίσταμαι* (like *ἴσταμαι*), *know*, Impf. *ήπιστάμην* (2 pers. usu. *ήπιστω*); F. *ἐπιστήσομαι*; A. *ηπιστήσην*.

*ἔραμαι*, *love*, A. *ηράσθην*, *I loved*; F. *ἐρασθήσομαι*, *I shall love*.

*ἔρρω*, *go forth*, F. *ἔρρήσω*; A. *ηρρήσα*; Pf. *ηρρήκα*.

*ἔρυγγ-άνω*, *belch*, A. *ηρύγον*; F. *ἐρεύξομαι*.

*ἔρχομαι*, *go, come* (the indic. excepted, all the other moods of the present are borrowed from *εἰμι*; thus, *ἔρχομαι*, *ἴω*, *ἴοιμι*, *ἴθι*, *ἱέναι*, *ἴών*); Impf. *ηρχόμην* (usu. *ηειν* and *ηα*); F. *εῖμι* (§ 85, NOTE), *I shall go* (*ηξω*, *I shall come*); Pf. *ἐλήλυθα*; F. *ἐλεύσομαι* (poet., and in later prose); A. *ηλθον* (*ἔλθω*, *ἔλθοιμι*, *ἔλθε*, *ἔλθεῖν*, *ἔλθων*).

*ἔσθιω*, *eat*, F. *ἔδομαι*; Pf. *ἐδήδοκα*; A. *ἔφαγον*; Pf. m. or p. *ἐδήδεσμαι*; A. *ηδέσθην*.

*εύρίσκω*, *find*, A. *εύρον*; F. *εύρήσω*; Pf. *εῦρηκα*; Pf. m. or p. *εῦρημαι*; A. *εύρεθην*; F. p. *εύρηθήσομαι*.—Mid., *obtain*; A. *εύρόμην*.

*ἔχω*, *have, hold*, Impf. *εἶχον*; A. *ἔσχον* (*σχῶ*, *-ῆς*, *-ῆ*; *σχοίην* [in comp. *σχοιμι*], *σχές* [in comp. also *σχέ*], *σχεῖν*, *σχών*); F. *ἔξω* and *σχήσω*; Pf. *ἔσχηκα*; A. m. *ἔσχόμην*; F. m. *ἔξομαι* and *σχήσομαι*; Pf. m. or p. *ἔσχημαι*; A. p. *ἔσχέθην*.

*ἔψω*, *cook*, F. *ἔψήσομαι*; A. *ἔψησα*; A. p. *ηψήθην*; Pf. p. or m. *ηψημαι*.

*Ζέ-ννυ-μι*, *boil* (trans.), F. *ζέσω*; A. *ἔζεσα*; Pf. m. or p. *ἔζεσμαι*; A. p. *ἔζέσθην*.

*ζεύγ-νη-μι*, *join*, 2 A. p. *ἔζεγην* (more rarely *ἔζεύχθην*).—The rest from *ζεύγω*.

*ξώ-ννυ-μι*, *gird*, F. *ξώσω*; Pf. *ἔξωκα*; A. *ἔξωσα*, m. *ἔξωσάμην*; Pf. m. or p. *ἔξωσμαι*.

*Θέω*, *run*, F. *θεύσομαι* or *θευσοῦμαι* (later *θεύσω*). The rest wanting. See *τρέχω*.

*θιγγάνω*, *touch*, F. *θιζομαι*; A. *ἔθιγον*.

**θνήσκω, die** (stem ΘΑΝ-), A. ἀπέθανον; F. ἀποθανοῦμαι;  
 Pf. τέθνηται (plur. σύνεορ. τέθναμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνάστι,  
 opt. τεθναίην, imp. τέθναθι, inf. τεθνάναι, part. τεθνηκώς,  
 -νία, -ός, or τεθνεώς, -ώσα, ος; Plpf. 3 p. plur. ἐτέθνα-  
 σαν); F.-pf. τεθνήξω, and later τεθνήξομαι, *I shall be  
 dead.*

**θρώσκω, leap**, F. θοροῦμαι; A. ἔθορον; Pf. τέθορα.

**\*Ικ-νέ-ομαι, come**, usu. ἀφικνέομαι, F. ἀφίξομαι; A. ἀφίκομην;  
 Pf. ἀφίγμαι.

**ἰλάσκομαι, propitiate**, F. ἰλάσομαι; A. ἰλασάμην; A. p.  
 ἰλάσθην.

**Καθίζω, seat, make to sit**, Impf. ἐκάθιζον; F. καθιῶ; ἐκάθισα.  
 — Mid. F. καθιζήσομαι; A. ἐκαθισάμην.—But καθέζο-  
 μαι, *I seat myself*, Impf. ἐκαθεζόμην; F. καθεδοῦμαι.

**καθεύδω, sleep**, F. καθευδῆσω. Perfect wanting.

**καίω, set on fire**, F. καύσω; A. ἔκαυσα; Pf. κέκαυκα; Pf. m.  
 or p. κέκαυμαι; A. p. ἔκαύθην; F. p. καυθήσομαι; 2 A.  
 act. ἐκάην, *I burned* (intrans.), part. καεῖς, from stem  
 ΚΑΕ-, see § 90.

**καλέω, call**, F. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ; A. ἐκάλεσα; Pf. κέκληκα;  
 Pf. m. or p. κέκλημαι, *I am called* (opt. κεκλήμην, -ῆσο,  
 -ῆτο, etc.); A. p. ἐκλήθην; F. p. κληθήσομαι; F. m.  
 καλοῦμαι; A. m. ἐκαλεσάμην.

**κάμνω, toil**, F. καμοῦμαι; Pf. κέκμηκα; A. ἔκάμον.

**κερά-ννυ-μι, mix**, F. κεράσω, Att. κερῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾶ; A. ἐκέράσα;  
 Pf. κέκρακα; Pf. m. or p. κέκραμαι; A. p. ἐκράθην  
 and ἐκεράσθην.

**κίχρημι, lend** (XPA-), inf. κιχράναι; F. χρήσω; A. ἔχρησα.  
 — Mid., borrow, F. χρήσομαι.

**κλαίω, weep**, F. κλαύσομαι and κλαυσοῦμαι (rarely κλαιήσω  
 or κλάήσω); A. ἔκλαυσα; Pf. κέκλαυμαι and later  
 κέκλανσμαι.

*κορέ-ννυ-μι, satiate*, F. *κορέσω*, Att. *κορῶ*; A. *ἐκόρεσα*, m. *ἐκορεσάμην*; Pf. *κεκόρεκα*; P. m. or p. *κεκόρεσμαι*; A. p. *ἐκορέσθην*; F. p. *κορεστήσομαι*.

*κράζω, cry out*, F. *κεκράξομαι*; A. *ἔκραγον*; Pf. (with present signific.) *κέκραγα* (1 p. pl. *κέκραγμεν*, imper. *κέκραχθι*).

*κρέμαμαι, hang*, intrans. (subj. *κρέμωμαι*, opt. *κρεμαίμην*, part. *κρεμάμενος*); Impf. *ἐκρεμάμην*; A. *ἐκρεμάσθην*; F. p. *κρεμασθήσομαι*, *I shall be hung*; F. m. *κρεμήσομαι*, *I shall hang* (pendebo).

*κρεμά-ννυ-μι, hang*, trans., F. *κρεμάσω*, Att. *κρεμῶ*, -*ᾶς*, -*ᾶ*; A. *ἐκρέμασα*. Mid. or Pass. *κρεμάννυμαι*, *hang myself*, or *am hung*; A. p. *ἐκρεμάσθην*; F. p. *κρεμασθήσομαι*.

*κτάομαι, obtain*, F. *κτήσομαι*; Pf. *κέκτημαι*, *I possess* (subj. *κεκτῶμαι*, -*ῆ*, -*ῆται*, opt. *κεκτήμην*, -*ῆο*, -*ῆτο*, or *κεκτῷμην*, -*ῷο*, -*ῷτο*).

*Λαγχ-άν-ω, obtain by lot*, A. *ἔλᾰχον*; F. *λήξομαι*; Pf. *εἴληχα* (rarely *λέλογχα*); Pf. m. or p. *εἴληγμαι*; A. p. *ἐλήχθην*.

*λαμβ-άν-ω, take*, A. *ἔλᾰβον*; F. *λήψομαι*; Pf. *εἴληφα*; Pf. m. or p. *εἴλημμαι*; A. m. *ἐλαβόμην*; A. p. *ἐλήφθην*; F. p. *ληφθήσομαι*.

*λανθ-άν-ω, am concealed*, A. *ἔλᾰθον*; F. *λήσω*; Pf. *λέληθα*, *I am concealed*.—Mid., *forget*, F. *λήσομαι*; Pf. *λέλησμαι*; A. *ἐλαθόμην*; F.-pf. *λελήσομαι*.

*Μανθ-άν-ω, learn*, A. *ἔμᾰθον*; F. *μαθήσομαι*; Pf. *μεμάθηκα*.

*μάχομαι, fight*, F. *μαχοῦμαι* (late prose *μαχήσομαι*); A. *ἐμαχεσάμην*; Pf. *μεμάχημαι*; A. p. *ἐμαχέσθην*, late.

*μείρομαι, obtain*, Pf. *εἴμαρται*, *it is fated*.

*μέλει μοι, it concerns me*, F. *μελήσει*; A. *ἐμέλησε(ν)*; Pf. *μεμέληκε(ν)*.

*μέλλω, intend, am about to . . .*, Impf. *ἔμελλον* and *ἡμελλον*; F. *μελλήσω*; A. *ἡμέλλησα*.

*μίγ-νν-μι, mix*, F. *μίξω*; A. *ἔμιξα*; Pf. *μέμιχα*; Pf. m. or p. *μέμιγμαι*; A. p. *ἐμίχθην* and *ἐμίγην*; F. p. *μιχθήσομαι*; F.-pf. *μεμίξομαι*.

**μιμνήσκω**, *remind*, F. *μνήσω*; A. *ἔμνησα*.—Mid., *remember*, *mention*, Pf. *μέμνημαι*, I *remember* (subj. *μεμνῶμαι*, -ῆ, -ῆται, opt. *μεμνήμην*, -ῆο, -ῆτο, or *μεμνόμην*, -ῷο, -ῷτο, imp. *μέμνησο*); F.-pf. *μεμνήσομαι*, I *shall remember*; A. *ἔμνησθην*, I *remembered*; F. *μνησθήσομαι*, I *shall remember*.

**Νέω**, *swim*, F. *νεύσομαι* or *-οῦμαι*; A. *ἔνευσα*; Pf. *νένευκα*.

**Ξυρέω**, *shave*, Mid. *ξύρομαι*; A. *ἔξυράμην*; Pf. *ἔξυρημαι*.

**\*Οξω**, *smell* (intrans.), F. *όξησω*; A. *ώξησα*; Pf. *όδωδα*, with present signification.

**οἴομαι** or *οἶμαι*, *think*, Impf. *φόμην* or *φμην*; F. *οίήσομαι*; A. *φήθην*; Pf. *wanting*.

**οἴχομαι**, *have gone* (opp. to *ἥκω*, *have come*), Impf. *φχόμην*; F. *οίχήσομαι*; Pf. *φχημαι* and (esp. in Her.) *οίχωκα*. **ὁλισθ-άν-ω**, *slip*, A. *ώλισθον*; F. *ὁλισθήσω*; Pf. *ώλισθηκα* (1 A. *ώλισθησα*, later).

**ὅλλυμι**, *destroy* (*perdo*), Impf. *ώλλυν*; F. *όλέσω* and *όλῶ*; A. *ώλεσα*; Pf. *όλ-ώλεκα*.—Mid., *perish*, F. *όλοῦμαι*; 2 A. *ώλόμην*; 2 Pf. *όλ-ωλα* (*perii*).

**ὅμ-νῦ-μι**, *swear*, Impf. *ώμνῖν*; F. *όμοῦμαι*; A. *ώμοσα*, m. *ώμοσάμην*; Pf. *όμ-ώμοκα*; Pf. m. or p. *όμώμομαι* (*όμωμοται*, but *όμωμο-σ-μένος*); A. p. *ώμόσθην* (and *ώμόθην*); F. p. *όμοσθήσομαι*.

**ὅμόργ-νῦ-μι**, *wipe off*, F. *όμόρξω*; A. *ώμορξα*, m. *ώμορξάμην*; A. p. *ώμόρχθην*.

**ὄνινημι**, *benefit* (inf. *ὄνινάναι*), Impf. *wanting*; F. *όνήσω*. A. *ώνησα*; F. m. *όνήσομαι*; A. *ώνήμην*, -ησο-, -ητο (opt. *όναίμην*, imp. *όνησο*, inf. *όνασθαι*); A. p. *ώνήθην*.—The rest supplied by *ώφελεῖν*.

**ὅράω**, *see*, Impf. *έώρων*; Pf. *έώρακα*; A. *εἰδὼν* (*ἰδω*, *ἰδοιμι*, *ἰδέ*, *ἰδεῖν*, *ἰδών*); F. *όψομαι*; Pf. m. or p. *έώραμαι* or *ώμμαι* (inf. *ώφθαι*); A. m. *εἰδέμην* (*ἰδέσθαι*. *ἰδοὺ*. *ἴτ* *ἰδού* = *ecce*); A. p. *ώφθην*; F. p. *όφθήσομαι*.

*όσφρ-αίν-ομαι*, *smell*, A. *ώσφρόμην*; F. *όσφρήσομαι* (later A. *ώσφρησάμην* and *όσφρανθῆναι*).

*όφείλω*, *owe*, *ought*, *must*, F. *όφειλήσω*; A. *ώφείλησα*; Pf. *ώφείληκα*; 2 A. *ώφελον*, -*ες*, -*ε* (1 and 2 pers. plur. not used) means *utinam!* “would that!”

*όφλ-ισκ-άν-ω*, *incur*, *bring on myself*, A. *ώφλον* (later *ώφλησα*); F. *όφλήσω*; Pf. *ώφληκα*; Pf. m. or p. *ώφλημαι*.

*Παίζω*, *sport*, F. *παιξομαι* and *παιξοῦμαι*: A. *ἔπαισα*; Pf. *πέπαισμαι* (*ἔπαιξα*, *πέπαιχα*, *πέπαιγμαι*, *ἐπαίχθην* are later forms).

*πάσχω*, *suffer* (stem ΠΑΘ-); A. *ἔπαθον*; F. *πείσομαι* (from *πένθομαι*, see § 15, 2); Pf. *πέπονθα* (stem ΠΕΝΘ-).

*πετά-ννυ-μι*, *spread out*, F. *πετάσω*, Att. *πετὼ*, -*ᾶς*, -*ᾶ*; A. *ἐπέτάσα*; Pf. m. or p. *πέπτάμαι* (Luc. *πεπέτασμαι*): A. *ἐπετάσθην*.

*πέτομαι*, *fly*, F. *πτήσομαι*; A. *ἐπτόμην* (more rarely *ἐπτάμην*; *ἔπτην*, *πτῶ*, *πταίην*, *πτῆναι*, *πτάς* [see § 90] are later forms).

*πήγ-νῦ-μι*, *fasten*, F. *πήξω*; A. *ἔπηξα*; Pf. *πέπηχα*; 2 Pf. *πέπηγα*, *I stand fast, am frozen*; A. p. *ἐπάγην* (more rarely *ἐπήχθην*); 2 F. p. *παγήσομαι*.

*πί-μ-πλη-μι*, *fill* (stem ΠΛΑ-), inf. *πιμπλάναι*; Impf. *ἐπίμπλην*; F. *πλήσω*; Pf. *πέπληκα*; A. *ἔπλησα*.—Mid. *πιμπλαμαι*; F. *πλήσομαι*; A. *ἐπλησάμην*; Pf. m. or p. *πέπλησμαι*; A. p. *ἐπλήσθην*; F. p. *πλησθήσομαι*. (In composition, when *μ* comes before *πι*, the *μ* before *πλ* is dropped, as *ἐμπίπλημι*; but it returns with the augment, as *ἐνεπιμπλάμην*).

*πί-μ-πρη-μι*, *burn* (trans.), throughout like *πίμπλημι*: *πρήσω*, *πέπρηκα*, *πέπρησμαι*, *ἐπρήσθην*, *πρησθήσομαι*, *πεπρήσομαι*.—In composition the same remark holds good as in the foregoing.

*πίνω, drink*, F. *πίομαι* (later *πιοῦμαι*); 2 A. *ἔπιον* (imp. *πῖθι*); Pf. *πέπωκα*; Pf. m. or p. *πέπομαι*; A. *ἐπόθην*; F. p. *ποθήσομαι*.

*πιπράσκω, sell*, Pf. *πέπράκα*; Pf. m. or p. *πέπρᾶμαι*; A. *ἐπράθην*; F.-pf. *πεπράσομαι*, in the sense of the simple F. *πραθήσομαι*, which but rarely occurs. The F. and A. act. are usually expressed by *ἀποδώσομαι* and *ἀπεδόμην*.

*πίπτω, fall*, 2 A. *ἔπεσον*; F. *πεσοῦμαι*; Pf. *πέπτωκα*.

*πλέω, sail*, F. *πλεύσομαι* or *-οῦμαι*; A. *ἔπλευσα*; Pf. *πέπλευκα*; Pf. m. or p. *πέπλευσμαι*; A. *ἐπλεύσθην*.

*πνέω, blow*, F. *πνεύσομαι* and *οῦμαι*; A. *ἔπνευσα*; Pf. *πέπνευκα*; A. p. *ἐπνεύσθην* (Pf. *πέπνυμαι*, poet.).

*πρίασθαι, to buy*, only 2 A. *ἐπριάμην* (2 pers. *ἐπρίω*, subj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, imp. *πρίασο* or *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*).

*πυνθ-άν-ομαι, inquire*, 2 A. *ἐπυθόμην*; Pf. *πέπυσμαι*; F. *πεύσομαι*.

'*Ρέω, flow*, F. *ῥεύσομαι*; A. *ἔρρευσα* (in Att. more usu. F. *ῥύνήσομαι*; A. *ἔρρύνην*, *I flowed*, from stem 'ΡΤΕ-, see § 90); Pf. *ἔρρύηκα*.

*ῥήγ-νν-μι, rend*, F. *ῥήξω*; A. *ἔρρήξα*; 2 Pf. *ἔρρωγα*, *I am rent*, A. m. *ἔρρηξάμην*; A. p. *ἔρράγην*; 2 F. p. *ῥαγήσομαι*.

*ῥώ-νν-μι, strengthen*, F. *ῥώσω*; A. *ἔρρωσα*; Pf. m. or p. *ἔρρωμαι* (imp. *ἔρρωσο*, *vale, farewell*); A. *ἔρρώσθην*; F. p. *ῥωσθήσομαι*.

*Σβέ-νν-μι, extinguish*, F. *σβέσω*: *ἔσβεσα* (trans.); 2 A. *ἔσβην* (§ 90), *I ceased to burn*; Pf. *ἔσβηκα*, *I have ceased to burn*; F. m. *σβήσομαι*; Pf. m. or p. *ἔσβεσμαι*; A. p. *ἐσβέσθην*; F. p. *σβεσθήσομαι*.

*σκεδά-νν-μι, scatter*, F. *σκεδάσω*, Att. *σκεδῶ*, *-ᾶς*, *-ᾶ*; A. *ἐσκεδάσα*; Pf. *ἔσκεδάκα*; Pf. m. or p. *ἔσκεδασμαι*; A. p. *ἐσκεδάσθην*; F. p. *σκεδασθήσομαι*.

*σκέλλω*, *dry*, A. ἔσκλην (inf. *σκλῆναι*, opt. *σκλαίην* (§ 90), intrans., *to wither*); Pf. ἔσκληκα; F. m. *σκλήσομαι*.

*σπένδω*, *pour libations*, F. *σπείσω* (for *σπένδσω*, § 15, 2); ἔσπεισα, ἔσπεικα, ἔσπεισμαι, etc.

*στερίσκω*, *deprive of*; F. *στερησω*; ἔστερησα, ἔστερηκα, ἔστερημαι, ἔστερήθην, *στερήσομαι* (more rarely *στερηθήσομαι*).

*στορέ-ννῦ-μι*, *spread out*, F. *στορέσω* (Att. *στορῶ*); A. ἔστόρεσα. The rest from *στρώννυμι*.

*στρώ-ννῦ-μι*, *spread out*, F. *στρώσω*, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωκα, ἔστρωμαι, ἔστρωθην, *στρωθήσομαι*.

*Τέμνω*, *cut*, F. *τεμῶ*; A. ἔτεμον (more rarely ἔτάμον); Pf. *τέτμηκα*; Pf. m. or p. *τέτμημαι*; A. p. ἔτμήθην; A. m. ἔτεμόμην; F.-pf. *τετμήσομαι* (Plat.).

*τίκτω*, *bring forth*, F. *τέξομαι*; A. ἔτεκον; Pf. *τέτοκα*.

*τίνω*, *expiate*, F. *τίσω*; ἔτίσα, *τέτικα*, *τέτισμαι*, *ἔτίσθην*.

*τιτράω*, *bore*, F. *τρήσω*; A. ἔτρησα.—More usu. *τετραίνω*, F. *τετράνω*; A. ἔτέτρηνα; Pf. *τέτρηκα*, *τέτρημαι*.

*τιτρώσκω*, *wound*, F. *τρώσω*; ἔτρωσα, *τέτρωμαι*, *ἔτρώθην*, *τρωθήσομαι* and *τρώσομαι*.

*τλῆμι*, *endure* (Pres. and Impf. supplied by *ὑπομένω*, ἀνέχομαι); A. ἔτλην (*τλῶ*, *τλαίην*, *τλῆθι*, *τλῆναι*, *τλάς*); F. *τλήσομαι*; P. *τέτληκα* (plur. syncop. *τέτλαμεν*, -άτε, -άσι(ν)), imp. *τέτλαθι*, -άτω, subj. wanting, opt. *τετλαίην*, inf. *τετλάναι*, part. *τετληκώς*).

*τρέχω*, *run*, F. *δραμοῦμαι*; A. ἔδραμον; Pf. δεδράμηκα; Pf. m. or p. ἔπιδεδράμημαι (F. *θρέξομαι*, rare).

*τυγχ-άν-ω*, *happen*, A. ἔτυχον; F. *τεύξομαι*; Pf. *τετύχηκα*.

*Τπισχ-νέομαι*, *promise*, A. *ὑπεσχόμην* (imp. *ὑπόσχου*); F. *ὑποσχήσομαι*; Pf. *ὑπέσχημαι*.

*Φάσκω*, *say*, Impf. ἔφασκον; F. *φήσω*; A. ἔφησα.

**φέρω, bear,** F. *oīσω*; 2 A. *ἡνεγκον* (plur. -ομεν, -ετε, -ον, and -αμεν, -ατε, -αν), opt. *ἐνέγκοιμι* (rarer -αιμι), imp. *ἐνεγκε, -έτω*, etc., and -άτω, etc., inf. *ἐνεγκεῖν*, part. *ἐνεγκών* (rarer *ἐνέγκας*); Pf. *ἐνήνοχα*. — Mid., *carry off, win*, F. *oīσομαι*. Pf. m. or p. *ἐνήνεγμαι* (-γξαι, -γκται, or -εκται); A. *ἡνεγκάμην*; A. p. *ἡνέχθην*; F. *ἐνεχθήσομαι* (more rarely *οἰσθήσομαι*).

**☞** The 1 Aor. *ἡνεγκα* is preferred to the 2d Aor. in those forms of the imper. that begin with *a*, and also in the first pers. sing. indic., when the next word begins with a consonant.

**φεύγω, flee,** F. *φεύξομαι* and -οῦμαι; A. *ἔφυγον*; Pf. *πέφευγα*. **φημί, say** (§ 84), 2 A. *εīπον* (*εīπω, εīποιμι, εīπέ* [the rest usu. -άτω, -ατον, -άτων, etc.], *εīπεῖν, εīπών*); 1 A. *εīπα* (2 pers. *εīπας*, frequent, pl. *εīπατε* very frequent). The rest of the 1 Aor., the imperative forms beginning with *a* excepted, is wanting in the Attic writers. — F. *έρω*; Pf. *εīρηκα*; Pf. m. or p. *εīρημαι*; A. p. (stem 'PE-) *έρρηθην*; F. *ρηθήσομαι* and *εīρήσομαι*.

**φθάνω, anticipate,** F. *φθήσομαι* (more rarely *φθάσω*); A. *ἔφθασα*; 2 A. *ἔφθην* (*φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς*, § 90); Pf. *ἔφθάκα*.

**φύω, produce,** 2 A. *ἔφūν* intrans., *am born, am naturally* (subj. *φύω*, opt. wanting among the Attics, *φῦναι, φύς*, § 90); F. *φύσω*; A. *ἔφυσα*, trans.—Pf. *πέφūκα*, intrans., *am born, am so and so by nature*; — *φυήσομαι* and *ἔφύην* (*φυῆναι, φυεῖς*) are later forms for *φύσομαι* and *ἔφūν*.

**Χαίρω, rejoice,** F. *χαιρήσω*; A. *ἔχāρην* (stem ΧΑΡΕ-), opt. *χαρείην*, part. *χαρεῖς*, § 90; Pf. *κεχάρηκα*; (*κεχάρημαι, I am glad*, poet.); F. *χαρήσομαι* belongs to later prose.

**χανδάνω, contain** (of vessels), A. *ἔχāδον*; F. *χείσομαι*; Pf. *κέχανδα*, with present meaning.

**χάσκω, gape** (later *χαίνω*); A. *ἔχāνον*; F. *χανοῦμαι*; Pf. *κέχηνα*, *I stand open*.

$\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , *pour out*, F.  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , F. m.  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\muai$  (both like the present); A.  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\epsilon}a$  (subj.  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , imp.  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ , - $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ , inf.  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\ai$ ); A. m.  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ ; Pf.  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\kappa\alpha$ ; Pf. m. or p.  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\muai$ ; A.  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$  (later also  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$ ).

$\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ , *oportet, it is necessary* (subj.  $\chi\rho\hat{\eta}$ , opt.  $\chi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ , inf.  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nuai$ , part.  $\tau\grave{o}$   $\chi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$  [only nom. and acc.]); Impf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$  or  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$ ; F.  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\tauai$ .

$\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\text{-}\nu\nu\bar{\nu}\text{-}\mu\iota$ , *color*, F.  $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ ; A.  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\omega\sigma\alpha$ ; Pf. m. or p.  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\omega\sigma\muai$ ; A.  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ .

' $\Omega\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , *push*, Impf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\theta\iota\omega\nu$ ; F.  $\grave{\omega}\sigma\omega$  and  $\grave{\omega}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ ; A.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\alpha$  (inf.  $\grave{\omega}\sigma\alpha\iota$ ); Pf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\kappa\alpha$ ; F. m.  $\grave{\omega}\sigma\muai$ ; A.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ; Pf. m. or p.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\muai$ ; A. p.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ ; F.  $\grave{\omega}\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\muai$ .

## CHAPTER VI.

## PARTICLES.

## 1. ADVERBS.

§ 96.—Most adverbs of *manner* are formed from adjectives, by changing the final *v* of the genitive plural into *s*; as,

<i>σοφός</i> , <i>wise</i> ,	G. pl. <i>σοφ-ῶν</i> ,	adv. <i>σοφ-ῶς</i> .
<i>χαρίεις</i> , <i>graceful</i> ,	<i>χαριέντ-ων</i> ,	<i>χαριέντ-ως</i> .
<i>ταχύς</i> , <i>swift</i> ,	<i>ταχέ-ων</i> ,	<i>ταχέ-ως</i> .
<i>σώφρων</i> , <i>prudent</i> ,	<i>σωφρόν-ων</i> ,	<i>σωφρόν-ως</i> .
<i>πᾶς</i> , <i>all</i> ,	<i>πάντ-ων</i> ,	<i>πάντ-ως</i> .
<i>μέγας</i> , <i>great</i> ,	<i>μεγάλ-ων</i> ,	<i>μεγάλ-ως</i> .
<i>εὔνος</i> , <i>kind</i> ,	<i>εὖν-ων</i> ,	<i>εὖν-ως</i> .
<i>σαφής</i> , <i>clear</i> ,	<i>σαφ-ῶν</i> ,	<i>σαφ-ῶς</i> .

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

§ 97.—The comparative of adverbs of manner is generally expressed by the neuter sing. of the comparative adjective; and the superlative, by the neuter plur. of the superlative. Thus,

<i>σοφῶς</i> , <i>wisely</i> ,	<i>σοφώτερον</i> ,	<i>σοφώτατα</i> .
<i>χαριέντως</i> , <i>kindly</i> ,	<i>χαριέστερον</i> ,	<i>χαριέστατα</i> .
<i>σαφῶς</i> , <i>clearly</i> ,	<i>σαφέστερον</i> ,	<i>σαφέστατα</i> .
<i>τάχεως</i> , <i>swifly</i> ,	<i>θάττον</i> ,	<i>τάχιστα</i> .

☞ Most primitive adverbs, especially those in *ω*, have the ending *ω* in the comparative and superlative; as,

<i>ἄνω</i> , <i>above</i> ,	<i>ἀνωτέρω</i> ,	<i>ἀνωτάτω</i> .
<i>κάτω</i> , <i>below</i> ,	<i>κατωτέρω</i> ,	<i>κατωτάτω</i> .
<i>έκας</i> , <i>far off</i> ,	<i>έκαστέρω</i> ,	<i>έκαστάτω</i> .
<i>τηλοῦ</i> , <i>far</i> ,	<i>τηλοτέρω</i> ,	<i>τηλοτάτω</i> .
<i>ἐγγύς</i> , <i>near</i> ,	<i>ἐγγυτέρω</i> ,	<i>ἐγγυτάτω</i> .

## List of Adverbs.

<i>ἄγαν, very much.</i>	<i>ἴσως, perhaps.</i>	<i>δμῶς, likewise.</i>
<i>ἀεί, always.</i>	<i>καθάπερ, like as.</i>	<i>ὸψέ, late, sero.</i>
<i>ἄλλαχοῦ, elsewhere.</i>	<i>κάτω, below.</i>	<i>πάνυ, very.</i>
<i>ἄλλοθι, elsewhere.</i>	<i>κρύβδην, secretly.</i>	<i>παντελῶς, entirely.</i>
<i>ἄλλως, otherwise.</i>	<i>λίαν, very.</i>	<i>παραχρῆμα, forthwith.</i>
<i>ἄπαξ, once, semel.</i>	<i>μάλα, very.</i>	<i>πολλάκις, often.</i>
<i>ἄνθις, again.</i>	<i>μᾶλλον, rather.</i>	<i>ποσάκις, how often?</i>
<i>ἀὔριον, to-morrow.</i>	<i>μάλιστα, chiefly.</i>	<i>ποτέ, once.</i>
<i>ἀντίκα, directly.</i>	<i>μεταύριον, perendie.</i>	<i>πρίν, before.</i>
<i>ἀντοῖ, there.</i>	<i>μόλις, scarcely.</i>	<i>πρόσω, forwards.</i>
<i>βίᾳ, by force.</i>	<i>νῦν, now.</i>	<i>πρόχθες, nudius tertius.</i>
<i>δημοσίᾳ, publicly.</i>	<i>οἶκοι, at home.</i>	<i>πρωτ, mane.</i>
<i>ἔτα, afterwards.</i>	<i>ὁπίσω, backwards.</i>	<i>σήμερον, to-day.</i>
<i>ἔτι, as yet, still.</i>	<i>οὐδαμοῦ, nowhere.</i>	<i>τότε, then.</i>
<i>εὐθὺς, forthwith.</i>	<i>οὐδαμῶς, in no wise.</i>	<i>χαμαλ, humili.</i>
<i>ἡδη, already.</i>	<i>οὐκοτε, never.</i>	<i>χαμᾶθεν, humo.</i>
<i>ἥνικα, when.</i>	<i>οὐπώ, not yet.</i>	<i>χθές, yesterday.</i>
<i>ἰδίως, privately.</i>	<i>οὕτως, thus.</i>	<i>ώς, ὥσπερ, as.</i>
<i>ἰκανῶς, enough.</i>	<i>πάλαι, formerly.</i>	<i>ώσαντως, just so.</i>

## § 98.—ADVERBIAL CORRELATIVES.

INTERROGATIVE.	INDEFINITE.	DEMONSTRATIVE.	RELATIVE.
<i>ποῦ; <sup>1)</sup> } ubi ?</i> <i>ὅπου, } }</i>	<i>πού, alicubi.</i>	<i>ἐνταῦθα, hic.</i> <i>ἐκεῖ, ibi.</i>	<i>οὗ, ubi.</i>
<i>πόθεν; } unde ?</i> <i>ὅποθεν, } }</i>	<i>ποθέν, alicunde.</i>	<i>ἐνθένδε, hinc.</i> <i>ἐκεῖθεν, illinc.</i>	<i>ὅθεν, unde.</i>
<i>ποῦ; } quo ?</i> <i>ὅποι, } }</i>	<i>πολ, aliquo.</i>	<i>δεῦρο, huc.</i> <i>ἐκεῖσε, illuc.</i>	<i>οὗ, quo.</i>
<i>πότε; } quando ?</i> <i>ὅποτε, } }</i>	<i>ποτέ, aliquando.</i>	<i>πότε, tum.</i>	<i>ὅτε, quando.</i>
<i>πῶς; } quomodo ?</i> <i>ὅπως, } }</i>	<i>πῶς, aliquomodo.</i>	<i>οὕτως, ὥδε, sic.</i>	<i>ώς, quomodo.</i>
<i>πηνίκα; } quo tempore ?</i> <i>ὅπηνίκα, } }</i>	—	<i>τηνικάδε } hoc tem-</i> <i>τηνικαῦτα } pore.</i>	<i>ἥνικα, quo tempore.</i>

<sup>1)</sup> The interrogatives beginning with *π* are used in *direct* questions ; those beginning with *ὅ* in *indirect*.

## II. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 99. — Some prepositions govern only *one* case; others *two* cases; and others again, *three*.

## GENITIVE.

*ἀντί*, *for* (= in place of, in exchange for).

*ἀπό*, *ab, from*; *ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ*, *of his own accord*.

*ἐκ* (*ἐξ*), *out of*; *ἐκ παλδῶν*, *from very childhood*.

*πρό*, *for* (= in behalf of), *before* (= in front of, in preference to).

## DATIVE.

*ἐν* (rest *where?*), *in, upon; among*, e.g., *ἐν ἀνθρώποις*.  
*σύν*, *cum, with*.

## ACCUSATIVE.

*ἄντα* (more frequent in poetry), *up to, throughout*.

*εἰς* (motion *whither?*), *into; against; till* (of time).

*ὡς*, *ad, to* (only of persons; e.g., *πέμπειν ὡς βασιλέα*).

## GENITIVE and ACCUSATIVE.

*διὰ* { GEN. *per, through, during* (of time and place).  
ACC. *ob, propter, on account of*.

*κατά* { GEN. *down to or under; against*, e.g., *λέγειν κ. τίνος*.  
ACC. *according to, opposite to, during*.

*μετά* { GEN. *among, with, by means of*.  
ACC. *post, after, next to* (of time and order).

*ὑπέρ* { GEN. *above* (where ?); *for* (= for the good of).  
ACC. *over* (whither ?); *beyond* (of time, measure, number).

## GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE.

*ἐπί* { GEN. *upon, at* (of place); *in, during* (of time).  
DAT. *at, near, by* (of place); *in the power of* (penes).  
ACC. *motion upon, as ἀναβαλλεῖν ἐφ' ἵππον*.

*παρά*<sup>1</sup> { GEN. *ab, from* near a person, with verbs of going and coming.  
DAT. *apud, with, near by*, e.g., *ἔλατι π. τῷ βασιλεῖ*.  
ACC. *ad, to* (w' iether ?); *against*, e.g., *π. δόξαν, φύσιν*, etc.

*περί* { GEN. *about, concerning, for* (= on account of).  
DAT. *for, esp. with verbs of fearing (timere alicui)*.  
ACC. *circa, around; about* (of time and number).

1) In poetry also with the dative, in sense of *among, with*, where in prose *ἐν* and *σύν* are used.

2) Used mostly with reference to persons.

GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, — *continued.*

- $\pi\rho\delta s$  { GEN. *from, by* (with passive verbs, in place of  $\dot{\nu}\pi\delta$ ).  
 DAT. *near*, e.g.,  $\pi\rho\delta s \tau\bar{h} \pi\delta\lambda\epsilon i$ ;  $\pi\rho\delta s \tau o\acute{n}t\varphi$ , *besides*.  
 ACC. *to* (with verbs of motion), *towards, against*.
- $\dot{\nu}\pi\delta$  { GEN. *under (rest)*, *by* (with pass. verbs), *from, for (prae)*.  
 DAT. *under (rest, subjection)*, *at the foot (of mountains)*.  
 ACC. *under (motion)*, *towards (of time, e.g.,  $\dot{\nu}\pi\delta \nu\acute{n}kt\alpha$ )*.

NOTE 1.—The preposition  $\dot{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota$ , *around, on both sides*, agrees in its use with  $\pi\epsilon\pi\iota$ , *around, on all sides*: but the use of  $\dot{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota$  is much rarer than that of  $\pi\epsilon\pi\iota$ .

NOTE 2.—Besides the above-mentioned prepositions, there are several adverbs and nouns that are sometimes construed with either the genitive or dative and are, therefore, called *improper* prepositions. The following are construed with the genitive:

$\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\iota s$ , <i>enough.</i>	$\ddot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ , <i>on account of.</i>	$\tau\acute{e}\rho\alpha v$ , <i>across.</i>
$\ddot{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\nu$ , <i>without.</i>	$\ddot{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ , <i>out of.</i>	$\tau\lambda\bar{h}\nu$ , <i>except.</i>
$\delta\acute{i}\kappa\eta\eta$ , <i>instar.</i>	$\mu\acute{e}\tau\alpha\xi\bar{n}$ , <i>between.</i>	$\pi\rho\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu$ , <i>before.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}s$ , <i>near.</i>	$\mu\acute{e}\chi\rho\iota(s)$ , <i>up to, until.</i>	$\chi\acute{a}\rho\cdot\nu$ , <i>for the sake of.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}s$ , <i>far from.</i>	$\dot{\epsilon}\pi\sigma\theta\epsilon(\nu)$ , <i>behind.</i>	$\chi\acute{a}\rho\pi\cdot\nu$ , <i>without.</i>

$\cdot\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ , *together with*, and  $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\o v$ , *near*, are construed with the dative; —  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha s$ , *near*;  $\dot{\epsilon}\xi\bar{h}\eta s$  and  $\dot{\epsilon}\phi\acute{e}\xi\bar{h}\eta s$ , *next to*, with both the dative and genitive.

## III. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 100.—The following are some of the Conjunctions most in use:

$\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{a}$ , <i>but.</i>	$\dot{\epsilon}\omega s$ , <i>while, till.</i>	$\dot{\sigma}\tau\epsilon$ , <i>when.</i>
$\gamma\acute{a}\rho$ , <i>for.</i>	$\dot{\eta}$ , <i>or, than.</i>	$\dot{\sigma}\tau\iota$ , <i>because.</i>
$\gamma\acute{o}\bar{n}v$ , <i>therefore.</i>	$\dot{\iota}\bar{n}a$ , <i>that (ut).</i>	$\dot{o}\bar{\theta} \dot{m}\bar{h}\bar{\eta} \dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{a}$ , <i>tamen.</i>
$\dot{\delta}\acute{e}$ , <i>but.</i>	$\kappa\acute{a}\pi\bar{e}\rho$ , <i>although.</i>	$\dot{o}\bar{\theta}\acute{e}\cdot\dot{o}\bar{\theta}\acute{e}\dot{\delta}\acute{e}$ , <i>neither, nor.</i>
$\dot{\delta}\acute{o}\bar{\tau}\iota$ , <i>because.</i>	$\kappa\acute{a}\tau\iota\bar{o}\iota$ , <i>and yet.</i>	$\dot{o}\bar{\theta}v$ , <i>therefore.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\acute{a}\nu$ , <i>if.</i>	$\kappa\acute{a}\bar{n}$ , <i>even if.</i>	$\pi\acute{a}\bar{\omega}s \dot{\alpha}v$ , <i>utinam!</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\acute{a}\bar{n} \dot{m}\bar{h}$ , <i>unless.</i>	$\mu\acute{e}\nu\bar{t}\iota\bar{o}$ , <i>yet, however.</i>	$\tau\acute{e}$ (enclit.), <i>and.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\bar{l}$ , <i>if.</i>	$\mu\bar{h}$ , <i>not (ne).</i>	$\tau\acute{o}\gamma\acute{a}\rho\bar{v}$ , <i>therefore.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\acute{\theta}\bar{\epsilon}$ , <i>utinam!</i>	$\mu\acute{h}\acute{d}\acute{e}$ , <i>nor.</i>	$\tau\acute{o}\gamma\acute{a}\rho\bar{u}v$ , <i>wherefore.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\acute{e}\tau\acute{e}\cdot\dot{\epsilon}\acute{e}\tau\acute{e}$ , <i>sive-sive.</i>	$\dot{\theta}\mu\omega s$ , <i>nevertheless.</i>	$\tau\acute{o}\bar{l}\bar{u}v$ , <i>therefore.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\acute{e}\pi\acute{e}\cdot\dot{\epsilon}\acute{e}\pi\acute{e}$ , <i>since.</i>	$\dot{\theta}\pi\omega s$ , <i>that (ut).</i>	$\dot{\omega}s$ , <i>in order that.</i>
$\dot{\epsilon}\acute{e}\pi\acute{e}\iota\bar{d}\acute{h}$ , <i>since.</i>	$\dot{\theta}\tau\bar{a}v$ , <i>whenever.</i>	$\dot{\pi}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ , <i>so that.</i>

## SYNTAX.



## CHAPTER I

## THE FOUR CONCORDS.

## I. OF THE FINITE VERB WITH ITS NOMINATIVE.

Eν ἔχω.

§ 101.—Every finite verb agrees with its nominative in number and person ; as, *I am well.*

A wicked man is unhappy.		Ἄνηρ πονηρὸς δυστυχεῖ.
The Athenians fought bravely.		Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καλῶς ἐμαχέσαντο.

NOTE 1.—A collective noun sometimes takes a verb in the plural ; e.g., The *multitude* brought assistance ; τὸ πλῆθος ἐπεβοήθησαν. The *army* withdrew ; τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν.

NOTE 2.—Two nouns in the singular, as well as a nominative in the dual, frequently have a verb in the plural, instead of the dual ; e.g., *A fox and a he-goat, impelled by thirst, went down into a well ;* ἀλώπηξ καὶ τράγος διψῶντες εἰς φρέαρ κατέβησαν. The two armies withdrew ; δύο στρατῶν ἀνεχώρησαν.

NOTE 3.—A nominative in the neuter plural is generally joined to a verb in the singular ; as. *Animals run ;* τὰ ζῶα τρέχει. *The chariots fled ;* τὰ ἄρματα ἔφευγε. *How is this to end ?* τῶς ταῦτα παύσεται.

NOTE 4.—When there are several nominatives singular, the verb is generally put in the plural ; and when the nominatives are of different persons, the verb agrees with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third ; e.g., *A lion, an ass, and a fox, went out hunting ;* λέων καὶ ὄνος καὶ ἀλώπηξ ἐξῆλθον πρὸς ἄγραν. *You and I were writing ;* ἡγὼ καὶ σὺ ἔγραφομεν.

## II. OF THE ADJECTIVE WITH ITS SUBSTANTIVE.

'Ανήρ ἀγαθός.

§ 102.—Adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case; e.g., *A good man.*

We hate a blab.

The Greeks were very warlike.

Κωτίλον ἄνθρωπον μισοῦμεν.

Οἱ Ἑλληνες πολεμικώτατοι ἦσαν.

NOTE 1.—When an adjective refers to an infinitive or a whole clause, it is put in the neuter singular, and not unfrequently in the neuter plural, especially when it is a verbal adjective in *-τός* or *-τέος*; e.g., *Friends are to be trusted*; *πιστά ἔστι τοῖς φίλοις*. *It is impossible to escape death*; *ἀδύνατά ἔστι τὸν θάνατον ἀποφυγεῖν*.

NOTE 2.—When an adjective or participle belongs to several substantives, the rules of concord are the same as in Latin; e.g., *When he saw his father and mother and his own wife made prisoners, he wept*; *ἄς εἶδε πατέρα τε καὶ μητέρα καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα αἰχμαλώτους γεγενημένους, ἐδάκρυσεν*. *Stones, bricks, timber, and clay, when thrown together confusedly, become useless*; *λίθοι καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ κέραμος ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα, οὐδὲν χρήσιμα ἔστιν*.

NOTE 3.—When a general idea or statement is expressed, the adjective is put in the neuter singular, the word *πρᾶγμα* ("thing") being understood; e.g., *Virtue is something beautiful*; *καλὸν ἡ ἀρετή*. *Changes are a sad thing*; *αἷ μεταβολαὶ λυπηρόν*.

NOTE 4.—When a demonstrative or interrogative pronoun is joined to a following substantive, by means of *εἰναι* or a verb of *naming, deeming, seeming*, it generally agrees with that substantive in gender, number, and case; e.g., *This is the source and origin of all evils* (Lat. *hic fons est atque origo omnium malorum*); *αὕτη ἔστι πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ πάντων τῶν κακῶν* (more rarely *τούτῳ ἔστιν ἡ πηγὴ*, κ.τ.λ.).

## III. OF THE RELATIVE WITH ITS ANTECEDENT.

'Ο ἀνήρ, ὃν εἶδες.

§ 103.—The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but the case depends on the construction of its own clause; e.g., *The man whom you saw.*

The soldiers against whom we fought, were very brave.

Οἱ στρατιῶται οἵς ἐμαχεσάμεθα,  
ἀνδρειότατοι ἦσαν.

NOTE 1.—When the relative by means of *εἰλαται* or a verb of *naming*, *deeming*, *seeming*, is joined to a substantive of a different gender from that of its antecedent, it may agree with either; e.g., *The constellation which is called the Goat*; *τὸς ἄστρον ἦν* (or *δι*) *Αἴγα καλοῦσιν*; Lat. *Sidus quam* (or *quod*) *Capram vocant*.

NOTE 2.—The antecedent is often put in the relative clause in the same case with the relative; as, *This is the man whom you saw*; *οὗτος ἐστιν ὁν εἶδες ἄνδρα*. *I have no friend whom I can trust*; *οὐκ ἔχω φίτιν πιστεῦσαι ἀν δυναίμην φίλῳ*.

#### IV. OF ONE SUBSTANTIVE WITH ANOTHER.

##### *Kύρος, ὁ βασιλεύς.*

§ 104.—A noun used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun and designating the same person or thing, is put, by *apposition*, in the same case; e.g., *Cyrus, the king*.

Cyrus marches to Colossi, a	<i>Kύρος ἐξελαύνει εἰς Κολοσσούς,</i>
populous and large city.	<i>πόλιν οἰκουμένην καὶ μεγάλην.</i>

## CHAPTER II.

## I. THE ARTICLE.

‘Ο ἄνθρωπος.

§ 105.—The article is used when a substantive represents an object as a *definite* one, or when it represents a whole class, or is contrasted with another substantive. E.g., *The* (i.e., a certain, particular) *man*.

Man is mortal.

*Terra fida est, māre infidum.*

‘Ο ἄνθρωπος θυητός ἐστιν.

Πιστὸν ἡ γῆ, ἀπιστον ἡ θάλαττα.

Φέρε τὸ βίβλιον.

§ 106.—The article is often used in place of a possessive pronoun, and also when the speaker points to an object; e.g., *Bring* (me) *the* (i.e., THAT) *book*.

Cyrus put on *his* breast-plate.

Parents love *their* children.

Κύρος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδυ.

Οἱ γονεῖς τὰ τέκνα στέργουσι.

Σωκράτης ἔφη.

§ 107.—The names of nations and countries are used both with and without the article.—The names of persons usually stand without the article; but when they have been already mentioned and are afterwards referred to, or when they are to be designated as well-known and distinguished, they take the article. E.g., *Socrates said*.

Alexander conquered the Persians.

The Thebans defeated the Lacedæmonians.

Αλέξανδρος ἐνίκησε τοὺς Πέρσας.

Ἐνίκησαν Θηβαῖοι Λακεδαιμονίους.

**Οὗτος ὁ ἄνήρ,** and **ὁ ἄνηρ οὗτος.**

§ 108.—When *aὐτός* (*self*), *οὗτος*, *ὅδε*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *ὅλος*, *πᾶς* (*whole*), *ἄμφω* and *ἀμφότερος* (*both*), are joined to a substantive, the latter regularly takes the article, the words *aὐτός*, etc., being then placed either before or after the article and its substantive; e.g., *This man.*

This opinion.

Both hands.

"*Ηδε* ἡ γνώμη *οὗτος* ἡ γνώμη *ἥδε*.

"*Αμφω τὰ χεῖρες* *οὗτα χ. ἄμφω*.

NOTE 1.—*Πᾶς*, in the sense of *each*, *every*, pl. *all*, takes no article; as, *πᾶς ἄνθρωπος*, every man; *πᾶσα πόλις*, every city; *πάντες ἄνθρωποι*, all men.—In the sense of *whole*, it takes the article, when the whole is considered in opposition to its parts (*πᾶς*, in this case, is emphatic): as, *ἡ πᾶσα πόλις* or *πόλις ἡ πᾶσα*, the *whole city*. *Πᾶσα* *ἡ πόλις* or *ἡ πόλις πᾶσσα*, means simply “the *whole city*,” without emphasis,—and this is the more usual construction.

*Πᾶς*, without the article, when joined to a numeral, marks an *exact* number: as, *έννεα πάντες*, nine in full (no less). With the article added to a numeral, it denotes the English *in all*, *altogether*; e.g., He reigned *in all* twenty years; *ἔβασιλευσε τὰ πάντα εἴκοσιν ἔτη*. They captured *in all* 200 triremes; *τρίήρεις εἶλον τὰς πάσας διακοσίας*. They sent a thousand infantry *in all*; *ἔπεμψαν χιλίους τοὺς πάντας διπλίτας*.

NOTE 2.—*Αὐτός* preceded by the article means “the same” (*idem*); as, *ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνήρ*, *the same man*; *ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεύς*, *the same king* (but *αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς* or *ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός* = *the king himself*).

“*Ἄλλος* without the article means *another*; with the article (*οἱ ἄλλοι*), *the rest*. Thus, *ἄλλη χώρα*, *another country*; but *ἡ ἄλλη χώρα*, *the rest of the country*; *ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς*, *the rest of Greece*. — *Πολλοί* means *many*; *οἱ πολλοί*, *the multitude, populace*.

### Oἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι.

§ 109.—The article is often prefixed to adverbs of time and place, which thus acquire an adjective or substantive meaning; e.g., *The men of that time*.

The excessive joy.

The reigning king.

"*Η ἄγαν χαρά*.

"*Ο νῦν βασιλεύς*.

Thus, *ἡ ἄνω πόλις*, the upper city; *οἱ πάλαι σοφοί*, the wise of old; *αἱ πέλας κῶμαι*, the neighboring villages;

ὅ μεταξὺ τόπος, the intervening place; *οἱ ἐνθάδε ἄνδρες*, the men of this place.—The article sometimes stands alone without a substantive, and sometimes with participles; as, *οἱ νῦν* (sc. ἀνθρωποι ὅντες), our contemporaries; *οἱ ἐν ἀστεῖ*, the people in the city; *οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ*, the king's suite; *οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνος*, Plato with his scholars; *τὰ τῶν παιδῶν*, the customs of boys;—*οἱ ἔχοντες*, the wealthy; *οἱ λέγοντες*, the speakers; *ὁ πράττων τὰ τῆς πόλεως*, one who conducts the affairs of the state, a statesman.

‘Ο ἀγαθὸς ἀνήρ or ὁ ἀνήρ ὁ ἀγαθός.

§ 110.—1. When an attributive (i.e., an adjective, an adjective pronoun, a noun in the genitive, an adverb, or a preposition with its case) is added to a substantive having the article, so as to form but one idea with it, the attributive either stands between the article and the substantive, or is placed after the substantive with the article repeated when the attributive is to be made prominent. The emphasis, in this case, is on the attributive. E.g., *The GOOD man* (in opposition to the *BAD man*).

The age of the *boy*.

‘Η τοῦ παιδὸς ἡλικία οὐ ἡ ἡλικία  
ἡ τοῦ παιδός.

The men of *our* time.

Οἱ νῦν ἀνθρωποι οὐ οἱ ἀνθρωποι  
οἱ νῦν.

The *Persian* war.

‘Ο πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμος  
οὐ δ πόλεμος δ πρὸς τοὺς  
Πέρσας.

2. But when the emphasis is on the governing substantive, or when the accompanying adjective is to be regarded as the predicate of an abridged subordinate clause, the attributive without the article is placed either after or before the article and its substantive. E.g., *A good man is happy*, i.e., a man who is (because or inasmuch as he is, if he is) good; *ὁ ἀνήρ ἀγαθός* or *ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνήρ*.

The age of the boy.

'Η ἡλικία τοῦ παιδός οὐ τοῦ παιδὸς οὐ ἡ ἡλικία.

The Athenian people.

'Ο δῆμος Ἀθηναίων οὐτε Ἀθηναίων δὲ δῆμος.

The Persian war.

'Ο πόλεμος πρὸς Πέρσας οὐ πρὸς Πέρσας δὲ πόλεμος.

## II. THE NEGATIVE PARTICLES Οὐκ AND Μή.

### Οὐκ οἶδα.

§ 111.—Οὐ (as well as its compounds οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδείς, οὐδαμῶς, οὐδέποτε, etc.) denies absolutely; e.g., *I know not.*

Is not, what is good, also fair? | Οὐ καὶ καλόν ἐστι τὸ ἀγαθόν;  
That may not happen. | Ταῦτα οὐκ ἀν γίγνοιτο.

NOTE.—Οὐ stands (1.) in all direct statements whether expressed by the indicative or optative;—(2.) in clauses with δτι and ὡς (*that*), after verbs *sentiendi* and *declarandi*;—(3.) in clauses denoting the *time, cause* or *consequence* of a state or action, with such conjunctions as ὅτε, ἐπει, ἐπειδή, etc., *when, after*; δτι, διότι, ἐπει, etc., *because since*, and ὅτε, so *that*, with either the indicative or optative;—(4.) in relative clauses, in which the relative does *not* include any accessory idea of *condition* or *purpose*;—(5.) in simple direct questions, which require the answer *yes*; e.g., *You will do this, will you not?* οὐ δράσεις τοῦτο; οὐ δράσεις τοῦτο;

### Οὐκ ἀν εὐδαιμονίης μὴ καμών.

§ 112.—Μή (as well as its compounds μηδέ, μήτε, μηδείς, μηδαμῶς, μηδέποτε, etc.) denies conditionally; e.g., *You will not prosper without (= if you do not . . .) toiling.*

May this not happen!  
Raise no tumult, friends.

Μή τοῦτο γένοιτο!  
Μή θορυβήσητε, ἄνδρες.

NOTE.—Μή stands (1.) in clauses expressing a *command, entreaty, warning, wish, or exhortation*;—(2.) in *conditional clauses* with εἰ, ἐάν, ὅταν, etc., e.g., εἰ μὴ γράφεις οὐ ἂν μὴ γράψῃς;—(3.) in clauses expressing a *purpose* with ἵνα, etc. (also ὅπως with the fut. indic.), or a *consequence* with ὅτε and the infinitive;—(4.) in *participial* and *relative clauses*, when they imply a *condition or purpose*;—(5.) in clauses denoting a *repeated state or action*.

("whenever," "as often as") whether introduced by *εἰ ἐάν*, etc., or the relative, or a temporal conjunction; — (6.) in clauses that can be resolved by *is qui* with the subjunctive (= *talis ut, ita comparatus ut*); — (7.) in simple direct questions, which expect the answer *no*; e.g., *You will not do this, will you?* μὴ δράσεις τοῦτο or ἀρα μὴ δ. τ.; — (8.) Μή regularly stands with the infinitive. But after the verbs *φημί, ἀκούω, δοκέω, νομίζω, οἴομαι*, and *ὑπολαμβάνω* (more rarely after other verbs of *thinking* and *saying*), *οὐ* is commonly used: yet when these verbs are in the imperative, *μή* must stand; e.g., *Know that in human affairs nothing is stable; νόμιζε μηδὲν εἰναι τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων βέβαιον.*

### Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδέν.

§ 113.—Two or more negatives strengthen the negation, if they belong to the same verb; e.g., *There is nothing* (= there is not anything).

No one has ever done this.

He will never do anything noble.

He cannot either speak well of,  
or benefit anybody in any way.

Οὐκ ἐποίησε τοῦτο οὐδέποτε οὐδεὶς

Οὐδὲν μέγα οὐδέποτε δράσει.

Οὐ δύναται οὕτ' εὖ λέγειν, οὕτ'  
εὖ ποιεῖν οὐδαμῶς οὐδένα.

NOTE 1.—When in an English negative sentence such indefinite pronouns and adverbs as *any one, anywhere, ever*, etc., occur, they must be rendered by their corresponding negatives.

NOTE 2.—Οὐ μή, used interrogatively with the 2 pers. of the future indic., is equivalent to a strong prohibition; e.g., *οὐ μή σκάψεις; don't scoff, I tell you* (lit. will you not-scoff?). — Οὐ μή ληρήσεις; *don't talk nonsense.*

But without interrogation, with any person of the future, and more commonly of the aorist subj., οὐ μή denotes a strong denial; e.g., *τὸν πονηρὸν οὐ μήποτε βελτίους ποιήσεις, — no, never will you make the wicked better.* Οὐ μή γένηται τοῦτο, *this certainly will not happen*, Lat. *non (vereor) ne hoc fiat.*

### III. THE ENGLISH CONJUNCTION "THAT."

§ 114.—The English conjunction THAT is variously rendered in Greek, as by *ἵνα, ὅπως, ώς, ὥστε, ὅτι*. — Often, THAT is not expressed at all, and then the accusative with the infinitive is used, as in Latin.

### Γράφω ἵν' ἔλθης.

§ 115.—1. *"Ína, ὅπως, and ώς ("in order that")*, are used when a *purpose* is expressed. They stand with the

subjunctive when a principal tense precedes, and with the optative (but never the optative future<sup>1</sup>), when an historical tense precedes. E.g., *I write that you may come.* — (*I wrote that you might come ; ἔγραψα ίν' ἔλθοις.*)

He explored the whole country,  
that no one might escape.

Διηρευνήσατο δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν χώ-  
ραν, Ινα μηδεὶς ἀποφύγοι.

You have come at the right  
time to hear the trial.

Εἰς καιρὸν ἤκεις ὅπως τῆς δίκης  
ἀκούσῃς.

2. “Οπως (ὅπως μή) is used esp. after verbs signifying *to beg, to care, to exhort, to advise, to consider, to incite, to strive, to effect.* It stands with the subj. or opt., accordingly; and very often with the future indic., after historical as well as principal tenses. — The verb before ὅπως must sometimes be supplied; e.g., *Take care lest you be beaten to death*; ὅπως ἀπολεῖ μαστιγούμενος, supply ὅπα or τοῦτο πράττε before ὅπως.

Show yourselves worthy of  
liberty.

“Οπως ἐλευθερίας ἕξοι ξεσθε.

They endeavored to obtain  
help.

“Ἐπραττον ὅπως βοήθεια τις ἤξει.

3. “Ωστε (so that) is used when a *consequence* is expressed. It stands most frequently with the infinitive, but also with the indicative, when the consequence is to be represented as a *fact*, as something actually accomplished. E.g.,

He was very courageous, so as  
to hazard everything.

‘Ανδρειότατος ἦν ὥστε πάντα  
κινδυνεύειναι.

He did not return the next day,  
so that the Greeks began to  
be anxious.

Καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐχ  
ἤκειν, ὥσθ' οἱ “Ελληνες ἐφρό-  
τιζον.

**NOTE.** — When it is stated that the consequence would take place under a certain condition (§ 155, 2), the indicative of the historical tenses is used with ἢν; but when the subordinate clause expresses a mere conditioned supposition (§ 155, 4), the optative with ἢν is used.

<sup>1)</sup> We read, however, in Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43: ἐπεμελεῖτο δ' ὅπως μήτε  
ἄστοι, μήτε ἀποτοί ποτε ἔσοιντο.

4. "*Οτι* and *ως* (that) are used after verbs of *feeling* and *declaring*. They stand with the indicative, when the subordinate clause is to be represented as something certain, as a fact (particularly after a preceding pres., perf. or fut.), and with the optative, when the statement of the subordinate clause is to be viewed as the opinion not of the writer, but of the person spoken of. — E.g., *It was announced that Megara revolted*; *ἡγγέλθη ὅτι Μέγαρα ἀφέστηκεν*.

They said that bears had destroyed many that had approached them.

Coeratades said that he was prepared to conduct them.

Tissaphernes brought an accusation against Cyrus before his brother, (saying) that he was plotting against him.

*Οι δ' ἔλεγον ὅτι ἄρκτα πολλοὺς ἤδη πλησιάσαντας διέφθειραν.*

*Κοιρατάδης ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἔτοιμος εἴη ἡγεῖσθαι αὐτοῖς.*

*Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει (histor. present) τὸν Κύρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοι αὐτῷ.*

5. *Μή* (in the sense of *that*) and *μὴ οὐ* (in the sense of *that not*) are used after verbs of *fearing* with either the subjunctive or optative, according as a principal or an historical tense precedes. The subjunctive, however, not unfrequently stands even after historical tenses; e.g., *The Athenians were afraid lest the allies should revolt*; *οἱ Αθηναῖοι τὸν ξυμμάχους ἐδεδίεσαν μὴ ἀποστῶσιν*.

I fear (that) they will revolt.  
I feared lest they should revolt.

I fear he will not come.  
I was afraid he would not come.

*Δέδοικα μὴ ἀποστῶσιν.*  
*Ἐδεδοίκειν μὴ ἀποστάτεν.*

*Φοβοῦμαι μὴ οὐκ ἔλθῃ.*  
*Ἐφοβούμην μὴ οὐκ ἔλθοι.*

NOTE 1. — When a *completed* action is referred to, *μή* and *μὴ οὐ* take the perfect indicative: as, *I fear he is dead*, *δέδοικα μὴ τέθυηκεν*. *I fear we have failed in everything*, *φοβοῦμαι μὴ πάντων ἡμαρτήκαμεν*.

NOTE 2. — Verbs signifying *to fear*, *to be anxious* or *uncertain*, *to doubt*, *to distrust*, *to deny*, *to hinder*, *to forbid*, *to oppose*, *to prohibit*, are generally followed by the infinitive with *μή*, and when a negative, or any word equivalent to a negative, precedes, by the infinitive with *μὴ οὐ*. — *Μή* and *μὴ οὐ* are then not expressed in English. Thus,

I forbid you to do this.  
Nothing prevents you from doing this.

You will not deny that you are my brother.

Socrates dissuaded the Athenians from doing anything against the laws.

Κωλύω σε μὴ ταῦτα ποιεῖν.  
Οὐδὲν κωλύει σε μὴ οὐ τ. π.

Οὐκ ἀν ἔξαρνος γένοιο μὴ οὐκ  
ἔμδις ἀδελφὸς εἶναι.

Σωκράτης ἡναντιώθη Ἀθηναίους  
μηδὲν ποιεῖν παρὰ τὸν νόμους.

#### IV. THE ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE.

§ 116.—The conjunction THAT is often left untranslated, as in Latin, and then the construction of the accusative with the infinitive takes place.

*Oīei ἡμᾶς ἀμαρτεῖν.*

The accusative with the infinitive is used :

1) After verbs *sentiendi* and *declarandi* ;

2) After the impersonals *δεῖ*, *must*, *ought* ; *πρέπει*, *προσήκει*, *it is becoming* ; *δοκεῖ*, *it seems* ; *ἔξεστιν*, *it is allowed*, *it is possible* ; *συμβαίνει*, *it happens* ; *λέγεται*, *it is said* ; *ἀγγέλλεται*, *it is announced* ; *όμολογεῖται*, *it is granted* ; *ἐπιεικές* (*καλόν*, *δίκαιόν*, *κακόν*) *ἐστιν*, *it is fair*, *it is just*, etc. ; e.g., *You think (that) we have erred* ; *putas nos errasse*.

I believe that the good are happy.

They say that the earth is a sphere.

They announced that Cyrus conquered.

It happened that the king was present.

Νομίζω τὸν ἀγαθὸν εὐδαιμονεῖν.

Φασὶ τὴν γῆν σφαῖραν εἶναι.

"Ηγγειλαν τὸν Κῦρον νικῆσαι.

Συνέβη τὸν βασιλέα παρεῖναι.

NOTE 1.—The impersonals *λέγεται*, *ἀγγέλλεται*, *όμολογεῖται*, *δοκεῖ*, *συμβαίνει*, *δίκαιόν* (*ἄξιόν*, *δυνατόν*, etc.) *ἐστι*, and *τοσούτον δεῖ* with the infinitive followed by *ὡστε* with either the infinitive or indicative (*tantum abest ut—ut*), are often construed personally. E.g., *ἀγγέλλονται οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι νικῆσαι* or *ἀγγέλλεται τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νικῆσαι*.—*Δίκαιόν ἐστι με τοῦτο λέγειν οἱ δίκαιοις εἰμι τοῦτο λέγειν*.—*'Επίδοξον ἐστι ὅτι τὸ αὐτὸν πεισθεθα οἱ ἐπίδοξον ἐστι ἡμᾶς τὸ αὐτὸν πείσεσθαι οἱ ἐπίδοξοι ἐσμεν τὸ αὐτὸν πείσεσθαι*, *it is probable that we shall suffer the same*.—*Τοσούτον δέουσιν ἀθυμεῖν, ὡστε καὶ μᾶλλον χαίρουσιν, so far are they from desponding that they rather rejoice*.

**NOTE 2.** — When the subject of the subordinate clause is the same as that of the leading clause, the accusative of the personal pronoun is generally omitted. E.g., οἴμαι ἀμαρτεῖν, credo (me) errasse ; οἴει ἀμαρτεῖν, putas (te) errasse ; οἴονται ἀμαρτεῖν, putant (se) errasse. Ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς νῖός, Alexander dicebat (se) esse Jovis filium. Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατος, Croesus (se) omnium fortunatissimum esse putabat.

The accusative of the personal pronoun, however, is expressed, when there is any special emphasis or contrast ; e.g., Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζεν εἴναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατος.

After verbs *sentiendi* and *declarandi*, instead of the acc. with the inf., the conjunctions *ὅτι* and *ὡς* are frequently used (§ 115. 4).

## V. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**§ 117.** — There are two kinds of questions : *simple* and *double*.

A *simple* question is one that consists of one member only ; e.g., *Did I do right?*

A *double* question is one that consists of two or more members connected disjunctively by *or* ; e.g., *Did I do right or wrong?*

Both simple and double questions are either *direct* or *indirect*.

A question is said to be *direct*, when it asks positively, that is, when it does not depend on any word or phrase going before ; as, *Did I do right? Did I do right or wrong?*

A question is said to be *indirect*, when it depends on some preceding word or phrase, such as *to ask*, *to doubt*, *to see*, *to consider*, *to know*, *to try*, *it matters*, *it is uncertain*, and the like ; e.g., *I doubt whether I did right. I know not whether I did right or wrong.*

In both direct and indirect questions, the indicative is used. — But when a question asks doubtingly, the subjunctive or optative is used, according as a principal or historical tense precedes. The English language, in this case, generally employs the auxiliaries *may*, *can*, *shall*, *should*, etc. E.g., *What can we do? τί ποιῶμεν ; — Shall we speak or be silent? εἴπωμεν ή σιγῶμεν ;*

*Nescio quo me vertam.*

*Nesciebam quo me verterem.*

Οὐκ ἔχω ὅποι τράπωμαι.

Οὐκ εἰχον ὅποι τραποίμην.

## (Simple Questions.)

Πῶς ἔχεις;

§ 118.—Simple questions, both direct and indirect, are introduced :

a) By the interrogative pronouns and adverbs *τίς, quis?* *ποῖος, qualis?* *πόσος, quantus?* *ποστός, quotus?* *πότερος, uter?* *πηλίκος*, how old? *ποδάπός*, of what country? *πῶς, πῆ,* how? *ποῦ, where?* *ποῦ, whither?* *πόθεν, whence?* *πότε, when?* *ποσάκις, how often?* *τί, διὰ τί, why?* *τί γάρ, what then?* (~~☞~~ In indirect questions, the forms beginning with *ὅ*, as *ὅστις, ὅποιος, ὅπόσος, ὅπως*, etc., are generally used);

b) By the interrogative particles *ἢ, ηγάρ, ἀρα, ἀρά γε μῶν*, etc. — E.g., *How are you?*

Do you not admire Socrates?

Did you plant any of these?

I wonder how this happened.

I know not who has done this.

<sup>9</sup>Αρ' οὐ θαυμάζεις τὸν Σωκράτη;

<sup>9</sup>Η γὰρ σὺ τούτων τι ἐφύτευσας;

Θαυμάζω ὅπως τοῦτο ἐγένετο.

Οὐκ οἶδα ὅστις ταῦτα ἔπραξεν.

NOTE 1.—<sup>9</sup>Αρα, like the Latin *ne*, simply asks for information; e.g., *Would you tell me?* <sup>9</sup>ἀρά μοι ἐθελήσαις δὲν εἰπεῖν (sc. εἴ σε ἐρωτώνη);

<sup>9</sup>Αρ' οὐ is the Latin *nonne* and expects the answer *yes*. <sup>9</sup>Αρα μή, on the contrary, always expects the answer *no*; e.g., *ἀρα μὴ νοσεῖς; you are not sick, are you?* <sup>9</sup>no.

In simple indirect questions *οὐ* stands with *εἰ, whether*; e.g., *Say whether you erred not in telling this; λέξον εἰ οὐχ ἡμαρτες ταῦτα λέξας.*

The particles *οὐ* and *μή* are often used as interrogatives without *ἀρα*, the former expecting the answer *yes*, the latter the answer *no*; e.g., *Do you not wish to go?* (Ans. *yes*) *οὐκ ἐθέλεις iέναι; — You will not punish me, will you?* (Ans. *no*) *μή με κολάσῃ;*

~~☞~~ The interrogative *μή* often occurs in indirect questions in the sense of *whether not*, after expressions of *fear* and *anxiety*, of *inquiring* and *considering*; e.g., *I am considering whether it be not best for me to be silent; φραντίζω μή κράτιστον ή μοι σιγᾶν.*

NOTE 2.—*Μῶν* (the Latin *num*) always leads one to expect a negative answer, especially in connection with *μή*. But when *οὐ* is added to it (*μῶν οὐ*), the question is affirmative (= *nonne?*).

In indirect questions the simple relatives (§ 39) are sometimes used instead of the indirect interrogatives. Thus *ὅς* for *ὅστις*, *οἷος* for *ὅποιος*, *ὅσος* for *ὅπόσος*, etc.

NOTE 3.—“Αλλο τι ή (properly ἄλλο τι ἔστιν ή, “does anything else happen than”), or simply ἄλλο τι (without ή), stands for *nonne*; e.g., *Will they not suffer hunger?* ἄλλο τι ή πεινήσουσιν; *Do not the avaricious love gain?* ἄλλο τι οὖν οὐ γε φιλοκερδεῖς φιλούσι τὸ κέρδος;

In Attic, questions are frequently introduced by τί μαθών and τί παθών, in the sense of *why?* e.g., τί μαθών τοῦτο ἐποίησας; *what reason had you for acting thus* (more lit., “where could you have learnt to do so”) ? — τί παθόντες τοῦτο ἐποίησατε; *what came upon you that you did this* (what tempted you to do this) ?

### (Double Questions.)

**Πότερον ἀκων ποιεῖ ή ἔκών;**

§ 119.—In double questions, both direct and indirect, the first member is introduced by *πότερον* (also n. pl. *πότερα*), the second by ή. (*Πότερον* in the first member is sometimes omitted.) — E.g., *Is he doing it willingly or unwillingly?*

Do you doubt whether these things are the result of chance or of reason?	Ταῦτα ἀπορεῖς πότερον τύχης ή γνώμης έργα ἔστιν;
--	--

Can he please nobody or are there some whom he does please?	Πότερα δὲ οὐδενὶ ἀρέσαι δύναται, ή ἔστιν οἷς ἀρέσκει;
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NOTE.—Double questions, if direct, are sometimes introduced by *ἀρα* — ή; if indirect, by *εἰ* — ή or *εἴτε* — *εἴτε*.

The English *or not*, in the second member of indirect double questions, is expressed by ή οὐ as well as by ή μή.

**\*Η ὁρᾶς τὸν γέροντα; — Ὁρῶ.**

§ 120. — The answers YES and NO are variously expressed.

The answer YES: 1) By *ναι*, *νὴ τὸν Δια*, *καὶ μενοῦν*, *πάνυ*, *ἔγωγε*, *πῶς γὰρ οὖ*; — 2) by repeating the emphatic word.

The answer NO: 1) By *οὐ*, *οὐκ* *φημί*, *οὐκ ἐγώ*, *οὐδαμῶς*, *οὐ μὰ Δία*, etc.; — 2) by repeating the emphatic word with a negative placed before it. — E.g., *Do you see the old man?* — *I do.*

Are these men enemies, grandfather? — Yes, certainly. | *Ἔντοι, ὁ πάππε, πολέμοι εἰσι;*  
— *Πολέμοι μέντοι.*

You do not wish to become an architect, do you? — No. | *Ἄρα μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι; — Οὐκ ἔγωγε.*

NOTE. — The interrogative particle is often wholly omitted, the emphatic word being then placed first, especially if it be a negative. Sometimes, *vice versa*, there are in the same sentence two or even more interrogatives without being connected by *καὶ*; e.g., *τίς τίνος αἴτιός ἐστι; who is guilty and (guilty) of what?* — *Ἐκ τίνος τίς ἐγένετο; Who is he and from whom descended?*

## CHAPTER III.

## SUBSTANTIVES.

Tὰ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ὅπλα.

§ 121.—Any substantive which answers to the question *whose?* or *of whom or what?* asked in connection with another substantive, is put in the genitive; e.g., *The arms of Achilles.*

<i>Initium sapientiae timor Domini.</i>	Ἀρχὴ σοφίας φόβος Κυρίου.
I admire the wisdom of Socrates.	Θαυμάζω Σωκράτους τὴν σοφίαν.

Πόσου διδάσκει;

§ 222.—A substantive denoting the *price* of a thing,—the *material* of which a thing is made,—or the *part* by which something is seized, is put in the genitive; as, *What are his terms* (lit., how much does he teach for)?—*A pillar made of brass, στήλη χαλκοῦ πεποιημένη.*

The gods sell all things for toil.	Οἱ θεοὶ τῶν πόνων πάντα πωλοῦσιν.
He caught the pigeon by the wing.	Πτέρυγος τὴν περιστερὰν ἔλαβεν.

Λιμῷ ἀπέθανε.

§ 123.—A substantive denoting the *cause*, *manner*, or *instrument* of an action, is put in the dative; e.g., *He died of hunger.*

He beat the ass with a stick.	Ράβδῳ τὸν ὄνον ἐπάταξεν.
All was done with great care.	Μεγάλῃ σπουδῇ πάντα ἐπράττετο.

**Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα.**

§ 124.—A substantive *limiting* the meaning of another substantive (verb, or adjective) to some particular part or circumstance, is usually put in the accusative, more rarely in the dative; e.g., *A Syrian by birth* (lit. as to his country).

The youth is sound in mind.	Νεανίας τὰς φρένας ὑγιαίνει.
Hercules was large in person.	Ἡρακλῆς τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν.

**Δέκα σταδίους ἀπέχει.**

§ 125.—A substantive denoting *measure* or *distance*, is put in the accusative; e.g., *He is ten stadia distant.*

He was three days' journey off.	Ἄπειχε τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν.
They stood ten feet from one another.	Δέκα πόδες ἀλλήλων διεῖχον.

NOTE.—The extent of space how *long*, how *wide*, how *high*, how *deep*, is usually expressed by the substantives *μῆκος*, *εὖρος*, *πάχος*, *ὕψος*, *βάθος*, with *εἰναι* and the genitive of the extent, or with *ἔχω* and the accusative; e.g., *The garden is three stadia long*; *τοῦ κήπου τὸ μῆκος ἔστι* (amounts to) *τριῶν σταδίων*, or *δὲ κῆπος τὸ μῆκος (in or as to) ἔστι τριῶν σταδίων*, or *δὲ κῆπος ἔχει τρεῖς σταδίους* (also n. *τρία στάδια*) *τὸ μῆκος*.

**Παρῆν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ.**

§ 126.—A substantive denoting the time *when*, if definite, is put in the dative; if indefinite, in the genitive; e.g., *He arrived on the third day.*

The next day they called the council.	Τῇ ὥστερᾳ τῇν βουλὴν ἐκάλουν.
They hunt both summer and winter.	Καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος θηρῶσιν.

NOTE 1.—The time *how long* is usually put in the accusative; e.g., *There he remained a long time (five days—three months—two years—during the whole of that day)*; *ἐνταῦθα παρέμεινε πολὺν χρόνον* (*πέντε ἡμέρας—τρεῖς μῆνας—δύο ἔτη—ταύτη τὴν ἡμέραν*). ~~ταύτης~~ *ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας* would signify indefinitely “some time in the course of that day;” and *ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, definitely, “on that particular day.”

NOTE 2.—The English *old* is expressed either by *εἰνα*: with the genitive of the years, or by *γέγονα* with the accusative, or by a numeral adjective in *ης*; e.g., *He died thirty years old*, or *at the age of thirty*; *ἐτῶν τριάκοντα ᾧν ἐτελεύτα*, — or *γεγονὼς ἔτη τριάκοντα ἐτελεύτα* (*natus triginta annos*), — or *τριακανταέτης* (Att. contr. *τριακοντούτης*) *ἐτελεύτα*.

Ἐν Ρώμῃ.

§ 127.—The place *where* is put in the dative with *ἐν*; the place *whither*, in the accusative with *εἰς*; and the place *whence*, in the genitive with *ἐκ*; e.g., *At Rome*.

This happened at Sparta.

He fled from Persia into Greece.

Ἐν Σπάρτῃ τοῦτο ἐγένετο.

Ἐκ Περσίδος εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἤφυγεν.

NOTE.—The place *where* is often expressed by adverbs in *θι*, as *οὐρανόθι*, *in heaven*; the place *whither*, by adverbs in *δε*, *ζε*, and *σε*, as *Ἀθῆναζε*, *to or towards Athens*; and the place *whence*, by adverbs in *θεν*, as *Θήβηθεν*, *from Thebes*.

Τῆς ἀθλίας πόλεως !

§ 128.—In exclamations of wonder and grief, the name of the object wondered at, etc., is usually put in the genitive; e.g., *O the wretched city!*

O the acuteness of his wit !

O the misfortune to be called  
hither !

Τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν !

Τῆς τύχης, τὸ ἐμὲ κληθῆναι  
δεῦρο !

## CHAPTER IV.

## ADJECTIVES.

## GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

'Αξίος ἐπαίνου.

§ 129.—Adjectives denoting *knowledge, remembrance, worth, power, participation, fulness*, and their contraries, govern the genitive of the thing, of which one is worthy, mindful, etc.; e.g., *Worthy of praise*.

Life is full of cares.	Μεστόν ἔστι τὸ ζῆν φροντίδων.
Be able to control your passions.	Τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν ἐγκρατῆς γέσθι.

NOTE.—To these adjectives belong also those signifying *to be deprived of, free from, inferior to*, — also many compounds of a privative, and adjectives in -ικος (derived from verbs transitive), which denote *skill, fitness*. Thus, ἐλεύθερος φόβου, *free from fear*; οὐδενὸς δεύτερος οΓ̄ νότερος, *inferior to no one*; ἀπαίδεντος μουσικῆς, *ignorant of music*; εὐχῆς δικαίας οὐκ ἀνήκοος θεός, *God is not deaf to a just prayer*; στρατηγὸς ποριστικὸς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, *a general capable of providing provisions*.

Οὐδεὶς Ἐλλήνων.

§ 130.—Partitives govern the genitive of the *whole*; e.g., *Not one of the Greeks*.

Each animal has some weapon.	Ἐκάστῳ τῷ ζώων ὅπλον τῇ ἔστι.
Impudence is the greatest of maladies.	Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν νόσων ἀναιδεία.

'Ομοιος Ἀχιλλεῖ.

§ 131.—Adjectives denoting *usefulness, pleasantness, fitness, likeness, readiness, nearness, equality, facility*, and their contraries, govern the dative; e.g., *Like Achilles*.

Good men are dear to one another.	Ο ἀγαθὸς τῷ ἀγαθῷ φίλος.
Demosthenes was useful to his country.	Δημοσθένης χρήσιμος ἦν τῇ πατρίδι.

NOTE.—Here belong many adjectives compounded with *σύν* and *διοῦ*, and also *ὁ αὐτός*, *the same*; as, διόγλωττοι τοῖς Καρσί, *speaking the same language as the Carians*; ἀπλισμένος τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῷ Κύρῳ ὅπλοις, *furnished with the same arms as Cyrus*.

*Κοινός*, *common*, and *ἴσος*, *equal*, *like*, usually take the dative, but the genitive is found also.

### ‘Ημῖν πολεμητέον ἔστιν.

§ 132.—Verbal adjectives in *-τέος* (Lat. *-dus*) govern the dative of the *agent*; e.g., We must fight, Lat. *nobis pugnandum est*.

Boni vobis imitandi sunt.	Μιμητέοι εἰσὶν ὑμῖν οἱ ἀγαθοί.
Tibi virtus colenda est.	Ἀσκητέα ἔστι σοι ἡ ἀρετή.
Mihi epistolae scribendae erant.	Γραπτέαι ἦσάν μοι ἐπιστολαί.

NOTE.—Verbal adjectives in *-τέος*, derived from verbs transitive, admit both the personal and impersonal construction. In the impersonal construction, the object is put in the accusative, the verbal adjective in the neuter sing. or plur., and the verb *εἰμι* in the 3d pers. sing.; as *μιμητέον ἔστιν ὑμῖν τοὺς ἀγαθούς*, — *ἀσκητέον* (or *-τέα*) *ἔστι σοι τὴν ἀρετήν*, — *γραπτέον* (or *-τέα*) *ῆν μοι ἐπιστολάς*.

But those derived from intransitive verbs (e.g., *ἐπιθυμητέος* from *ἐπιθυμεῖν τινας*, etc.) admit the impersonal construction only, and retain the case of the verb from which they are derived; e.g., *All must desire virtue*, *πᾶσιν ἐπιθυμητέον* (or *-τέα*) *ἔστι τῆς ἀρετῆς*.

### USE OF THE COMPARATIVE.

#### Μείζων τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

§ 133.—When two objects are compared by *ἢ*, they are both put in the same case; e.g., *He is taller than his brother*, *μείζων ἔστιν ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός*. But when they are compared without *ἢ*, the latter is put in the genitive.

A good friend is better than wealth.	<i>Χρημάτων κρείττων φίλος ἀγαθός.</i>
Nothing is grander than virtue.	<i>Ἄρετῆς οὐδὲν κτῆμα σεμινότερον.</i>
<i>Alter altero capite major est.</i>	" <i>Ἐτερος ἑτέρου τῇ κεφαλῇ μείζων.</i>
Gold is better than a myriad of words.	<i>Χρυσὸς κρείττων μυρίων λόγγων.</i>

NOTE 1.—The *measure* by which one thing exceeds or falls short of another, is put in the dative; as, *Older by a year*, ἐνιαυτῷ πρεσβύτερος;—*a head taller*, τῇ κεφαλῇ μείζων. — Such datives are: πολλῷ, *much*; δλίγῳ or μικρῷ, *little*; τοσούτῳ, *so much*; ὅσῳ, *how much*; ὅσῳ—τοσούτῳ, *the—the (quo—eo, or quanto—tanto)*. Sometimes the accusatives μέγα, δλίγον, πολύ, ὅσον, τοσοῦτο, are used in the same sense.

NOTE 2.—After the comparatives πλέον, ἔλαττον, μεῖον, when joined to numerals, ἢ can be omitted without change of construction; e.g., *more than ten days*, πλέον ἢ δέκα ἡμέραι or πλέον δέκα ἡμέραι,—also πλείους ἢ δέκα ἡμέραι or πλείους δέκα ἡμερῶν.

The particle ἢ sometimes stands between two comparatives; e.g., *celestius quam prudentius hoc fecit*; θᾶττον ἢ σοφώτερον τοῦτο ἐποίησεν.

NOTE 3.—The particle ἢ followed by κατὰ or πρὸς with an accusative, corresponds to the Latin *quam pro* with the ablative, and is rendered by “*too e.g. great many . . . for*,” or “*in proportion to*”; e.g., *More arms were taken than the number of dead would lead to expect*, ὅπλα πλείω ἢ κατὰ τὸν νεκρὸν ἐλήφθη. — *Superhuman or above human nature*, μεῖζον ἢ κατ’ ἄνθρωπον.

When followed by an infinitive with or without ὥστε (*ὡς*) before it, it is rendered by “*too e.g. great . . .*” with the infinitive; as *nόσημα μεῖζον ἢ (ὥστε) φέρειν, a sickness too great to endure or be endured*.

NOTE 4.—The English *one of the most . . .* is expressed by ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα with the positive, or by ἐν τοῖς with the superlative. The τοῖς remains unchanged, whatever be the gender of the noun referred to; e.g., *One of the greatest opponents to democracy*, ἀνὴρ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα ἐναντίον δήμῳ. — *One of the most numerous fleets*, ἐν τοῖς πλεῖσται νῆσις.

To increase the meaning of the superlative, ὅτι, ὡς, ὅσον, ἢ, are often added; e.g., *as soon as possible*, ὡς (or ὅτι) τάχιστα.

## CHAPTER V.

## PRONOUNS.

## 1. Personal Pronouns.

§ 134. — The nominatives of the personal pronouns (*έγώ, σύ, ἡμεῖς*, etc.) as well as the possessives are, in general, used only when *emphasis, contrast, or perspicuity*, requires it; e.g.,

<i>I shall go, do thou remain.</i>		<i>Ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπειμι, σὺ δὲ μένε.</i>
<i>Parents love their children.</i>		<i>Οἱ γονεῖς στέργουσι τὰ τέκνα.</i>

NOTE.—The English *my (thy, his, her, our, your, their) own* is thus expressed in Greek:

My (thy, his, her) own.

ὁ ἔμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἔαυτοῦ or ἔαυτῆς) πατήρ.

ἡ ἔμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἔαυτοῦ or ἔαυτῆς) μήτηρ.

Our (your, their) own.

ὁ ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν (also ὁ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν) πατήρ.

ἡ ὑμετέρα αὐτῶν (also ἡ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν) μήτηρ.

ὁ σφέτερος αὐτῶν (better ὁ ἔαυτῶν) ἀδελφός.

2. The Pronoun *αὐτός*.

§ 135. — Concerning the use of the pronoun *αὐτός* the following is to be observed :

1) In the nominative, and when joined to a substantive or a personal pronoun of the first or second person, it means *ipse*, “self ;” as, *αὐτὸς ἔφη, he himself said it.*

2) In the oblique cases (not, however, at the beginning of a sentence, nor joined to a substantive) it is used instead of the simple pronoun of the third person, *him, her, them.*

3) When immediately preceded by the article, it means “the same” (*idem*); *The same man, ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνήρ.*

Even Socrates (Socrates himself) wept.

Αὐτὸς δὲ Σωκράτης ἔκλαυσεν.

I saw the king himself.

Αὐτὸν τὸν βασιλέα εἶδον.

They asked him to remain.

Ἐδέουντο αὐτοῦ παραμεῖναι.

NOTE.—*Αὐτός* is sometimes used with ordinals in the following manner: Δέκατης *αὐτός*, *he with nine others* (lit., himself being the tenth).—Ξενοκλείδης στρατηγὸς ἦν πέμπτος *αὐτός*, *Xenoclides was commander with four associates*.

### 3. The Relative Pronouns.

§ 136.—The relative is frequently put, by attraction, in the case of the antecedent, if the latter be either in the genitive or dative; e.g., *He remembers what he has done*, μέμνηται ἐκείνων sc. πραγμάτων ἀ ἔπραξεν, and by attraction: μέμνηται ὡν ἔπραξεν.

I enjoy the goods I possess.

Απολαύω ὡν ἔχω ἀγαθῶν.<sup>1</sup>

He set out with what force he had.

Ἐπορεύετο σὺν ᾧ εἰλεῖ δυνάμει.<sup>2</sup>

NOTE 1.—This attraction takes place chiefly when the relative would otherwise be in the accusative, as in the foregoing examples. But with *olos*, *as or such as*; *ὅτος* and *ἡλίκος*, *as great as*, the attraction takes place even when these relatives are in the nominative, provided the verb *εἰμι* occurs in the sentence. Thus the sentence: *I favor such a man as you are*, is rendered: *χαρίζομαι ἀνδρὶ τοιούτῳ οἷος σὺ εἶ*, and by attraction (that is, by omitting the demonstrative *τοιούτῳ* together with the verb *εἶ* of the relative clause and putting *οἷος* with the nominative *σύ* in the case of the antecedent *ἀνδρὶ*)—*χαρίζομαι ἀνδρὶ οἵῳ σοι*, and by transposition *χαρίζομαι οἵῳ σοι ἀνδρὶ*, or simply *χαρίζομαι οἵῳ σοι*.—In like manner:

G. ἐρῶ οἷον σοῦ (*ἀνδρός*), pl. οἵων ὑμῶν (*ἀνδρῶν*).

D. πιστεύω οἵῳ σοι (*ἀνδρὶ*), pl. οἵοις ὑμῖν (*ἀνδρόσι*).

A. τιμῶ οἴλον σε (*ἀνδρα*), pl. οἴλους ὑμᾶς (*ἀνδρας*).

Sometimes an *inverted* attraction takes place, that is, the antecedent is attracted into the case of the relative, and not the relative into the case of the antecedent. This inverted attraction most frequently occurs with the phrase *οὐδεὶς θτις οὐ* (*nemo non*, i.e., “every one”) where *ἐστι* is omitted

<sup>1</sup> by transposition for *ἀπολαύω ἀγαθῶν ὡν ἔχω*, and this by attraction for *ἀπολαύω ἀγαθῶν ἀ ἔχω*.—<sup>2</sup> by transposition for *ἔπορεύετο σὺν δυνάμει ᾧ* *εἰλεῖ*, and this by attraction for *ἐπ. σὺν δυνάμει ἦν εἰλεῖν*.

after *οὐδεὶς*. — E.g., *There is not one whom he did not oblige*, that is, “he obliged every one;” *οὐδενὶ ὅτῳ οὐκ ἔχαριζετο*, for *οὐδεὶς ἐστι ὅτῳ οὐκ ἔχαριζετο*. — Thus,

- Nom. *οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ οἶδεν*.  
 Gen. *οὐδενὸς ὅτου οὐ καταγελᾷ*.  
 Dat. *οὐδενὶ ὅτῳ οὐ δοκεῖ*.  
 Acc. *οὐδένα ὅντινα οὐ λοιδορεῖ*.

NOTE 2.—The verb *ἐστι* with *ἄν*, *οἷς*, *οὖς*, *ᾳ*, following, is equivalent to *ἐνίων*, *ἐνίοις*, *ἐνίοις*, *some*. The *ἐστι* in this construction always remains in the 3d pers. sing. of the present indicative; but when the relative is in the nominative, *εἰσὶν οἱ* is generally used instead of *ἐστιν οἱ*.

- I remember some; *ἐστιν ἄν (= ἐνίων) μέμνημαι*.  
 It seemed to some; *ἐστιν οἷς (= ἐνίοις) ἔδοξεν*.  
 He praises some; *ἐστιν οὖς (= ἐνίοις) ἐπαινεῖ*.

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE VERB.

## I. GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

## VERBS WITH TWO NOMINATIVES.

*'Onomáζομαι 'Aléξanδros.*

§ 137.—Verbs signifying *to be*, *to become*, *to seem*, *to appear*, *to remain*, and passive verbs signifying *to be named*, *to be made* or *chosen*, and *to be deemed*, take two nominatives, one of the subject, in answer to the question *who* or *what?* placed before the verb; the other of the predicate, in answer to the question *what?* placed after the verb. E.g., *I am called Alexander.*

Alcibiades was chosen com-  
mander.

*'Alkibíadēs ἦρέθη στρατηγός.*  
*'O ποταμὸς καλεῖται Εὐφράτης.*

The river is called Euphrates.

## VERBS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE.

*Méμνησ' 'Oreσtou.*

§ 138.—1. The genitive stands with verbs of *remembering*, *abounding*, *admiring*, *caring*, *excelling*; and their contraries,—also with verbs signifying *to begin*, *to abstain*, *to be distant from*, *to deprive*, *to desist*, *to desire*, *to despise*, *to differ from*, *to enjoy*, *to free from*, *to miss*, and *to rule*. E.g., *Remember Orestes.*

Darius reigned over Persia.

*Δαρεῖος ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Περσῶν.*

We all have missed the way.

*Πάντες τῆς ὁδοῦ ἡμαρτήκαμεν.*

Take care of the public good.

*Τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθε.*

Sparta was deprived of its power.

*Σπάρτη τῆς δυνάμεως ἐστερήθη.*

He made him cease his insolence.

*Τῆς ὑβρεως αὐτὸν ἔπανε.*

Let us begin all things with God.

*Πάντων ἔργων σὸν Θεῷ ἀρχώμεθα.*

NOTE.—Ποθέω, *to desire*, and κρατέω, in the sense of *to conquer*, take the accusative.—Θαυμάζω, *to admire*, is thus construed: (1) θαυμάζω Κύρον, (2) θ. τὴν σοφίαν, (3) τὴν τοῦ Κύρου σοφίαν, (4) θ. Κύρον τῆς σοφίας or ἐπὶ τῆς σοφίᾳ, and (5) θ. Κύρου τῆς σοφίας (rarely).

### Κακούργου ἔστιν.

2. The genitive stands with εἰναι and γίγνεσθαι, when they denote *origin* or *possession*,—and with εἰναι, moreover, in the sense of “it is a sign (the part, the duty) of,” “it shows, it betrays,” etc. E.g., *It is the characteristic of a criminal.*

This becomes a wise man.

Messene belonged to the Locricians.

Cyrus was the son of Mandane.

Τοῦτο ἔστιν ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ.

Μεσσηνὴ τῶν Λοκρῶν ἐγένετο.

Κῦρος μητρὸς ἐγένετο Μανδάνης.

### Φόνου φεύγει.

3. The genitive stands with verbs signifying *to accuse*, *condemn*, and *acquit*; *to participate*, *to touch*, *to border on*, *to acquire*, *to strive to acquire*; e.g., *He is charged with murder.*

Do not touch the dog, boys.

Strive, youths, after virtue.

They accused Socr. of impiety.

Μὴ θίγητε, παιδες, τοῦ κυνός.

Ορέγεσθε, νεανίαι, τῆς ἀρετῆς.

Σωκράτην ἀσεβείας ἐγράψαντο.

NOTE.—Μετέχειν, *to share in*; μεταδίδναι, *to give a share*; and κοινωνεῖν, *to have a share of*, besides the genitive of the thing, take also a dative of the person (*τινί τινος*).

### Ακούω Σωκράτους λέγοντος.

4. The genitive stands with verbs signifying *to pity* (*τινά τινος*), *to envy* (*τινί τινος*), *to spare*, *to deem worthy of*,—and with verbs of sensation, as *to hear*, *to smell*, *to perceive*, *to understand*; e.g., *I hear Socrates saying.*

Agesilaus did not spare his wealth.

Cimon perceived the plot.

The horses got scent of the camels.

Αγεσίλαος οὐ χρημάτων ἐφείδετο.

Κίμων τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς ἤσθάνετο.

Οἱ ἵπποι τῶν καμήλων ὕσφροντο.

NOTE.—'Ακούω, *to hear*, frequently takes the accusative of the thing, especially when accompanied by a genitive of the person; e.g., *Hear the counsels of the old*; ἀκούετε, νέοι, τὰς τῶν γερόντων συμβουλάς.

### 'Ομολογεῖται παρὰ πάντων.

5. The genitive dependent on ὑπό (also on πρὸς and παρά), stands with passive verbs, to denote the *Agent*, or author of the passive state; e.g., *It is acknowledged by all*.

He was sent by the king.	Παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπέμφθη.
By whom was Hector slain ?	Ὑπὸ τίνος Ἐκτωρ ἀπέθανεν;

NOTE.—When the Agent or cause is a *thing*, it is usually put in the dative without preposition; e.g., *The country is distressed by war and pestilence*; ἡ χώρα πολέμῳ καὶ λοιμῷ πιέζεται. — The dative is often used even when the Agent is a person; e.g., *It has been well said by you*; καλῶς λέλεκται σοι. *They managed the affairs of the state*; ἐπράττετο αὐτοῖς τὰ τῆς πόλεως.

### Τῶν κηρίων ἔφαγον.

6. The genitive may stand with any verb transitive, when the action does not affect the *whole* of a thing, but a part only; e.g., *They ate of the honey-combs*. — Thus, *to eat (of) flesh*, ἐσθίειν κρεῶν; — *to take a drink of wine*, πίειν οἴνου.

### VERBS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

#### Βατράχοις ἦν μάχη.

§ 139.—1. The verb *εἶναι* in the sense of *to have*, takes the dative of the *person who has*, and the nominative of the *thing which he has*. Thus γίγνομαι and ὑπάρχω. — E.g., *The frogs had a fight*.

Not all have the same mind.	Οὐ πᾶσιν δὲ αὐτὸς νοῦς ἔστιν.
My name is Alexander.	Όνομά μοι ἔστιν Ἀλέξανδρος.
They had one hundred triremes.	Τριήρεις ἔκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς.

#### Πείθον τῷ νόμῳ.

2. The dative stands with verbs signifying *to please*, *to favor*, *to help*, *to trust*, and their contraries,—*to command*,

*to obey, to serve, to resist, to meet, to approach, to liken and compare, to threaten, and to be angry with.* E.g., *Obey the law.*

Like always draws to like.  
Aid your allies, Athenians!

He compares Cyrus with Alex.  
Neptune was angry with  
Ulysses.

"Ομοιον δμοίφ ἀεὶ πελάζει.  
Βοηθεῖτε, Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῖς συμά-  
χοις.  
Τὸν Κύρον Ἀλεξάνδρῳ δμοιοῦ.  
Ποσειδῶν ἐθριμοῦτο Ὁδυσσεῖ.

NOTE.—The verbs ὠφελεῖν and ὀνινάναι, *to be useful*; θεραπεύειν, *to serve*; κολακεύειν, *to flatter*; βλάπτειν, *to hurt*; ἀδικεῖν, *to injure*; ὑβρίζειν, *to insult*; λωβᾶσθαι and λυμαίνεσθαι, *to maltreat*, take the accusative.

Πείθεσθαι, *to obey*, takes the dative; but πείθειν, *to persuade*, the accusative.

### Eὐχοῦ τῷ Θεῷ.

3. The dative stands with verbs signifying *to exhort, to reproach, to fight with, to befit, to assent to, to agree with, to use, to pray to, to converse, to yield, to submit, to follow, to accompany.* E.g., *Pray to God.*—*It becomes a poor man, πρέπει ἀνδρὶ πένητι.*

No wonder that the wicked associate with the wicked.

The Greeks fought bravely with the Persians.

Οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν τὸ δμιλεῖν τοῖς πονηροῖς τὸν πονηρόν.

Οἱ Ἑλλῆνες ἀνδρεῖως τοῖς Πέρσαις ἐμαχέσαντο.

NOTE.—Μέμφεσθαι, *to blame, reproach*, is thus construed: (1) *τινί τι* (e.g., *παιδὶ τολμηρίαν*),—(2) *τινὰ τινος* (*παιδὰ τολμηρίας*)—and (3) *τινός τι* (*τὴν τοῦ παιδὸς τολμηρίαν*).

### Ομουρεῖ Συρία Αἰγύπτῳ.

4. The dative stands with μέλει μοί τινος, *I care for*, and with many compounds of ὁμοῦ, σύν, and μέτα. E.g., *Syria borders on Egypt.*

We care for the public good.  
God certainly will take care of this.

What do we care for the opinion of the multitude?

Ἡμῖν τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μέλει.  
Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν Θεῷ μελήσει.

Τί γῆμῖν τῆς τῶν πολλῶν δόξης μέλει;

NOTE 1. — Μέλει, instead of the genitive of the *thing*, sometimes takes the nominative, when it is expressed by the neuter of a pronoun.

NOTE 2. — The datives *μοι*, *σοί*, *ἡμῖν*, and *ὑμῖν*, are sometimes redundant and serve merely for the purpose of indicating familiarity and liveliness of feeling (*dativus ethicus*) ; e.g., *ὦ μῆτερ, ὡς καλός μοι ὁ πάππος!* *O mother, how beautiful is grandfather!* — *ὦ τέκνον, ἦ βέθηκεν ἡμῖν ὁ ξένος;* *O child, has the stranger left us?*

NOTE 3. — The verb *εἰμί* not unfrequently takes the dative of a personal pronoun with a participle (such as *θέλων*, *βουλόμενος*, *ἡδόμενος*, *ἀχθόμενος*, *προσδεχόμενος*) agreeing with it. The verb from which the participle is derived, is then made the verb finite in English. E.g., *εἴ τοι ἡδομένῳ* (or *βουλομένῳ*) *ἐστί*, *if you please, if you are willing.* *Ἐμοὶ ἀσμένῳ εἴη, I should like.* *Ταῦτά μοι προσδεχομένῳ ἦν, it was as I expected.*

Here belongs also the phrase *ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν*, *to say briefly or in a word* (*συνελῶν λέγω, I say in a word*).

#### VERBS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

##### Γνῶθι σεαυτόν.

§ 140. — 1. The accusative stands with transitive verbs in answer to the question *whom?* or *what?* placed after the verb ; e.g., *Know* (*know whom?* —) *thyself.*

The Ausonians inhabited Italy. | *Τὴν Ἰταλίαν φέκησαν Αὔσονες.*

The Athenians killed Socrates. | *Αθηναῖοι ἀπέκτειναν τὸν Σωκράτην.*

Love ye, children, your parents. | *Στέργετε, παιδες, τοὺς γονεῖς.*

NOTE. — Several transitive and intransitive verbs take an accusative of kindred signification, but mostly in connection with an adjective ; as, *to wage war*, *πολεμεῖν πόλεμον* ; — *to fight a battle*, *μάχεσθαι μάχην* ; — *to run the risk*, *κινδυνεύειν κίνδυνον* ; — *to hold an office*, *ἅρχειν ἄρχήν*, etc. — If the verb is transitive, it may at the same time take an accusative of a person ; as, *to praise some one*, *ἐγκάμιον ἐγκαμιάζειν τινά* ; — *to maim one's self*, *ἔαυτὸν λαβᾶσθαι λάθην* ; — *to inflict blows on some one*, *τύπτειν τινὰ πληγάς* ; — *to call some one by the worst name*, *καλεῖν τινὰ δυνατὰ κάκιστον.*

##### Εὐεργέτει τὴν πατρίδα.

2. The accusative stands with verbs signifying *to do good* or *evil* to any one (by word or deed); *to swear by*, *to conceal from*, *to run away from*, *to wait for*, — and with *λοχᾶν* and *ἐνεδρεύειν*, *to lie in wait for*. E.g., *Do good to your country.*

He swore by all the gods.  
The slave ran off from his master.  
Nothing escapes the notice of God.

Πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς ὅμοσεν.  
'Ο δοῦλος ἀπέδρα τὸν δεσπότην.  
Οὐδὲν Θεὸν λανθάνει.

NOTE.—Instead of *εὖ* and *κακῶς* with the verbs *λέγειν*, *ποιεῖν*, etc., the neuters *ἀγαθά*, *καλά*, *κακά*, are often used; e.g., *He said many kind things if you*; *πολλά τε καὶ καλὰ ἔλεγεν ὑμᾶς*.—*He has done the state much service*; *πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησεν*.

### Δούλους πολίτας ἐποίει.

3. Verbs signifying *to name*, *to make*, *to deem*, take two accusatives, one of the object, the other of the predicate of the object. The former answers to the question *whom?* or *what?* the latter to the question *what?* placed after the verb. E.g., *He made (made whom?) the slaves (made the slaves what?) citizens*.

They called the island Sicily.  
They regard you as their saviour.  
They elected Nicias for their leader.

Τὴν νῆσον Σικελίαν ἐκάλουν.  
Σὲ φίλον καὶ σωτῆρα ἡγοῦνται.  
Νικίαν στρατηγὸν ἐχειροτόνησαν.

### Τὸν παῖδα μουσικὴν διδάσκω.

4. A double accusative stands, also, with verbs signifying *to teach*, *to remind of* (*τινά τι*, and also *τινά τινος*), *to entreat*, *to demand*, *to inquire*, *to divide into*, *to deprive*, *to put on or off*, *to surround with*. E.g., “I teach the boy music;” Lat. *puerum musicam doceo*.

We deprived them of their arms.  
He divided the army into two parts.  
They begged money of the Thebans.

Ἐκείνους τὰ ὄπλα ἀφρήμεθα.  
Στρατὸν δύο μέρη κατένειμε.  
Τοὺς Θηβαίους χρήματα ἤτησαν.

NOTE 1.—Verbs of *inquiring* are construed, also, *τινὰ περὶ τίνος*, — and those of *dividing* sometimes take the preposition *εἰς*; e.g., *He divided the Lydians into two parts*, *Λυδοὺς εἰς δύο μοῖρας διεῖλεν*, or without *εἰς* (making the word *μοῖρα* depend directly on the verb, and putting the object divided in the genitive): *δύο μοῖρας Λυδῶν διεῖλεν* (pass., *δύο μοῖραι Λυδῶν διμόρηνται*).—*Στερέω* and *ἀποστερέω*, *to rob some one*, are construed, also, *τινά τίνος*.

NOTE 2.—The verbs of *teaching*, *demanding*, and *clothing*, retain in the passive construction the accusative of the thing; as, διδαχθῆναι τέχνην ὑπό τινος, *doceri artem*; ἐρωτηθῆναι τὴν γνώμην, *rogari sententiam*; ἐνδυθῆναι χιτῶνα, *indui tunicā*.—Thus, ὕνομα κληθῆναι ὑπό τινος, *to be called*; πληγὰς τύπτεσθαι, *to get blows*.

Sometimes the accusative of the thing is retained in the passive, even with verbs that take the dative of a person, the latter being then made the nominative to the verb; e.g., *The administration of the state was entrusted* (*πιστεύειν τινί τι*) *to Lycurgus*; Δυκούργος τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἐπιμέλειαν ἐπιστεύθη ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, instead of: Δυκούργῳ ἡ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιμέλεια ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐπιστεύθη.

## II. MOODS OF VERBS.

### SUBJUNCTIVE and OPTATIVE.

#### 1. In independent propositions.

Πόθεν βούλει ἄρξωμαι;

§ 141.—The SUBJUNCTIVE stands in independent sentences (1) in *exhorting* and *encouraging*;—(2) in *warning* and *prohibiting*; e.g., “Do not steal;” μὴ κλέπτε (in general) or μὴ κλέψῃς (in a particular case), but neither μὴ κλέπτῃς nor μὴ κλέψον;<sup>1</sup>—(3) in *doubting questions*, with or without βούλει or θέλεις. E.g., *Where do you want me to begin?*

Friends, let us fight bravely.

Do not praise yourself.

Καλῶς, φίλοι ἀνδρες, μαχάμεθα.

Τπὲρ σεαυτοῦ μὴ φράσῃς ἔγκωμα.

The OPTATIVE stands in independent sentences (1) usually with ἄν, to express in a general manner a *supposition*, an *undetermined possibility* (a negation, in this case, is expressed by οὐ or οὐκ);—(2) to express a *wish*, either with or without εἴθε, εἰ γάρ (*utinam!*);—(3) in *doubting questions*, when reference is made to past time; e.g., *Friend, what could I have done? τί, φίλος, ρέξαιμι:—This might be,*

<sup>1</sup>) That is, the prohibitive μὴ stands either with the present imperative or the aorist subjunctive, but not with the present subjunctive, nor the aorist imperative.

τοῦτο γένοιτο ἄν.—*I would not say, οὐκ ἀν λέγοιμι.*—*One would not find a better man, οὐκ ἄν τις εὗροι ἄνδρα βελτίω.*

What can I do for you ?	Tί γὰρ ἀν ὁφελοῦμί σε;
May he be happier than his father !	Γένοιτο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος !
It is perhaps time to break up.	"Ορα ἀν συσκευάζεσθαι εἴη.
Where may the strangers be ?	Ποῦ ἀν εἴεν οἱ ξένοι;

NOTE 1.—A *wish* conceived as impossible,—which, we know, cannot or will not be realized, is expressed by the indicative of the historical tenses; e.g., *O that you had written!* εἰθ̄ ἔγραψας. *O that this had been done!* εἰθ̄ τοῦτο ἐγένετο. *Would that you were able to do this!* εἰθ̄ θέλα δυνατὸς ποιεῖν τοῦτο!—or by the 2d aorist ὄφελον (-es, -e, from ὄφειλω, which see § 95) with the infinitive; as, *O that you had written, ὄφελες γράψαι.* *O that Cyrus were still alive, ὄφελε μὲν Κύρος ζῆν.*

NOTE 2.—By *doubting questions* are here meant interrogative sentences (of the 1st person sing. or plur.), in which the speaker deliberates with himself what is best to do; e.g., *What shall I say? Whither shall we go? What could I have done?* ~~κατέβασθε~~ A negation is here expressed by μή.

## 2. In temporal clauses.

§ 142.—Temporal clauses are introduced by such conjunctions as ὅτε, ὅπότε, ἡνίκα (*when*), ἐπεί, ἐπειδή (*after*); ἐν φ., ἔως (*while*); πρίν (*before*); ἔως, μέχρι, ἔτε, etc. (*until*); ἐξ οὐ, ἀφ' οὐ (*since*).

'Επειδὰν ἀπαντά ἀκούσητε, κρίνατε.

The SUBJUNCTIVE stands in temporal clauses after a principal tense (1) when the subordinate clause conveys the accessory idea of *condition* or *purpose*;—(2) when an action of *frequent occurrence* is to be denoted. In both cases, the particle *ἄν* is united with the foregoing conjunctions, as ὅταν, ὅπόταν, ἡνίκ' *ἄν*, ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν, ἔστ' *ἄν*, ἔως *ἄν*, etc.—E.g., *When you shall have heard everything, then pronounce judgment.*

We shall not cease, until we take the city.

As long as the ship can be saved, let all be on the alert.

Whenever the barbarians encamp, they entrench themselves.

Οὐ πρότερον παυσόμεθα, πρὶν ἀνέλωμεν τὴν πόλιν.

Ἔως ἀν σώζηται τὸ σκάφος, χρὴ πάντας προθύμους εἶναι.

Ὀπόταν στρατοπεδεύωνται οἱ βάρβαροι, τάφρον περιβάλλονται.

The OPTATIVE stands in temporal clauses after an historical tense (1) when the subordinate clause conveys the accessory idea of *condition* or *purpose*;—(2) when an action of *frequent occurrence* is to be denoted, in which case the principal or leading verb is usually in the imperfect. With the optative, the conjunctions *ὅτι*, *ὅποτε*, etc., are used without *ἄν*.

They begged him not to desert them, until he had led off the army.

As soon as they had eaten something, they rose up and proceeded.

As often as the Gr. attacked the enemy, the latter readily fled.

Ἐδέοντο μὴ ἀπελθεῖν πρὶν ἀπαγάγοι τὸ στράτευμα.

Ἐπειδή τι ἐμφάγοιεν, ἀνίσταντο καὶ ἐπορεύοντο.

Ὀπότε οἱ Ἑλλῆνες τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐπίστοιεν, βαδίως ἀπέφευγεν.

NOTE 1.—*Πρὶν* is often construed with the aorist infinitive, and when the infinitive has its own subject, the latter is put in the accusative; e.g., *He mounted the summit before any of the enemy perceived him*; *ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβαίνει πρὶν τινα αἰσθέσθαι τῶν πολεμίων*.

NOTE 2.—Whenever actual events—facts—are stated, and no accessory idea of *condition* or *purpose* is implied, the conjunctions *ὅτε*, *ὅπότε*, *ἐπεί*, etc., are construed with the indicative; e.g., *When Cyrus came, Astyages rejoiced, because the King was there*, *Ἄστυάγης ἔχαρη. They continued fighting until the Athenians sailed away, because the Athenians were sailing away*, *ἐμάχοντο μέχρις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνέπλευσαν*.

### 3. In relative clauses.

*Οὓς ἄν (= εἴαν τινας) στέργωμεν, τούτοις χαριζόμεθα.*

§ 143.—The SUBJUNCTIVE stands in relative clauses, after a principal tense, when the relative conveys the accessory

idea of *condition*. The relative, in this case, stands with *ἄν* (*δε* *ἄν*, *ὅστις* *ἄν*, etc.), and is equivalent to *έάν* with *τις* or another pronoun. E.g., *Whom we love, those we favor.*

I shall honor whomsoever I see performing noble deeds.

First weigh well in your mind, whatever you are about to say.

*Οὓς ἄν ὁρῶ τὰ καλὰ ἐπιτηδεύοντας, τούτους τιμήσω.*

*Πάντας δὲ μέλλης λέγειν, πρότερον ἐπισκόπει ἐν γνώμῃ.*

The OPTATIVE stands in relative clauses (without *ἄν*), after an historical tense (1) when the relative is equivalent to *εἰ* with *τις* or another pronoun;—(2) when an action of *frequent occurrence* is spoken of. The principal verb, in the latter case, is usually in the imperfect.

They put to death as enemies all those whom they had taken.

Whomsoever he saw marching in order, he inquired who they were.

*Πάντας δέ σφις (= εἰ τινας) λέβοιεν, ὡς πολεμίους διέφθειρον.*

*Οὓς μὲν ἵδοι εὐτάκτως λόντας, οἴτινες εἰεν, ἤρώτα.*

NOTE.—The optative stands with *ἄν*, after any tense, when the relative clause expresses a mere conditional supposition, an undetermined possibility; e.g., *It is (was) necessary for him to converse with those from whom he may (might) receive a reward*; *ἀναγκαιόν ἐστιν (ἦν) αὐτῷ διαλέγεσθαι παρ' ᾧ ἀν λάβοι μισθόν.*

#### 4. In conditional clauses.

§ 144.—There are four kinds of hypothetical, or conditional clauses.

*Εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνεις.*

1. Where both the condition and conclusion are considered as facts, and hence as certain.—In this kind of conditional sentences the *condition* takes *εἰ* with the indicative, and the *conclusion* likewise the indicative. E.g.. “If you say this, you err;” *si hoc dicas, erras.*

*Si tonuit, etiam fulsit.*

*Si hoc dices, errabis.*

*Εἰ ἔβροντας, καὶ ἥστραψεν.*

*Εἰ τοῦτο λέξεις, ἀμαρτήσῃς.*

*Eἰ τοῦτο ἔλεγες, ἡμάρτανες ἀν.*

2. Where it is affirmed that something would take (or have taken) place under a certain condition,— but did not, because the condition was not fulfilled.— In this kind of conditional sentences, the *condition* takes *ei* with the indicative of an historical tense, and the *conclusion* likewise the indicative of an historical tense with *ān*. E.g., “If you said this, you would err;” *si hoc diceres, errares*.

*Si quid haberet, daret.  
Nisi jussisses, non fecissem.*

*Ἐτ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδον ἀν.  
Εἰ μὴ ἐκέλευσας, οὐκ ἀν ἐποίησα.*

*'Eān τοῦτο λέγης, ἀμαρτήσῃ.*

3. Where the condition is represented as a mere supposition, the realization of which, however, is regarded as possible, and is even expected.— In this case, the *condition* takes *ēān* with the subjunctive, and the *conclusion* the indicative of a principal tense, commonly the future.— E.g., “If you say this, you will err;” *si hoc dicas, errabis*.— “If we are victorious in that quarter, our object is fully accomplished;” *ēān τοῦτο νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποίηται*.

*If thou art wise, all will be thy  
friends.*

*'Eān σοφὸς γένη, ὡς παῖ, πάντες  
σοι φίλοι ἔσονται.*

*Eἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἀν.*

4. Where both the condition and the conclusion are represented as a mere supposition, without determining whether the thing supposed be real or not real, possible or impossible.— In this case, the *condition* takes *ei* with the optative, and the *conclusion* the optative with *ān*.— E.g., “If you should say this, you would err;” *si hoc dicas, erres*.

*Si quid habeas, des.  
Si hoc noveris, mireris.*

*Ἐτ τι ἔχοις, δοῖης ἀν.  
Ἐτ τοῦτο εἰδεῖης, θαυμάσαις ἀν.*

NOTE 1.—The optative with *ān* often stands alone, the conditional clause being either understood, or implied in a relative sentence. E.g., *I would be happy (if . . .); εὐτυχῆς ἀν εἴην.*—*Whoever (= if any one) should say this, he would err; ὃς (= εἰ τις) ταῦτα λέγοι, ἀμαρτάνοι ἀν.*

NOTE 2.—The optative with *εἰ* often stands in the sense of “as often as,” to denote actions of frequent occurrence, with reference to past time; e.g., *as often as he thought any one indolent, he would beat him*; *εἰ τις αὐτῷ δοκοῖ βλακεῖεν, ἔπαιεν ἄν.*

NOTE 3.—As in Latin the indicative stands in place of the subjunctive, in such phrases as *longum est, aequum erat, fieri oportuit* (“it would be tedious,” “it would have been fair”), and the like, so in Greek the indicative of the historical tenses without *ἄν* is used in such expressions as *χρῆν, ἔδει, προσῆκε(ν), καὶρός ἦν, καλὸν ἦν, αἰσχρὸν ἦν*, and with verbal adjectives in *-τέος*. E.g., *It would have been base to do this; αἰσχρὸν ἦν ταῦτα ποιεῖν.*

### INFINITIVE.

#### 1. The Infinitive without the article.

§ 145.—The infinitive without the article stands:

1. With verbs which do not express a complete idea by themselves, such as *to wish, to dare, to begin, to be able*, etc.; e.g.,

I am afraid to stay.

I dare face the danger.

We all wish to be happy.

I am able to do this.

*Φοβοῦμαι μένειν.*

*Τολμῶ ὑπομένειν τὸν κίνδυνον.*

*Πάντες βουλόμεθα εύτυχεῖν.*

*Οἶμεν τ' εἰμὶ ποιεῖν ταῦτα.*

#### 2. With verbs of *feeling* and *declaring*; e.g.,

I think I have erred.

He said he was a general.

Never hope to remain hidden,  
when you have done any  
base action.

*Νομίζω ἀμαρτεῖν* (§ 116, n. 2).

*Ἐφη εἶναι στρατηγός.*

*Μηδέποτε μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιήσας  
ἔλπιξε λήσειν.*

3. With many verbs and adjectives which are construed in Latin with the subjunctive or the supine; e.g., “He happened to fall,” *συνέβη αὐτῷ πεσεῖν*. “I came to see,” *ἦλθον ἰδεῖν*, “We are come to learn,” *ῆκομεν μανθάνειν*.

I make you laugh.

I advise you to flee.

I beg you to come.

I present myself to be questioned.

*Ποιῶ σε γελᾶν.*

*Παραινῶ σοι φεύγειν.*

*Δέομαλ σον ἐλθεῖν.*

*Παρέχω ἐμαυτὸν ἐρωτᾶν.*

NOTE 1.—The infinitive act. or mid. often stands with certain verbs and adjectives where we might expect the infinitive pass.; *easy to learn* or *to be learned*, *ρόδιον μανθάνειν*,—*worthy to be admired*, *ἄξιος θαυμάσαι*,—*pleasant to hear or to be heard*, *ήδυ ἀκούειν*,—*capable of being understood*, *δυνατὸς κατανοῆσαι*,—*a city difficult to be taken*, *πόλις χαλεπὴ λαβεῖν*.

NOTE 2.—The infinitive without article stands also with the expressions *οἷς τ' εἰμι*, *I am able*, and *ἔφ' ϕ* or *ἔφ' ϕτε* (for *ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε*), *on condition that*; e.g., *I could not stay within*, *οὐχ οἷς τε ἔνδον μένειν ἦν*. *They were unable to aid*, *οὐχ οἷοι τε ἡσαν βοηθῆσαι*. *They were chosen for the purpose of drawing up laws*, *ἡρέθησαν ἔφ' ϕτε συγγράψαι νόμους*.

NOTE 3.—When the infinitive is accompanied by a predicate-noun or adjective, the latter is put, by attraction, in the same case as the word to which it refers; e.g.,

He said that he was king.

I beg you to be zealous.

I exhort you to be zealous.

I bid you to be zealous.

\*Εφη εἶναι βασιλεύς.

Δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι.

Παραίνω σοι προθύμῳ εἶναι.

Κελεύω σε πρόθυμον εἶναι.

Instead of the genitive and dative of the predicate-noun or adjective, the accusative may also be used; as, *δέομαί σου* (or *παραίνω σοι*) *πρόθυμον εἶναι*. “Now you can show yourself a man,” *νῦν σοι ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ* (or *ἀνδρα*) *γενέσθαι*.

## 2. The Infinitive with the article.

§ 146.—The infinitive, with the article prefixed, is used like a substantive. Thus,

Nom. An honorable death is preferable to a disgraceful life.

Gen. Cyrus endured everything for the sake of being praised.

Dat. Men make use of every means in order to be happy.

Acc. Nothing was done because he was not there.

Acc. Virtue is everywhere at hand, because it is immortal.

Τὸ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν τοῦ ζῆν  
αἰσχρῶς κρείττον ἐστιν.

\*Ο Κύρος πάντα ὑπέμεινε τοῦ  
ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἔνεκα.

Οἱ ἀνθρώποι πάντα μηχανῶνται  
ἐπὶ τῷ εὐτυχεῖν.

Οὐδὲν ἐπράχθη διὰ τὸ ἐκεῖνον  
μὴ παρεῖναι.

\*Η ἀρετὴ πανταχοῦ πάρεστι διὰ  
τὸ εἶναι ἀθάνατος.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> ἀθάνατος, instead of being in the accusative, is attracted into the case of the nominative, ἀρετὴ.

## 3. Conditioned Infinitive.

§ 147.—The conditioned infinitive is expressed in the following manner :

Prs. γράφειν ἄν, *scripturum esse*.

Prf. γεγραφέναι ἄν, *scripturum fuisse* (rare).

Aor. γράψαι ἄν, *scripturum esse* or *fuisse*.

Fut. γράψειν ἄν, *scripturum fore* (rare).

E.g., *Dixit se, si quid haberet, daturum esse*; *εἰ τι ἔχοι, ἐφη, δοῦναι ἄν*.—*Dixit se, si quid habuisset, daturum fuisse*; *εἰ τι εἶχεν, ἐφη, δοῦναι ἄν*.

NOTE.—The infinitive (esp. the infin. of *εἰμι*) is used in several phrases, without depending on any word. Such phrases are the following: ὡς *εἰπεῖν*, *so to speak*; *ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν*, *as it seems to me*; *δλιγόν δεῖν*, *nearly, almost*; *τὸν νῦν εἶναι*, *for the present*, “according to the present state of things”; *τὸ σήμερον εἶναι*, *for to-morrow*; *τὸ μὲν ἐκείνοις εἶναι*, *so far as it depends on them*; *τὰ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι*, *as far as he is concerned*; *κατὰ τοῦτο εἶναι*, *in this respect*; *ἐκῶν εἶναι* (chiefly in negative sentences), *as far as depends on me*, e.g., *τοῦτο ἐκῶν εἶναι οὐ ποιήσω*.

## PARTICIPLES.

§ 148.—The participle is often used in Greek, where in English the infinitive, or a relative clause, or a subordinate clause with *if, when, while, though, after, that*, etc., is employed; e.g.,

Ask those that are present.

Cyrus was admired when yet a boy.

He thinks he knows something, though . . .

Water is cheapest, though it is the best.

Ἄνερώτα τοὺς παρόντας.

Κῦρος ἔτι παῖς ὡν ἐθαυμάζετο.

Οἶτεται τι εἰδέναι οὐδὲν εἰδὼς.

Τὸ ὕδωρ εὐωνύτατον, ἀριστον δν.

The verbs which admit of an accompanying participle, are chiefly the following :

1. Verbs signifying *to hear, to know, to perceive, to remember, to prove, to be evident*; e.g.,

I once heard Socrates discoursing about friends.

It was evident that they rendered service to their country.

*Ηκουσά ποτε Σωκράτους περι φίλων διαλεγομένου.*

*Φανερόλ ἐγένοντο τὴν πατρίδα εὖ ποιήσαντες.*

Thus, *μέμνησο ἄνθρωπος ὅν*, *remember that thou art a man.* *Οἶδα<sup>1</sup> θνητὸς ὅν* (by attraction), *I know that I am mortal;* but, *οἶδα ἄνθρωπον θνητὸν ὅντα*, *I know that man is mortal.* *Σύνοιδα ἔμαυτῷ εὖ ποιήσαντι* (agreeing with *ἔμαυτῷ*), or *εὖ ποιήσας* (agreeing with the subject *ἐγώ*), *I am conscious of having done well.*

## 2. Verbs denoting an affection of the mind, as *joy, grief, shame, regret*; e.g.,

The Athenians repented of not having accepted their offers.

The gods often rejoice to make the small great.

*Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπουδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι.*

*Οἱ θεοὶ πολλάκις χαίρουσι τοὺς μικροὺς μεγάλους ποιοῦντες.*

Thus, *χαίρομέν σοι ἐλθόντι*, *we rejoice that you have come.* *Αἰσχύνομαι ταῦτα λέγων<sup>2</sup> οὐ λέξας*, *I am ashamed that I say or have said this.* *Πολλάκις μετεμέλησέ μοι φθεγξαμένῳ*, *I often repented of having spoken.* *Τοὺς δεσμώτας μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες*, *they were sorry for having surrendered the captives.*

## 3. Verbs signifying *to permit* (*έάω* excepted, which always takes the infinitive), *to persevere*, *to be weary*, *to begin*, *to cease* or *cause to cease*, *to omit*, *to fail*; e.g.,

We are weary of packing up, of walking and running.

The passions never cease to torment the souls of men.

*Ἀπειρήκαμεν<sup>3</sup> συσκευασθμενοικαὶ βαδίζοντες καὶ τρέχοντες.*

*Αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι αἰκιζόμεναι τὰς ψυχὰς οὕποτε λήγουσιν.*

<sup>1)</sup> *Οἶδα* takes the participle in the sense of *to know*; the infinitive, in the sense of *to be able, to know how to do something.* <sup>2)</sup> *Αἰσχύνομαι λέγων* means *I am ashamed that I say this; αἰσχύνομαι λέγειν, I am ashamed to say this and therefore do not say it.* <sup>3)</sup> Perfect from *ἀπεῖπον*.

— Thus, *μὴ κάμης φίλον ἄνδρα εὐεργετῶν*, do not grow weary of doing good to a friend. "Ηρξαντο<sup>1</sup> τὰ τείχη καθελοῦντες, they began to destroy the walls. Παύω σε ἀδικοῦντα, I make you cease doing wrong; παύομαι σε ἀδικῶν, I cease doing wrong to you. Οὐ περιόφομαί σε ἀδικούμενον, I shall not permit you to be injured.

4. Verbs signifying *to do well* or *wrong*, *to endeavor to excel*, *it is fit* (*good*, *useful*, etc.), — *παρασκευάζεσθαι*, *to prepare* (usu. with *ώς* and the future partic.), and also the verb *ἔχειν*, to denote a *continued state* of the action, similar to the Latin *aliquid cognitum* or *perspectum habere*, *pecunias collocatas habere*, and the like (*ἔχω*, in this case, is generally joined to an active or middle aorist participle, imparting to the aorist a perfect signification). E.g.,

You do wrong to begin war and break the treaty.

The Peloponnesians were preparing to wage war.

'Αδικεῖτε πολέμου ὕρχοντες καὶ σπονδᾶς λύοντες.

Οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι παρεσκευάζοντο  
ώς πολεμήσοντες.

Thus, *εὖ ἐποίησας ἀναμνήσας με*, you did well to remind i.e. Πάντος πειρῶ νικᾶν εὖ ποιῶν, endeavor to excel all in doing good. Πρέπει σοι ἀγαθῷ ὅντι (or *εἶναι*), it becomes you to be good. Τὴν πόλιν ἔχει καταλαβών, he took (and still holds) the city; Lat. *urbem occupavit = occupatam tenet*.

5. The verbs *τυγχάνω*, *to happen*; *λανθάνω*, *to escape notice*; *διάγω* and *διατελῶ*, *to continue*; *φαίνομαι*, *to be manifest*; *φθάνω*, *to be or come before*; *χαίρω*, *to rejoice*; and *οἴχομαι*, *to go away*. In English, these verbs are usually rendered by adverbs, and the accompanying participles made the principal verbs. E.g.,

<sup>1</sup>) That is, they were in the beginning of destroying the walls, — the destruction of the walls began; ηρξαντο *καθελεῖν* would simply signify that they began to do what they aimed at. viz., to destroy the walls.

Croesus unwittingly nourished  
the murderer of his son.

The Scythians arrived long be-  
fore the Persians (were before  
the Persians in arriving).

'Ο Κροῖσος φονέα τοῦ παιδὸς  
ἔλάνθανε βόσκων.

\*Ἐφθησαν πολλῷ οἱ Σκύθαι τοὺς  
Πέρσας ἀφικόμενοι.

Thus, *χαίρουσιν ἐπαινοῦντες*, *they gladly praise*. Χαίρω διαλεγόμενος ὑμῖν, *I gladly converse with you*. Ἐφαίνετο κλαίων, *he evidently wept*; ἔφαίνετο κλαίειν, *he seemed to weep* (but did not). \*Ἐτυχον καθεύδοντες, *they were just then* (or by chance) *sleeping*. Ὡς δὲ ἥλθον, ἔτυχεν ἀπιών, *he just left, when I came*. Τὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διατελοῦσιν, *they are always at peace*. \*Ἐλαθον εἰσελθόντες, *they entered secretly*. \*Ωιχετο φέρων, *he carried away*; ὠχετο φεύγων, *he fled away*.

 φθάνω (opt.) with οὐκ ἀν expresses an urgent command; e.g., οὐκ ἀν φθάνοις λέγων, ἀκιλούσθων, etc., *you could not be too quick in speaking, following, etc.* = speak quickly, follow immediately.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

§ 149.—The rules for the construction of participles are in Greek nearly the same as in Latin. The following two peculiarities deserve to be noticed :

1. The Latin *ablative absolute* is rendered, in Greek, by the genitive absolute ; as,

*Cyro regnante hoc accidit.*

*Deo dante invidia nihil potest.*

Κύρου βασιλεύοντος τοῦτο ἐγένετο.

Θεοῦ διδόντος οὐδὲν ἴσχύει φθόνος.

All being silent, he said.

The enemy approaching, he fled.

Πάντων οὖν σιωπάντων εἶπεν.

Προσιόντων πολεμίων ἔφυγεν.

2. The English perfect active is not expressed by the perfect partic. pass., as in Latin, but by the partic. perfect or aorist active ; e.g., *Having let go the things visible, do not pursue the invisible*, ἀφεὶς τὰ φανερὰ μὴ δίωκε τάφανῆ.

The generals having heard this,  
thought the device ingenious.

\*Ἀκούσασι ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς  
τὸ ἐνθύμημα χαρίεν ἐδόκει.

After the soldiers had taken the  
city, they returned.

\*Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν καθελόν-  
τες ἀνεχώρησαν.

**NOTE 1.** — Instead of the genitive absolute, the accusative is sometimes used. This is the case especially with impersonal verbs, such as ἔξοι (from ἔξεστι), *quum liceat* or *liceret*; προσῆκον (from προσῆκει), *quum deceat* or *deceret*; δέον (from δεῖ), *quum opus sit* or *essem*; δοκοῦν or δόξαν αὐτοῖς, *quum ipsis videatur*, *videretur*, or *visum essem*; δῆλον ὅν, *quum apparet* or *appareret*; δυνατὸν ὅν, *quum fieri possit* or *posset*; e.g., *Why do you remain when you are allowed to depart?* διὰ τὶ μένεις ἔξδν ἀπιέναι; — *When these things had been agreed upon, the army returned*, δόξαντα ταῦτα, τὰ στρατεύματα ἀπῆλθον.

When a neuter pronoun is joined to an impersonal verb, the genitive absolute is preferable, though the accusative is found also, as δόξαν τοῦτο and δόξαντος τούτου, — δοξάντων τούτων.

**NOTE 2.** — The particle ὡς is often joined to participles in the sense of *though, as if, saying (or thinking) that, with the intention of*. Thus, *He told them to prepare themselves, saying, that there would be a battle*, παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι ὡς μάχης ἐσομένης. *They fear death as if they well knew that it was the greatest of evils*, δεδίαστ τὸν θάνατον ὡς εὖ εἰδότες δὴ μέγιστον τῶν κακῶν ἐστιν. *Fathers keep their sons from the wicked, knowing that such intercourse is the bane of virtue*, οἱ πατέρες εἴργουσι τοὺς νίεῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὡς τὴν τούτων δμιλίαν κατάλυσιν οὖσαν τῆς ἥρετῆς (accus. absol.).

The genitive absolute with ὡς often stands instead of the accus. with the infin., with verbs of *thinking* and *knowing*; e.g., *Know that I shall go wherever you go*, ὡς ἐμοῦ οὖν ιόντος, δηπη καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὗτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε, instead of ἐμὲ ἴέναι.

**NOTE 3.** — Ἄμα, *at the same time*, is sometimes added to participles in the sense of *while*; e.g., ἐμάχοντο Ἄμα πορευόμενοι, *they fought while marching*.

Μεταξύ with a participle is equivalent to the Latin gerund in -dum with *inter*; e.g., μεταξὺ λέγων, *while speaking* (*inter loquendum*); Κλείτον μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντα ἔφονεσε, *he killed Clitus while at supper* (*inter coenandum*).

The participle τελευτῶν often stands adverbially in the sense of *finally*, *at last*; the aorist partic. ἀρξάμενος with ἀπὸ τινος, in the sense of *especially*, and the partic. ἔχων, in the sense of *with*. E.g., τελευτῶν συνεχώρησεν, *he finally agreed*; τελευτῶντες ἔξέκαμνον, *at last they got tired*. Πάντες οἱ ποιηταὶ ἀπὸ Ὁμήρου ἀρξάμενοι, *all the poets, particularly Homer*. Τὰς ναῦς ἀπέστειλαν ἔχοντα Ἀλκίδαν, *they sent Alcides with the fleet*.

**NOTE 4.** — The English *in order to* (esp. with verbs of going, coming, and sending) is often expressed by the future partic. act.; e.g., 'Ο Κύρος ἔπειψε τὸν Γαβρύαν ἐποψόμενον, *Cyrus sent Gobryas in order to see*. Δεησόμενοι πάρεσμεν, *we are here to beg*. 'Επορεύοντο χρησόμενοι, *they went to consult the oracle*. Σέ γε διδάξων ὄρμημα, *I have hastened to inform you*.

The future partic. is sometimes used, also, to express the English *can, be able*; as, ἡ χώρα ἀγαθὴ ἦν καὶ ἐνῆσαν οἱ ἐργασόμενοι, *the land was fertile, and there were people to (= who could) cultivate it*.

NOTE 5.—With participles, the English *not* is regularly rendered by *οὐ*, as *οὐ πιστεύων*, one who does not believe. But when a *condition* is implied, or when the subordinate clause expresses a mere *conception* or *supposition* and can be resolved by *is, qui* with the subjunctive (= *ita comparatus ut*), *μή* must be used. Thus, *δ μὴ πιστεύων*, one who (= if one) *does not believe*; — *οὐκ ἀν δύναις μὴ καμῶν εὐδαιμονεῖν*, *without toiling* (= if you do not . . .) *you cannot be happy*; — *δ μὴ δαρέλς ἀνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται* (= *δις ἀν μὴ δαρῆ*, § 143), *a person who* (= if he) *has not been flogged, is not educated*; — *ἀνθρωποι (τοιαῦτοι) οἱ ἀν δῆλοι ὁσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες*, *men who manifestly will not permit*.

NOTE 6.—The Latin periphrastic form *curus sum* is usually expressed by *μέλλω* with the infinitive present or future (more rarely perfect); e.g.: *Vos in Asiam ducturus sum*, *μέλλω ὑμᾶς ἄγειν εἰς Ἀσίαν*. *Ibi deversuri erant*, *ἐνθα ἔμελλον καταλύσειν*.

## APPENDIX I.

## ACCENTS.

§ 150.—There are three accents in Greek : the *acute* (‘), the *grave* (˘), and the *circumflex* (ˆ).

The *acute* denotes the sharp tone. It stands on one of the last three syllables, as *πόλεμος*, *ἡμέρα*, *σοφός*; but on the antepenult only, when the last syllable is short, and when it is also not long by position. Thus *πόλεμος*, but *πολέμῳ*, *Καππάδοξ*.

The *grave* denotes the heavy or falling tone. It stands on the final syllables of words in connected discourse.

The *circumflex* denotes the prolonged tone. It stands on one of the last two syllables; but that syllable must always be long by nature; as, *σῶμα*, *πρᾶγμα*, *καλοῦ*.—The circumflex stands on the penult only when the last syllable is short, or long only by position; as, *τεῖχος*, *ἀνλαξ* (gen. -άκος). The particle *εἴθε*, *utinam*, is excepted.

§ 151.—With regard to accents, words are called :

<i>Oxytones</i> ,	(acute on the last)	<i>θῆρ</i> , <i>σιγή</i> , <i>ἱερός</i> .
<i>Par-oxytones</i> ,	(acute on the penult)	<i>τύπτω</i> , <i>ἀλώπηξ</i> .
<i>Pro-par-oxytones</i> ,	(acute on the antepenult)	<i>ἄξιος</i> , <i>διδάσκαλος</i> .
<i>Peri-spomena</i> ,	(circumflex on the last)	<i>πᾶς</i> , <i>καλῶς</i> , <i>ἐνθυῶς</i> .
<i>Pro-peri-spomena</i> ,	(circumflex on the penult)	<i>σῶμα</i> , <i>φιλοῦντος</i> .
<i>Barytones</i> ,	(no accent on the last)	<i>τύπτω</i> , <i>πράγματα</i> .

## Change of the Accent by inflection.

§ 152.—The accent is changed by inflection in two ways: (1) by lengthening the final syllable, and (2) by shortening the final syllable.

(1) By lengthening the final syllable,

(a) A *pro-par-oxytone* becomes a *par-oxytone*; as,

μέλισσα	ἄγγελος	σώματă	λέγοιτον
μελίσσης	ἀγγέλου	σωμάτων	λεγοίτην

(b) A *pro-peri-spomenon* becomes a *par-oxytone*; as,

μοῦσα	δοῦλος	δῶρον	οῦτος
μούσης	δούλου	δῶρου	αὗτη

(2) By shortening the final syllable,

(a) A dissyllabic *par-oxytone* becomes a *pro-peri-spomenon*; as,

δαιμων	φεύγω	πρᾶττω	τρίβω
δαιμον	φεῦγε	πρᾶττε	τρῖβε

(b) A polysyllabic *par-oxytone*, whether the penult is long or short, becomes a *pro-par-oxytone*; as,

Σωκράτης	εὐδαιμων	ἀγγέλλω	διώκω
Σώκρατες	εὐδαιμον	ἄγγελλε	δίωκε

### Change of the Accent by contraction.

§ 153.—A contracted syllable is accented only when one of the two syllables to be contracted, has the accent.

1. When the contracted syllable is the penult or ante-penult, it takes the accent required by the general rule; as,

τιμόμαι	τιμήεσσα	έσταότος	φιλεόμενος
τιμῶμαι	τιμῆσσα	έστωτος	φιλούμενος

2. When the contracted syllable is the last, it regularly takes the circumflex, and the acute only when the accent is on the second of the syllables to be contracted; as,

ἀγαπάω	φιλέει	ἀτυχέων	έσταός
ἀγαπᾶ	φιλέῖ	ἀτυχῶν	έσταός

3. When neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the contracted syllable also remains unaccented, and the syllable which had the accent previous to contraction, still retains it. Thus,

*τείχεα*  
*τείχη*

*φίλεε*  
*φίλει*

*ἀγάπαε*  
*ἀγάπα*

*δήλοε*  
*δήλου*

### Change of the Accent in composition.

§ 154.—In composition, when a word receives a syllable or syllables at the beginning, the accent is generally thrown back as far as the quantity of the last syllable will permit; as,

*νόμος*  
*ἄνομος*

*λόγος*  
*εὐλογος*

*δός*  
*σύνοδος*

*θυμός*  
*πρόθυμος*

### Change of the Accent in Crasis and Elision.

§ 155.—1. In *Crasis*, the word formed from the two, takes the accent of the second word, and when the second was a dissyllabic *par-oxytone* with a short final, the acute is changed into the circumflex; as,

*τὰγαθά* for *τὰ ἀγαθά*  
*θῆμέρῃ* “ *τῇ θμέρᾳ*

*τοῦργον* for *τὸ ἔργον*  
*τᾶλλα* “ *τὰ ἄλλα*

2. In *Elision*, the accent of the elided vowel goes back as an acute on the preceding syllable; as,

*πόλλα' ἔχω* for *πολλὰ ἔχω*  
*φήμ' ἔγώ* “ *φημὶ ἔγώ*

*ἔπτ' θσαν* for *έπτὰ θσαν*  
*δείν' ἔπη* “ *δεινὰ ἔπη*

When the preceding word is either a preposition or one of the five words *ἄλλα*, *οὐδε*, *μηδε*, *τινα*, *ποτε*, the accent of the elided vowel wholly disappears; as,

*παρ' ἐμοῦ* for *παρὰ ἐμοῦ*  
*ἄλλ' ἔγώ* “ *ἄλλὰ ἔγώ*

*οὐδ' ἔγώ* for *οὐδὲ ἔγώ*  
*ποτ' ἔλεγε* “ *ποτὲ ἔλεγε*

3. In *continued* discourse, the acute of oxytones is changed into the grave; e.g., *τὸν μὲν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα φιλῶ*, *τὸν δὲ πονηρὸν φεύγω*.—But the acute must stand before any mark of punctuation when a real division is made in the thought, and also at the end of a sentence; e.g., *οἱ μὲν ἀγαθοί, οἱ δὲ κακοί*.

#### ATONICS AND ENCLITICS.

§ 156.—**ATONICS** are certain monosyllables that have no accent at all. These are the forms *ó*, *ň*, *oi*, *ai*, of the article; the prepositions *εἰς*, *ἐν*, *ἐκ*, *ὡς*; the conjunctions *εἰ*, *ὡς*, and *οὐ* (*οὐκ*, *οὐχ*).

 *οἱ* is accented in the sense of *no*, and at the end of a sentence.

**ENCLITICS** are certain small words which throw back their accent on the last syllable of the preceding word. These are: (1) The pronouns *μοῦ*, *μοί*, *μέ*; *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ*; *οῦ*, *οί*, *εῖ*; *σφωτὸν*, *σφιστόν*;—(2) The whole present indic. of *εἰμί* and *φημί* (the second pers. sing. *εἰ* and *φήσ* excepted);—(3) The indefinite pronoun *τις*, *τὶ*, through all the cases and numbers, together with the forms *τοῦ* and *τῷ*, for *τινός* and *τινί*;—(4) The indefinite adverbs (not interrogatives) *πώς*, *πώ*, *πή*, *πού*, *ποί*, *ποτέ*, *ποθή*, *ποθέν*;—(5) The particles *τέ*, *τοί*, *γέ*, *νύν*, *πέρ*, and the inseparable particle *δέ*; as, *εἴτε*, *οὔτε*, *ώστε*, *ώσπερ*, *όδε*, *ήδε*, *τοσόςδε*, etc.

#### INCLINATION OF THE ACCENT.

§ 157.—1. An *oxytone* followed by an enclitic, changes the grave accent into the acute. Thus, *θήρ τις* for *θὴρ τὶς*, *ἀγαθός ἐστίν* for *ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν*,

<i>καὶ τινες</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>καὶ τινές</i>	<i>ἀληθές τι</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>ἀληθές τὶ</i>
<i>καλός τε</i>	"	<i>καλὸς τέ</i>		<i>πολλοί φασιν</i>	" <i>πολλοὶ φασίν</i>

2. A *par-oxytone* followed by a monosyllabic enclitic remains unchanged, the enclitic simply losing its accent;

out when the enclitic is a dissyllable, both the enclitic and the *par-oxytone* remain unchanged. Thus,

φίλος μου	for φίλος μοῦ	λόγος ἔστιν,	λέων ποτὲ
ἀλλων γέ	" ἀλλων γέ	ἀλλων τινῶν,	πάντες φασὶν

3. A *pro-par-oxytone* and a *pro-peri-spomenon* followed by an enclitic, take the acute on the last syllable; as,

ἴνδοξή τις	for οἴνδοξος τίς	πρᾶγμά τι	for πρᾶγμα τὶ
ἄξιοι τινές	" ἄξιοι τινές	σῶμα ἔστιν	" σῶμα ἔστιν

4. A *peri-spomenon* followed by an enclitic, remains unchanged, the enclitic simply losing its accent; as,

γραῦς τις	for γραῦς τίς	ἐπαινεῖ τις	for ἐπαινεῖ τίς
φῶς ἔστιν	" φῶς ἔστιν	καλοῦ τινος	" καλοῦ τινος

NOTE 1.—*Pro-peri-spomena* in ξ and ψ do not admit the inclination of dissyllabic enclitics; e.g., αὐλαξ ἔστιν, λαῖλαψ ἔστιν.—The forms οὐτινοιν, ὥντινων, are considered as separate words, like καλῶν τινων.

NOTE 2.—When several enclitics come together, each throws back its accent on the preceding, so that the last only is unaccented; as, εἰ πέρ τίς φησί ποτε.

#### ENCLITICS ACCENTED.

§ 158.—1. The enclitic personal pronouns retain their accent:

(a) When they stand after an accented preposition. In this case the long forms ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, and ἐμέ, are used instead of the enclitic forms μοῦ, μοί, μέ. Thus,

περὶ σου	μετὰ σέ	περὶ ἐμοῦ	κατ' ἐμέ
παρὰ σοι	πρὸς σοι	πρὸς ἐμοί	παρ' ἐμού

When the preposition is unaccented, there is an *inclination*, and then the forms μοῦ, μοί, and μέ, are used; as, ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, εἰς σε, ἐκ σου, ἐν σοι, etc.

(b) When they are *emphatic*. In this case, again, the forms ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, and ἐμέ, are used instead of the forms μοῦ, μοί, μέ. Thus, ἐμὲ καὶ σέ,—ἐν ἐμοί, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν σοι.

When the emphasis is on the preposition, there is an inclination; e.g., *against* you rather than *with* you, *ἐπί σε ἢ σύν σοι*.

2. The forms of *φημί* retain their accent when they stand at the beginning of a sentence, and when they are separated from the preceding word by a punctuation mark; as, *ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἄγαθός, φημί*.

3. The form *ἔστι* is accented on the penult (*ἔστι*): (1) at the beginning of a sentence; as, *ἔστι θεός, ᔹστιν οὔτως*; — (2) when joined to an infinitive, for *ἔξεστι*, e.g., *ἰδεῦν ᔹστιν*, one can see, *videre licet*; — (3) after the particles *ἀλλ', εἰ,* *οὐκ, ως, μή, καί, μέν, ὅτι, ποῦ,* and the pronoun *τοῦτ'*; as, *οὐκ ᔹστιν, τοῦτ' ᔹστιν*, etc.; — and (4) in the formula *ἔστιν ών* (*ἔστιν οἶς, ᔹστιν οὕς, § 136. 2*), in the middle as well as at the beginning of a sentence; as, *Κλεόπομπος τῆς παραθαλασσίου ᔹστιν ἀ ἐδήσωσε*, Cleopompos plundered several maritime places.

 The remaining enclitic forms of *εἰμί*, and those of the pronoun *τις*, retain their accent when they stand at the beginning of a sentence; e.g., *εἰσὶ θεοί, τινὲς λέγοντιν*.

4. An enclitic retains its accent when the preceding syllable is elided; as, *σοφὸς δ' ᔹστίν*, but *σοφὸς δέ ᔹστιν; πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

## SPECIAL RULES.

### ACCENT IN THE DECLENSIONS.

§ 159.—Observations concerning the quantity of the final syllable.

Final *a* of words in *a* (gen. -*as*) is generally long, as *σοφίā, χρείā, θύρā*.—But it is short: (1) in polysyllables in -*oiā* and -*eiā*, as *εῦνοιā, διάρροιā, ἀλήθειā, βασίλειā, queen*, except abstracts from verbs in -*εύω*, as *παιδείā, δουλείā, βασιλείā, kingdom*, from *παιδεύω, δουλεύω, βασιλεύω*; —

(2, in *μνᾶ* and in words in *-ρα* with *αι*, *ει*, or *υ* before it, as *σφαιρά*, *μάχαιρά*, *πειρά*, *γέφυρά*.

Final *οι* and *αι*, and final *α* of words in *α* (gen. *-ης*), are always short.

Final *α* in the feminine of adjectives in *ος*, *α*, *ον*, is always long; as, *ἄγια*, *βεβαία*, *ἐλευθέρα*, *σπουδαία* (from *ἄγιος*, *βέβαιος*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *σπουδαῖος*).

§ 160.—RULE. The accent remains on the tone-syllable of the nominative, as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits. Thus,

<i>ἡμέρα</i>	<i>λόγος</i>	<i>ποιμήν</i>	<i>κόραξ</i>
<i>ἡμερας</i>	<i>λόγου</i>	<i>ποιμένος</i>	<i>κόρακος</i>
(but according to § 152. 1)			
<i>μέλισσα</i>	<i>ἄγγελος</i>	<i>σώματα</i>	<i>ὄνομα</i>
<i>μελίσσης</i>	<i>ἄγγέλου</i>	<i>σωμάτων</i>	<i>ὄντατος</i>

### NOTES TO THE I. AND II. DECLENSIONS.

§ 161.—1. The genitive plural in *ων* of the 1 decl. is always circumflexed; e.g., *ἡμέρα*, gen. pl. *ἡμέρῶν*. — But *ἔτησίαι*, *monsoons*, and barytone adjectives and participles in *-ος* (as *ξένος*, *δίκαιος*, *σπουδαῖος*, *ἐλεύθερος*, etc.) are in the genitive plur. paroxytone; as, *ξένων*, *δίκαιων*, *σπουδαίων*, etc. (m., fem., and n.).

2. Oxytones of the 1 and 2 decl. take the circumflex in the genitive and dative of all numbers; as, *τιμή*, *-ῆς*, *-ῆ*, *-ῶν*, *-αῖς*, *-αῖν*; — *όδός*, *-οῦ*, *-ῷ*, *-ῶν*, *-οῖς*, *-οῖν*. — But oxytones in *ώς* (Attic decl.) retain the acute throughout.

3. The words *δεσπότης*, *lord*, and *ἀδελφός*, *brother*, have in the vocative *ὦ δέσποτα*, *ὦ ἀδελφε!*

4. Contracts of the 1 decl., and all simple substantives and adjectives in *-εος* and *-εον* of the 2 decl., take the circumflex on the contracted syllable. *Πλοῦς*, *νοῦς*, and

οστοῦν, however, have in the dual πλώ, νώ, and ὁστώ, instead of πλῶ, νῶ, and ὁστῶ; and compounds in -οος take throughout the acute on the penult; as, εὔνοις, εὔνου, εὔνοι (νοῖ εὔνοι), περίπλους, περίπλου, περίπλοι, etc., from εὔνοος, περίπλοος.

5. In Attic polysyllables in -εως and -εων (see ἀνώγεων, ἕλεως, §§ 8. 24) the endings εως, εων, etc., are considered as monosyllables: hence the apparently irregular accentuation.

### NOTES TO THE III. DECLENSION.

§ 162.—1. Monosyllables of the 3 decl. are accented, in the genitive and dative of all numbers on the final syllable; as, θήρ, θηρός, θηρί, θηρα, θήρ; — θηρες, θηρῶν, θηρσί, θηρας, etc.—Thus,

S. πούς	πόδες	νῦξ	νύκτες	βῆς	βῖνες
ποδός	ποδῶν	νυκτός	νυκτῶν	βῖνός	βῖνῶν
ποδί	ποσί(ν)	νυκτί	νυξί(ν)	βῖνι	βῖσι(ν)
πόδα	πόδας	νύκτα	νύκτας	βῖνα	βῖνας
D. πόδε	ποδοῖν	νύκτε	νυκτοῖν	βῖνε	βῖνοῖν

Exc.—The following words are paroxytones in the genitive plur., and in the genitive and dative dual: πᾶς (πάντων, πάντοιν), *all, every*;

δάς (ἡ), δαδός, <i>torch.</i>	οὖς (τὸ), ωτός, <i>ear.</i>	Τρῶς (δ, ἡ), -ωός, <i>Trojan.</i>
δμάς (δ), -ωός, <i>slave.</i>	παῖς (δ, ἡ), -δός, <i>child.</i>	φψ (ἡ), φψός, <i>burning.</i>
θάς (δ, ἡ), θωός, <i>jackal.</i>	σῆς (δ), σεός, <i>moth.</i>	φῶς (τὸ), φωτός, <i>light.</i>

2. Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, has a varying accent: Δημήτηρ, Δήμητρος, Δήμητρι, Δημητέρα, & Δήμητερ.

3. Feminines in ώ contract óa of the accus. into ώ instead of ῥ; as, acc. τὴν ῥχώ.

4. Concerning the accent of the Attic genitive in εως and εων (e.g., πόλεως, πόλεων) see § 161. {

## ACCENT IN VERBS.

§ 163.—Observations concerning the quantity of the final syllable.

The endings *a* and *as* of the indicative are short; *as* of the 1 aor. partic. act. is long, but *av* is short; as, *λύσᾶς*, *λύσāν*.

The endings *oι* and *ai* are short throughout, the optative form *oi*, and *ai* of the 1 aorist optative active excepted.

§ 164.—RULE. Verbs, both simple and compound, throw the accent back as far as the quantity of the final syllable permits; in compounds, however, the accent cannot go back beyond that syllable of the word prefixed, which before composition had the accent, nor beyond the first in double compounds, nor beyond an existing augment. E.g.,

<i>φέρε</i>	<i>οἴδα</i>	<i>εἰμί</i>	<i>δός</i>	<i>δός</i>	<i>ῆκον</i>
<i>πρόσφερε</i>	<i>σύνοιδα</i>	<i>πάρειμι</i>	<i>ἀπόδος</i>	<i>συνέκδοσ</i>	<i>προσῆκον</i>

Thus, *ἐπίσχες*, *παρένθες*, *παρῆν*, *ὑπῆρχον*, *ἀπῆλθον*, *ἔξηγον*, *προσεῖχον*, *παρέσχον*, *ἀνεῦρε*, *ἀφίκται* (not *ἐπισχες*, *πάρενθες*, *πάρην*, *ὕπηρχον*, *ἔξηγον*, *πρόσειχον*, *πάρεσχον*, *ἀνευρε*, *ἀφίκται*), etc.

§ 165.—I. The accent is on the last syllable in the following forms:

1) In all participles 2 aorist active; as, *λιπών*, -όν; *λαβών*, *ἔλθών*, *εἰπών*.

2) In all participles in *ώς* and *είς*, and in those of the present and 2 aorist active of verbs in *-μι*, both simple and compound; as, *λελυκώς*, *λυθείς*, *φανείς*, *ιστάς*, *διδούς*, *διαστάς*, *ἐκθείς*, etc.

3) In the present participle of compounds of *εἰμί*, *to be*, and *εἰμι*, *to go*; as, *παρών*, *ξυνών*; *παριών*, *ἔξιών*, etc.

4) In the five imperatives *εἴπέ*, *ἔλθέ*, *εύρέ*, *λαβέ*, *ἰδέ* (but in comp. *ἔξελθε*, *εἴσιδε*, *ἀπόλαβε*, etc.).

5) In the infinitive 2 aorist act. and the imperative 2 aorist mid., as circumflex ; as, *λιπεῖν*, *λαβεῖν*, *εύρεῖν*, *ἐλθεῖν* ; — *ἐκβαλοῦ*, *ἀφελοῦ*, *ἀφικοῦ* (but dual and plur. always *ἐκβάλεσθε*, *γένεσθε*, etc.), and so in verbs in -μι, compounded with monosyllabic prepositions, as *προδοῦ*, *ἐνθοῦ*, *ἀφοῦ*, but those compounded with dissyllables become paroxytones, as *ἀπόδου*, *κατάθου* (plur. and dual *πρόδοσθε*, *ἀφεσθε*, *κατάθεσθε*, etc.).

II. The accent is on the penult in the following cases :

1) In the infinitive of the perfect mid. or pass.; as, *τετάχθαι* (ă), *τετύφθαι* (ŭ), *κεκόφθαι*, *πεπράχθαι* (ā), *τετρίφθαι* (ī), *τετιμῆσθαι*.

2) In the infinitive of the 1 aorist act. and 2 aorist mid.; as, *τάξαι*, *τύψαι*, *τρῖψαι*, *τιμῆσαι*; *γενέσθαι*, *λιπέσθαι*, *διαδόσθαι*.

3) In all infinitives in -ναι ; as, *τετυφέναι*, *λελοιπέναι* ; — *τυφθῆναι*, *τριβῆναι*, *φανῆναι* ; — *ιστάναι*, *διδόναι*, *στήναι*, *δοῦναι*.

4) In the participle perfect mid. or pass.; as, *τετυμμένος*, *τεταγμένος*, *κεχαριτωμένος*.

NOTE 1.—The following polysyllabic aorist forms are thus distinguished by the accent :

Infin. 1 aor. act.	Optat. 1 aor. act.	Imper. 1 aor. mid.
<i>φιλήσαι</i>	<i>φιλήσαι</i>	<i>φίλησαι</i>
<i>ἐντριψαι</i> (i)	<i>ἐντρίψαι</i>	<i>ἐντριψαι</i>

When the penult is short by nature or long only by position, the infinitive and optative 1 aorist active are alike, but the imperative 1 aorist mid. is proparoxytone ; as,

<i>φυλάξαι</i> (ă)	<i>φυλάξαι</i>	<i>φύλαξαι</i>
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NOTE 2.—The participles of the active voice retain in the nominative the accent on the same syllable through all the genders ; as,

<i>τιμήσας</i>	<i>τιμήσασα</i>	<i>τιμήσαν</i>
<i>φιλήσων</i>	<i>φιλήσοντα</i>	<i>φιλήσον</i>
<i>νομίζων</i>	<i>νομίζοντα</i>	<i>νομίζον</i>
<i>βουλεύων</i>	<i>βουλεύοντα</i>	<i>βουλεύον</i>

## APPENDIX II.

## DIALECTS.

§ 166.—The chief Greek Dialects are :

The AEOLIC (Writers : *Alcaeus, Sappho*), used in Boeotia, Thessaly, and in the Aeolian colonies in Asia Minor.

The DORIC (Writers : *Pindar, Theocritus*), used throughout the Peloponnesus and in the Dorian colonies in Asia Minor, Italy, and Sicily.

The IONIC (Writers : older Ion. or Epic, *Homer, Hesiod*; later Ion., the historian *Herodotus*), used especially in the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor.

The ATTIC (Writers : earlier Att., *Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Thucydides*; middle Att., *Plato, Xenophon, Isocrates*; later Att., *Demosthenes, Lysias, Aeschines*), used in Attica.

The Aeolic dialect is harsh and rough ; the Doric, strong and full-toned ; the Ionic, soft and delicate ; the Attic holds the middle place between the three, combining the harshness of the two former with the softness of the latter.

After the subjugation of Greece by Philip and Alexander of Macedon, the Attic dialect began by degrees to degenerate from its primitive purity, and thus arose the so-called COMMON or HELLENIC language. This was used by *Aristotle, Apollodorus, Diodorus, Plutarch, Polybius, Strabo*, and others.

At a still later period (the Roman period) there were several Greek writers, such as *Lucian, Aelian*, etc., who affected to retain scrupulously and imitate the ancient Attic forms. They were on that account called *Atticists*.

## THE DIGAMMA.

§ 167.—The DIGAMMA, or double Gamma (*f*), belonged to the most ancient language and was longest retained by the Aeolians, whence the name “the Aeolic Digamma.”—It was called *vau* and pronounced like the Latin *v*. This character, however, very early disappeared, but its sound was softened sometimes, after a vowel, into *v*, as *vāv̄s* (*vd̄fs*), *navis*; *βōv̄s* (*Bōfs*), *bōvs*, *bōs*; sometimes, at the beginning of a word, into a mere soft breathing, as *ōlv̄os* (*Fōiv̄os*), *vinum*; *Ἐap* (*Féap*), *ver*; sometimes into a sharp breathing, as in *ἐsp̄erpos*, *vesperus*. In the middle of a word, between two vowels, it was not indicated at all, as in *ōv̄s* (*ōf̄s*), *ovis*; *ἀw̄n* (*ἀf̄n*), *ovum*; *βōv̄s* (*βōf̄s*), *bovis*.

## THE AEOLIC DIALECT.

§ 168.—1. The Aeolic writers put *a* for *η* and *ă* for *ai*, before a vowel; *ε* for *ei* before a liquid, the liquid being then doubled; and *v* for *o* (*συφός* for *σοφός*). Thus,

<i>φάμα</i>	for	<i>φήμη</i>	<i>σπέρβω</i>	for	<i>σπείρω</i>
<i>ἀρχᾶος</i>	“	<i>ἀρχাইος</i>	<i>ἀτελλά</i>	“	<i>ἀτειλή</i>
<i>κτέννω</i>	“	<i>κτείνω</i>	<i>ὄνυμα</i>	“	<i>ὄνομα</i>

2. They put *η* for *ei*; *ai* for *ă* in *μέλās* and *τάλās* and in the acc. pl. of the 1 decl.; and *oi* for *ou*. Thus,

<i>σαμῆον</i>	for	<i>σημεῖον</i>	<i>μέλαις</i>	for	<i>μέλās</i>
<i>δξῆα</i>	“	<i>δξεῖα</i>	<i>τιμαῖς</i>	“	<i>τιμās</i>
<i>λαβῆν</i>	“	<i>λαβεῖν</i>	<i>μοῖσα</i>	“	<i>μοῦσα</i>

3. They interchange the labials (*ἀμπ̄i*, *φλ̄iθω*, etc., for *ἀμφ̄i*, *θλ̄iθω*); change *ζ* into *σδ* and *ψ*, *ξ* into *σπ* and *σκ*. Thus,

<i>ὅππατα</i>	for	<i>ὅμματα</i>	<i>μέσδων</i>	for	<i>μείζων</i>
<i>πεδά</i>	“	<i>μετδ</i>	<i>σπέλλιον</i>	“	<i>ψέλλιον</i>
<i>πέμπτε</i>	“	<i>πέντε</i>	<i>σκίφος</i>	“	<i>ξίφος</i>

4. They double a consonant after a short vowel; drop *t* between two vowels, and replace the aspirate by the digamma or by *β* (before *p*). Thus,

<i>ὅσσον</i>	for	<i>ὅσον</i>	<i>φελένα</i>	for	<i>Ἐλέέη</i>
<i>ἀλάθεα</i>	“	<i>ἀλήθεια</i>	<i>βρίζα</i>	“	<i>βίζα</i>
<i>πάλαος</i>	“	<i>παλαιός</i>	<i>βρόδον</i>	“	<i>βόδον</i>

## THE DORIC DIALECT.

§ 169.—1. The Doric writers put *a* for *o*, *η*, and *ω*; *η* for *ε* in words in *εύς*, as *βασιλῆος* for *βασιλέος*; also *η* for *ει*, as *δξῆα*, *καλῆν*, for *δξεῖα*, *καλεῖν*; and *ω* for *au* and *ou*. Thus,

<i>φάμα</i>	for	<i>φήμη</i>	<i>τρῶμα</i>	for	<i>τραῦμα</i>
<i>εἴκατι</i>	"	<i>εἴκοσι</i>	<i>μᾶσα</i>	"	<i>μοῦσα</i>
<i>πρᾶτος</i>	"	<i>πρῶτος</i>	<i>δῶλος</i>	"	<i>δοῦλος</i>

2. They put *τ* for *σ* (as *τυ*, *τέ*, *τεός* for *σύ*, *σέ*, *σός*), *ξ* for *σ* in the fut. and aor. of verbs in *ζω*, and transpose or drop *ρ*. Thus,

<i>εἴκατι</i>	for	<i>εἴκοσι</i>	<i>ἔδίκαξα</i>	for	<i>ἔδίκασα</i>
<i>ἐπετον</i>	"	<i>ἐπεσον</i>	<i>βάρδιστος</i>	"	<i>βράδιστος</i>
<i>δικάξω</i>	"	<i>δικάσω</i>	<i>σκᾶπτον</i>	"	<i>σκῆπτρον</i>

3. They sometimes put *γ* for *β*; often interchange *κ* and *τ*, and put *φ* and *χ* in place of *θ*. Thus.

<i>γλέφαρα</i>	for	<i>βλέφαρα</i>	<i>φήρ</i>	ιορ	<i>θήρ</i>
<i>ποκά</i>	"	<i>ποτέ</i>	<i>φλίβειν</i>	"	<i>θλίβειν</i>
<i>τῆρος</i>	"	<i>κεῖνος</i>	<i>ὄρνιχος</i>	"	<i>ὄρνιθος</i>

4. They put *δ* for *ζ*, *σ*, and *γ*; *σδ* for *ζ*, but only in the middle of words; and *ν* for *λ*, before *τ* and *θ*. Thus,

<i>Δεύς</i>	for	<i>Ζεύς</i>	<i>συρίσδω</i>	for	<i>συρίζω</i>
<i>δὲμή</i>	"	<i>ἐσμή</i>	<i>φίντατος</i>	"	<i>φίλτατος</i>
<i>δᾶ</i>	"	<i>γᾶ</i>	<i>ἡνθον</i>	"	<i>ἡλθον</i>

5. In the inflection of verbs they admit the following peculiarities :

<i>τύπτεις</i>	for	<i>τύπτειν</i>	<i>τύπτοισα</i>	for	<i>τύπτουσα</i>
<i>τύπτομεν</i>	"	<i>τύπτομεν</i>	<i>ἐτύπτεν</i>	"	<i>ἐτύπτον</i>
<i>τύπτοισι</i>	"	<i>τύπτουσι</i>	<i>τυπτόμεσθα</i>	"	<i>τυπτόμεθα</i> , etc.

## THE IONIC DIALECT.

§ 170.—1. The Ionic writers, in general, omit the contractions, change in some words *σ* before a liquid into *ου* (*μοῦνος*, *οὖνεια*, *κοῦρος*, for *μόνος*, etc.), and *au* into *ῳ* in

*τραῦμα* and *θαῦμα*, but into *ων* in the compounds of *αὐτός*. Thus,

<i>νόος</i>	for	<i>νοῦς</i>		<i>τρῶῦμα</i>	for	<i>τραῦμα</i>
<i>ἀουδή</i>	"	<i>φόδή</i>		<i>θωῦμάζω</i>	"	<i>θαυμάζω</i>
<i>τύπτεαι</i>	"	<i>τύπτη</i>		<i>έωντοῦ</i>	"	<i>έαυντοῦ</i>

2. They put *η* for *ε* in the endings *ειος* (of adj.) and *εια* (of nouns); contract *eo* and *εου*, *ao*, *αου* and *οου* (sometimes also *οε* and *οο*, as *ἐδικαίεν* for *ἐδικαίοε*) into *εν*. Thus,

<i>ἀληθῆη</i>	for	<i>ἀλήθεια</i>		<i>φιλεῦ</i>	for	<i>φιλέου</i>
<i>βασιλήϊος</i>	"	<i>βασίλειος</i>		<i>εἰρώτευν</i>	"	<i>εἰρώταον</i>
<i>πλεῦνες</i>	"	<i>πλέονες</i>		<i>γελεῦσα</i>	"	<i>γελάουσα</i>

3. They put *ει* for *ε* before a liquid; *ε* for *ει* in *χερός*, *χερί*, also in words in which the *ε* becomes long by position, as *μέζων*, *κρέσσων*, and in adjectives in *ειος* (fem. *εια*). Thus,

<i>εῖνεκα</i>	for	<i>ἔνεκα</i>		<i>τέλεος</i>	for	<i>τέλειος</i>
<i>κεινός</i>	"	<i>κενός</i>		<i>ἐπιτήδεος</i>	"	<i>ἐπιτήδειος</i>
<i>εἰρωτάω</i>	"	<i>ἐρωτάω</i>		<i>ῳκέα</i>	"	<i>ῳκεῖα</i>

4. They avoid the aspirates, put *ἀπ'* *οῦ*, *οὐκ ὄσίως*, and the like for *ἀφ'* *οῦ*, *οὐχ ὄσίως*, etc.; interchange *π* and *κ*, and double a consonant in the middle of a word. Thus,

<i>αὐτίς</i>	for	<i>αῦθις</i>		<i>κοτέ</i>	for	<i>ποτέ</i>
<i>κιθών</i>	"	<i>χιθών</i>		<i>τόσσον</i>	"	<i>τόσον</i>
<i>δκώς</i>	"	<i>δπώς</i>		<i>μέσσον</i>	"	<i>μέσον</i>

5. They put *η* for *α* in the 1st decl.: *σοφίη*, etc.; make the gen. pl. in *έων*, the dat. in *ησι* for *αισι* (*μουσέων*, *μούσησι*); the gen. sing. of the 2d decl. in *οιο*, dat. pl. in *οισι* (*λόγοιο*, *λόγοισι*). — In verbs in *άω* they frequently put *ε* for *α* (*όρέομεν* for *όράομεν*); they sometimes omit the augment (*λάβε* for *ἔλαβε*); put

<i>τύπτεσκον</i>	for	<i>ἔτυπτον</i>		<i>τυπτέμεν</i>	for	<i>τύπτειν</i>
<i>τύψασκον</i>	"	<i>ἔτυψα</i>		<i>τυπτέμεναι</i>	"	<i>τύπτειν</i>
<i>τυπτοίσατο</i>	"	<i>τύπτοιντο</i>		<i>τυπήμεναι</i>	"	<i>τυπῆιν</i>

## THE ATTIC DIALECT.

§ 171.—1. The Attic writers change  $\sigma$  into  $\xi$  (old Att.), sometimes into  $\rho$ ;  $\sigma\sigma$  into  $\tau\tau$ ; and suffix  $\iota$  to certain words. Thus,

$\xi\nu$	for	$\sigma\nu$		$\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\alpha$	for	$\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$
$\theta\cdot\rho\cdot\xi\cdot\bar{\epsilon}\nu$	"	$\theta\alpha\rho\sigma\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\nu$		$\text{ο}\bar{\nu}\chi\acute{\iota}$	"	$\text{ο}\bar{\nu}\kappa$
$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$	"	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$		$\text{o}\bar{\nu}\tau\sigma\iota$	"	$\text{o}\bar{\nu}\tau\sigma$

2. They sometimes drop  $\iota$  in  $\epsilon i$  and  $a i$ ; change in some verbs the augment  $\epsilon$  into  $\eta$ , and make the optat. in  $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu$  for  $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}mu$ . Thus,

$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu$	for	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\bar{\nu}\nu$		$\eta\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\bar{\nu}\nu$	for	$\xi\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\bar{\nu}\nu$
$\acute{\epsilon}s$	"	$\epsilon\bar{i}s$		$\phi\bar{i}\lambda\bar{o}\iota\eta\nu$	"	$\phi\bar{i}\lambda\bar{o}\iota\mu$
$\kappa\lambda\acute{\omega}$	"	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$		$\phi\bar{a}\nu\bar{o}\iota\eta\nu$	"	$\phi\bar{a}\nu\bar{o}\iota\mu$

3. They usually make the 2d pers. sing. fut. in  $\epsilon i$  instead of  $\eta$ , and the 3d pers. pl. imperat. in  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ , etc., for  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ , etc. Thus,

$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota$	for	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\eta$		$\lambda\nu\delta\eta\tau\omega\nu$	for	$\lambda\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$
$\lambda\iota\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\iota$	"	$\lambda\iota\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\eta$		$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$	"	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$
$\phi\bar{a}\nu\bar{\epsilon}\iota$	"	$\phi\bar{a}\nu\bar{\epsilon}\eta$		$\iota\sigma\tau\delta\eta\tau\omega\nu$	"	$\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$

These and several other Attic peculiarities have been noticed in the course of the Grammar.

## THE EPIC OR HOMERIC DIALECT.

(Arranged from Kühner.)

## Change of Vowels.

§ 172.—1. The Homeric dialect frequently drops, changes, doubles, or inserts vowels. Thus,

$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$ , $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\tau\epsilon$ , $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta'$ (= $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon$ )	for	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$ , $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ , $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$
$\beta\acute{\theta}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\tau\omega\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\omega\iota$ , $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\sigma\omega\iota$ , $\beta\acute{\theta}\acute{\epsilon}$	"	$\beta\acute{\theta}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\tau\omega\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\omega\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\sigma\omega\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\theta}\acute{\epsilon}$
$\eta\acute{\omega}\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\acute{\epsilon}\iota$	for	$\acute{\epsilon}\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\acute{\epsilon}\iota$
$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$	"	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}\iota$

2. CRASIS but rarely, DIÆRESIS often occurs ; as, *ούμος*, *ώριστος*, *ωύτος* ; — *πάις*, *δῖς*, *ἐῦ*, for *ό ἐμός*, *ό ἄριστος*, *ό αὐτός* ; — *παις*, *oīs*, *eu*.

3. ELISION and SYNIZESIS (= the contraction of the two vowels into one [in reading only, not in writing]) are also of frequent occurrence. Thus, *Πηληϊάδεω*, *θεοί*, *ἄγδοον*, *πολιας*, *τεθνεῶσι*, *ἐγὼ οὐ*, *μὴ ἀλλοί*.

The *a* is elided in the neut. pl.; acc. sing. 3d decl., and the particle *ἄρα*.

The *ε*, in the voc. 2d decl.; dual 3d decl.; in *ἐμέ*, *μέ*, *σέ*; also in verb-endings and particles.

The *ι*, in the dat. pl. 3d decl.; in *ἄμμι*, *ῦμμι*, *σφι*; in *εἴκοσι* and verb-endings.

The *ο*, in *ἀπό*, *ὑπό*, *δύο*; in the neuter of pronouns, and endings of verbs.

The *αι*, in the endings *μαι*, *ται*, *σθαι*; and *οι* in *μοι* (*to me*), *τοι*.

4. *'Ανά*, *κατά*, *παρά*, and the conj. *ἄρα* (rarely *ἀπό* and *ὑπό*) often drop final *a* before a consonant. Thus,

*ἄμ πέλαγος*, *ἄμβάλλω*, *ὑββάλλω*, for *ἀνὰ πέλαγος*, *ἀποβάλλω*, etc.  
*κάλλιπον*, *κὰδ δύναμιν*, *κὰκ κεφαλῆς* “ *κατέλιπον*, *κατὰ δ.*, *κατὰ κ.*

5. HIATUS (= the concurrence of two vowels in two successive words) occurs in the Epic dialect in the following cases :

- When the first word has the apostrophe ; e.g., *δένδρε' ζθαλλεν* ;
- When the second word has the digamma ; e.g., *οὐ-|δὲ οὐς | παιδας* *ἔ-|ασκεν* (= *οὐδὲ φούς*) ;
- When a punctuation-mark separates the two words ; e.g., *ἄλλ' ἄνα*, *εἰ μέμονάς γε* ;
- When the final vowel does not admit elision ; e.g., *παιδὶ ἄμυνεν* ;
- When the first word ends in a long vowel or diphthong which is either in the arsis or in the thesis. In the latter case, the long vowel or diphthong is used short ;

*'Ημετέ-|ρῷ ἐνὶ | οἴκῳ, ἐν | Ἀργεῃ | τηλόθι | πάτρης.* Π. α. 30.

f) After the 1st and 4th foot of the verse, when a word and a foot end together; e.g.,

ἔγχει | ἵδομε- | νῆος ἀ- | γανοῦ | Δευκαλί- | δᾶο. Il. μ. 117.

g) In the feminine cæsura, after the first short syllable in the 3d foot; e.g.,

τῶν οἱ | ἐξ ἐγέ- | νοντο || ἐ- | νὶ μεγά- | ροισι γε- | νέθλη. Il. ε. 270.

### Change of Consonants.

§ 173.—1. The Homeric dialect inserts, doubles, drops, and transposes consonants. Thus,

πτόλις, ἄμβροτος, νώνυμνος for πόλις, ἄβροτος, νώνυμος;  
πρόσσω, ὅποιος, ἐγέλασσα “ πρόσω, ὅποιος, ἐγέλασσα.

Ἄχιλεύς, ὅπιθεν, φάρυγος for Ἄχιλλεύς, ὅπισθεν, φάρυγγος.  
κραδίη, τέτρατος, ἔπραθον “ καρδία, τέταρτος, (fr. πέρθω).

2. The consonants δ and θ often remain before μ; as, κεκόρυθμαι, ἕδμεν, for κεκόρυσμαι, ἕσμεν.

### SUBSTANTIVES.

#### The suffix $\phi\iota(\nu)$ .

§ 174.—The Homeric suffix  $\phi\iota(\nu)$  replaces the endings of the genitive and dative; as, 1 decl. βίη- $\phi\iota$ , by force (= βίᾳ); 2d decl. θεόφιν, of or from the gods (= θεῶν, θεοῖς); 3d decl. ὅρεσφι, on the mountains (= ὅρεσι); ἀπ' ὅχεσφιν, from the chariot (= ὅχων, ὅχέων, ὅχεσι).

#### First Declension.

§ 175.—The η is put for ἄ throughout; as, θύρη, -ης, -η, -ην; νεανίης, -η, -ην.

Exc. θεᾶ, Αἰνείās, Ἐρμείās, and a few other proper names.

Nom. sing. masc., ἄ for ης; as, διππότἄ, δ αἰχμητἄ, etc.

Gen. sing. masc., ἄο, εώ, ω; as, Ἀτρείδᾶο, and -εω; Ἐρμείāο and Ἐρμείω.

Gen. plur., δῶν, ἔων; as, θυράων, πασέῶν, πυλάῶν and πυλέῶν.

Dat. plur., ησι or ης (ais only in θεᾶs), as θύρησι, θύρης.

## Second Declension.

§ 176.—GEN. sing., *ou* and *oiο*, as *λόγου*, *λόγοιο*.  
 DAT. plur., *oις* and *oισι(ν)*, as *θεοῖς* and *θεοῖσι(ν)*.  
 GEN. and DAT. dual, *ouν* (two syllables), as *ῷμοιν*.  
 ATTIC decl. GEN. sing., *ῷο* for *ω*, as *Πηνελέῳ* (usu. *Πηνελέοιο*) from *Πηνελέως*.

## Third Declension.

§ 177.—DAT. plur., *σι*, *σσι*, and *εσσι* (rarely *εσι*), as *νέκυσι*, *νέκυ-σσι*, *κύν-εσσι*, *πόδεσσι* (usu. *ποσσί*), *οἴεσι*, *χείρεσι*.  
 GEN. and DAT. dual, *ouν*, as *ποδοῦν*.

Contr. in *os*; gen. *ευς*, dat. *εῖ* and *εῖ*, as *γένευς*, *γένεῖ* and *γένει*. A few words in *os* lengthen the *e* into *ει* or *η*, as *σπέους*, gen. *σπελόυς*, dat. *σπῆι*; gen. pl. *σπείων*, dat. *σπέσσι* and *σπήεσσι*.

Contr. in *ηs*. Proper names in *-κλῆς* take *η*, as *Ἡρακλῆς*, *-κλῆος*, *-κλῆῃ*, *-κλῆα*, voc. *Ἡράκλεις*; — but adjectives in *-ης* (as *εὐκλεής*, *ἀκλεής*, etc.) have *ει* and *η*, as *εὐκλείας* (*εὐκλέειας*), *ἀκλητῆς* (*ἀκλέειας*).

Contr. in *ιs* retain *i* throughout, but sometimes take *η* instead of *i*. Thus,

N. <i>πόλις</i>	<i>πόλιες</i> , <i>πόλης</i>
G. <i>πόλιος</i> , <i>πόλεος</i> , <i>πόληος</i>	<i>πολίων</i>
D. <i>πόλι</i> , <i>πόλει</i> , <i>πόληι</i>	<i>πολίεσσι</i>
A. <i>πόλιν</i>	<i>πόλιας</i> , <i>πόλις</i> , <i>πόλης</i>

Contr. in *υs* (-υος); nom. pl. always *υές*, as *ἰχθύες*, *ἰχθύσσι* and *ἰχθύεσσι*. The acc. sing. is sometimes *ἰχθύα*.

Contr. in *αυs* change *a* into *η*, as *γρηνής*, dat. *γρητή*, voc. *γρηνή*. Thus, *ναῦις*, ship,

<i>νηῦς</i> , <i>νηός</i> , <i>νητή</i> , <i>νηα</i>	<i>νῆες</i> , <i>νηῶν</i> , <i>νηησί</i> OR <i>νηεσσι</i> , <i>νηας</i>
<i>νεύς</i> <i>νεᾶ</i>	<i>νέες</i> , <i>νεῶν</i> ,       and <i>νεεσσι</i> , <i>νέας</i>

Contr. in *ευs*, as *βασιλεύς*, have *-ῆος*, *-ῆι*, *-ῆα*, *-εῦ*; *-ῆες*, *-εῦσσι*, *-ῆας*.

The words *ἀνήρ*, *πατήρ*, etc., drop or retain *e*, as *ἀνδρός* and *ἀνέρος*, etc., but always *ἀνδρῶν* and *ἀνδράσι* OR *ἀνδρέσσι(ν)*.

*Βοῦς* has pl. *βόες*, *βόας*, dat. *βόεσσι*. — Instead of *οὖς* (*ὠτός*), ear, Homer uses *οὖας*, *οὖατος*, pl. *οὖατα*

The words *γέλως*, *laughter*; *ἔρως*, *love*; and *ἰδρώς*, *sweat* (gen. *-ωτος*), take also forms of the 2d Attic decl., as *γέλωτι* and *γέλωφ*, *γέλωτα* and *γέλων* or *γέλω*.

The neuters *γόνυ*, *knee*; *δόρυ*, *spear*; and *κάρα*, *head*, have the following forms :

<i>γούνατος</i> and <i>γονύδος</i>	<i>γούνατα</i> and <i>γούνα</i> , <i>γούνων</i> , <i>γούν-ασι</i> ( <i>-σσι</i> )
<i>δούρατος</i> and <i>δουρόδος</i>	<i>δούρατα</i> and <i>δούρα</i> , <i>δούρων</i> , <i>δούρ-ασι</i> ( <i>*σσι</i> )

S. N. <i>κάρη</i>	Pl. N. <i>κάρα</i> , <i>καρήτα</i> , <i>κάρηνα</i>
G. <i>κάρητος</i> , <i>καρήτας</i> , <i>κρατός</i>	G. <i>κράτων</i> , <i>καρήνωτ</i>
D. <i>κάρητι</i> , <i>καρήτι</i> , <i>κρατί</i>	D. <i>κρασί</i>
A. <i>κάρη</i>	A. <i>κράτα</i> <i>κάρηνα</i>

The gen. and dat. sing. have also the forms *κράτος*, *κράτι*.

### ADJECTIVES.

§ 178.—Adjectives in *υς* make the feminine sometimes in *εα* or *η*, as *ώκεα* for *ώκεια*; *βαθέα* for *βαθεῖα*, gen. *βαθέης*, acc. *βαθέην*.

Adjectives in *-όεις*, *-όεσσα*, *-όεν*, contract *οε* into *εν*. — If *πολύς* Homer has the following forms:

S. N. <i>πολύς</i> , <i>πουλύς</i> and <i>πολλός</i>	Neut. <i>πολύ</i> , <i>πουλύ</i> and <i>πολλόν</i>
G. <i>πολέος</i> and <i>πολλοῦ</i>	
D. <i>πολλώ</i>	
A. <i>πολύν</i> , <i>πουλύν</i> and <i>πολλόν</i>	Neut. <i>πολύ</i> , <i>πουλύ</i> and <i>πολλόν</i>
P. N. <i>πολέεις</i> , <i>πολεῖς</i> and <i>πολλοί</i>	Neut. <i>πολλά</i>
G. <i>πολέων</i> and <i>πολλῶν</i>	
D. <i>πολ-έσσι</i> , <i>-έεσσι</i> , <i>-έσι</i> , <i>πολλοῖς</i>	
A. <i>πολέας</i> ( <i>πολεῖς</i> ) and <i>πολλούς</i>	Neut. <i>πολλά</i>

§ 179.—COMPARISON. In the comparison of adjectives Homer, for the sake of the verse, sometimes uses *-ώτερος*, *-ώτατος*, even when the preceding vowel is long.

In those in *-ύς* and *-ρος*, he prefers the form in *ἴων*, *ιστος*. He has, also, the following anomalous forms :

*ἀγαθός*, *ἀρείων*, *κάρτιστος*; *κακός*, *χερείων*, *χερειότερος*, *ηκιστος*; *δλίγος*, *δλίζων*; *ρητός*, *ρητέρος*, *ρητάτος*, and *ρηϊστος*; *Βραδύς*, *Βράσσων*, *Βάρδιστος*; *μακρός*, *μάσσων*; *παχύς*, *πάσσων*.

§ 180.—NUMERALS. 1. Instead of the feminine *μία* Homer uses the form *ἴǎ* (g. *ἴῆς*, d. *ἴη*, acc. *ἴαν*); dat. neut. *ἴῷ* for *ἐνί*.

2. *δύω* and *δοιώ* (for all cases), also *δοι-οί*, *-αι*, *-ά*; gen. *-οῖς*; acc. *-ούς*, *-άς*, *-ά*.

3. *τρίταος* for *τρίτος*; 4. *πέντερες* for *τέσσαρες*, *τέτρατος*; 9. *εἴνατος* for *ἔννατος* or *ἔνατος*.

## PRONOUNS.

### § 181.—Personal Pronouns.

S. N.	reg. and <i>ἐγών</i>	reg. and <i>τύνη</i>	<hr/>
G.	{ <i>ἐμέο</i> , <i>ἐμεῦ</i> , <i>μεῦ</i>	{ <i>σεό</i> , <i>σεῦ</i> , <i>σεῖο</i>	{ <i>εο</i> , <i>εῦ</i> ( <i>εὺ</i> )
	{ <i>ἐμεῖο</i> , <i>ἐμέθεν</i>	{ <i>τεοῖο</i> , <i>σέθεν</i>	{ <i>εῖο</i> , <i>ἔθεν</i>
D.	reg.	reg. <i>τοί</i> , <i>τείν</i>	reg. <i>έοι</i>
A.	reg.	reg.	reg. <i>έέ</i> , <i>μίν</i>
P. N.	reg. and <i>ἄμμες</i>	reg. and <i>ῦμμες</i>	<hr/>
G.	<i>ἡμέων</i> , <i>ἡμείων</i>	<i>ὑμέων</i> , <i>ὑμείων</i>	<i>σφέων</i> , <i>σφῶν</i> , <i>σφείων</i>
D.	reg. <i>ἄμμι</i>	reg. <i>ῦμμι</i>	<i>σφί</i> ( <i>σφι</i> ), <i>σφίσι</i>
A.	<i>ἡμέας</i> , <i>ἥμας</i> , <i>ἄμμε</i>	<i>ὑμέας</i> , <i>ὗμας</i> , <i>ῦμμε</i>	<i>σφέας</i> , <i>σφάς</i> , <i>σφέ</i>

The dat. and acc. plur. of *ἐγώ* and *σύ* have sometimes the accent on the first syllable, as *ἡμιν*, *ἥμας*, etc., instead of *ἡμῖν*, etc.

### § 182.—Possessive Pronouns.

S.	<i>ἐμός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>όν</i> (reg.)	<i>σός</i> ; <i>τεός</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>όν</i>	<i>έός</i> , <i>έή</i> , <i>έόν</i> ; <i>ὅς</i> , <i>ἥ</i> , <i>όν</i>
P.	<i>ἡμέτερος</i> ; <i>ἀμός</i> , <i>ἥ</i> , <i>όν</i>	<i>ὑμέτερος</i> ; <i>ὑμός</i> , <i>ἥ</i> , <i>όν</i>	<i>σφέτερος</i> ; <i>σφός</i> , <i>ἥ</i> , <i>όν</i>
D.	<i>νωτίτερος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i>	<i>σφωτίτερος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i>	

### § 183.—Demonstrative and Relative Pronouns.

The article which Homer frequently uses as a demonstrative, has, besides its regular forms, also the following Epic forms :

<i>τοῖο</i> and <i>τεῦ</i> for <i>τοῦ</i>	<i>τοῖσι</i> for <i>τοῖς</i>
<i>τοί</i> and <i>ταί</i> for <i>οι</i> and <i>αι</i>	<i>ταῖσι</i> , <i>τῆσι</i> , <i>τῆς</i> , for <i>ταῖς</i>
<i>τάων</i> for <i>τῶν</i>	<i>τοῖσδεσι</i> , <i>τοῖσδεσσι</i> for <i>τοῖσδε</i>

The relative : *ὅ* for *ὅς*; *οἶο*, *ὅου* for *οῦ*; *ἔης* for *ἥς*; *ἥσι*, *ἥς* for *αἷς*.

§ 184.—Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.

INDEF. Gen. <i>τέο</i> , <i>τεῦ</i> for <i>τινός</i>	Gen. <i>τέων</i> for <i>τινῶν</i>
Dat. <i>τέῳ</i> , <i>τῷ</i> for <i>τινὶ</i>	Dat. <i>τέοσι</i> for <i>τινὶ</i>
Neut. pl. <i>ἄσσα</i> for <i>τινά</i> .	

INTER. Gen. *τέο*, *τεῦ*, for *τίνος*.—Of *ὅστις* Homer has the following forms:

Nom. <i>ὅτις</i> , neut. <i>ὅττι</i>	Neut. <i>ἄσσα</i>
Gen. <i>ὅτευ</i> , <i>ὅττεο</i> , <i>ὅττευ</i>	Gen. <i>ὅτεων</i>
Dat. <i>ὅτεῳ</i> , <i>ὅτῳ</i>	Dat. <i>ὅτέοισι</i>
Acc. <i>ὅτινα</i> , neut. <i>ὅττι</i>	Acc. <i>ὅτινας</i> , neut. <i>ἄσσα</i>

THE VERB.

Augment. Reduplication.

§ 185.—1. Homer frequently omits the augment, as *λῦσε*, *ἔλε*, for *ἔλυσε*, *εἴλε*.

2. He doubles the liquids and *σ* after the augment, as *ἔμμαθον*, *ἔλλαβον*, *ἔσσενε*.

3. He prefixes the syllabic augment to verbs that have the digamma, as *έάνδανε* (also *ῆνδανε* and even *έήνδανε*) from *ἀνδάνω*, *please*.

4. He puts *ἔρεξα* for *ἔρρεξα*; the perfects *ἔρενπωμένος* (*ρυπόω*), *ἔμμορα* (*μείρομαι*), *ἔσσυμαι* (*σεύω*), for *ἔρρενπωμένος*, *μέμορα*, *σέσυμαι*.

5. He frequently prefixes the reduplication to the 2d Aor. act. and mid., through all the moods, and sometimes inserts it in the middle of the verb. Thus,

<i>κεκάμω</i> for <i>κάμω</i> (subj.)	<i>ἐν-ένιπον</i> (Att. red. fr. <i>ἐνίπτω</i> )
<i>λελαβέσθαι</i> for <i>λαβέσθαι</i>	<i>ῆνί-πα-πεν</i> (from <i>ἐνίπτω</i> )
<i>πεπιθόμην</i> for <i>ἐπιθόμην</i>	<i>ὴρύ-κα-κον</i> (from <i>ἐρύκω</i> )

### Personal endings.

§ 186.—1. In the singular of the subjunctive and in the pluperfect, Homer uses the following endings:

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Subjunctivē. | 1 pers. <i>μι</i> ; as, <i>ἐθέλωμι</i> , <i>τύχωμι</i>                              |
|              | 2 pers. <i>σθα</i> ; as, <i>ἐθέλησθα</i> (also <i>ἐθέλησθα</i> )                    |
|              | 3 pers. <i>σι</i> ; as, <i>ἐθέλησι</i> , <i>βάλησι</i> (also <i>ἐθέλησι</i> , etc.) |

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Pluperfect. | 1 pers. <i>εα</i> ; as, <i>πεποίθεα</i> for <i>ἐπεποίθειν</i>  |
|             | 2 pers. <i>εας</i> ; as, <i>ἐτεθήπεας</i> for <i>ἐτεθήπεις</i> |
|             | 3 pers. <i>εε</i> ; as, <i>ἐγεγόνεε</i> for <i>ἐγεγόνει</i>    |

2. In the dual of the historical tenses act. and mid., the endings *των* and *σθων* are sometimes used instead of *την* and *σθην*, and in the 1st pers. dual and plur. mid. *σθ* frequently instead of *θ*. Thus,

<i>διώκετον</i> for <i>διωκέτην</i>	<i>βουλόμεσθον</i> for <i>βουλόμεθον</i>
<i>βούλεσθον</i> “ <i>βουλέσθην</i>	<i>φραζόμεσθα</i> “ <i>φραζόμεθα</i>

3. The 2d pers. sing. mid. ends in *εαι* (*ηαι*) or *η*, *εο* or *ευ*, *αο* or *ω*. The endings *έεαι* and *έεω* (of verbs in *έω*) are lengthened into *εῖαι* and *εῖω*, or one *ε* is dropped. Thus,

<i>ἀφίκεαι</i> and <i>ἀφίκη</i>	<i>πωλεῖαι</i> and <i>πώλεαι</i>
<i>ἐρχεο</i> and <i>ἐρχευ</i>	<i>ἐπωλεῖο</i> and <i>ἐπώλεο</i>

4. In the perf. and plperf. m. or p. the *σ* is sometimes thrown out, as *βέβλητι* for *βέβλησται*. In the 3d pers. plur. perf. and plpf. indic. m. or p., and also in the optative mid., the endings *αται* and *ατο* are used for *νται* and *ντο*. Thus,

<i>κεκλιται</i> for <i>κέκλινται</i>	<i>ἐστάλατο</i> for <i>ἐσταλντο</i>
<i>βεβλήται</i> “ <i>βέβληνται</i>	<i>γενοίατο</i> “ <i>γένοιντο</i>

5. In the subjunctive *η* and *ω* are often shortened into *ε* and *ο*, and *ησαν* of the aorist passive, into *εν*. Thus *ἱομεν* for *ἱωμεν*; *στρέφεται* for *στρέφηται*; *τράφεν* for *ἐτράφησαν*.

6. The infinitive ends in *-έμεναι*, *-έμεν*, and *-ειν*, as *τυψέμεναι*, *τυψέμεν*, *τύψειν*. But verbs in *δω* and *έω*, and passive aorists have *ήμεναι*. Thus,

<i>γοήμεναι</i> from <i>γοάω</i>	<i>τυπήμεναι</i> for <i>τυπῆναι</i>
<i>φιλήμεναι</i> from <i>φιλέω</i>	<i>φανήμεναι</i> for <i>φανῆναι</i>

Notice also the inf. pres. *τιθέ-μεναι* or *τιθέ-μεν*, *ιστά-μεναι*, *διδδ-μεναι*, and 2d aor. *θέ-μεν*, *δδ-μεναι*, *στή-μεναι*.

7. To denote a repeated or continued action, Homer uses in the singular and 3d pers. plur. of the imperfect and 2d aor. indic. act. and mid. the forms *-εσκον*, *ες*, *ε*, and *-εσκ-όμην*, *ου* (*εο*, *ευ*), *ετο*, but *-ασκον* and *-ασκόμην* for the 1st aorist, usually without the augment. Thus,

<i>θέλ-εσκ-ες</i> for <i>θελετες</i>	<i>ελάσ-ασκ-οн</i> for <i>ηλασα</i>
<i>φυγ-έσκ-οντο</i> “ <i>έφυγοντο</i>	<i>μνησ-δσκ-ετο</i> “ <i>έμνήσατο</i>

Verbs in *άω* have *δεσκον*, *ασκον*, and *δασκοн*; verbs in *έω*, *έεσκον* (seldom *εσκοн*), and *ειεσκοн*. Verbs in *ώω* want the iterative form. Thus, *νικ-άασκοн*, *καλ-έεσκε*, *πωλ-έσκετο*, for *ένικων*, *έκάλει*, *έπωλεῖτο*.

Notice, moreover, the forms *στά-σκε* for *έστη*, *παραβά-σκε* for *παρέβη*, *δύ-σκε* for *έδωκε*; *δύ-σκε* for *έδυ*.

### Contract Verbs.

§ 187.—Verbs in **-ΑΩ**. In these verbs Homer uses both the contracted and uncontracted forms. In the dual of a few verbs, he contracts *αε* and *εε* into *η* instead of *α*, *ει*, as *συλήτην* (*συλάω*), *ἀπειλήτην* (*ἀπειλέω*).

Most frequently he resolves *ά* into *ᾶ* or *ᾶα*, and *ω* into *οω* or *ωω* (into *ᾶα* and *οω*, when the contracted syllable is preceded by a short one, into *ᾶα* and *ωω*, when preceded by a long one). Thus,

Ind. S. ( <i>δρά-ω</i> )	<i>δρῶ</i>	<i>δρόω</i>	Plur. ( <i>δρά-ομεν</i> )	<i>δρῶμεν</i>	<i>δρόωμεν</i>
( <i>δρά-εις</i> )	<i>δρῆσ</i>	<i>δράᾳς</i>	( <i>δρά-ετε</i> )	<i>δρᾶτε</i>	<i>δράᾳτε</i>
( <i>δρά-ει</i> )	<i>δρᾶ</i>	<i>δράᾳ</i>	( <i>δρά-ουσι</i> )	<i>δρᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>δρόωσι(ν)</i>
Subj. ( <i>δρά-ης</i> )	<i>δρῆς</i>	<i>δράᾳς</i>	Inf. ( <i>δρά-ειν</i> )	<i>δρᾶν</i>	<i>δράᾳν</i>
Opt. ( <i>δρά-οιμι</i> )	<i>δρῷμι</i>	<i>δρόῳμι</i>	Part. ( <i>δρά-ων</i> )	<i>δρῶν</i>	<i>δρόῳν</i>
Imp. ( <i>δρά-ετε</i> )	<i>δρᾶτε</i>	<i>δράᾳτε</i>	( <i>δρά-ουσα</i> )	<i>δρᾶσα</i>	<i>δρόῳσα</i>
Pres. ( <i>δρά-ουσι</i> )	<i>δρῶσι</i>	<i>δράῳσι</i>	Part. ( <i>ἡβά-ουσα</i> )	<i>ἡβᾶσα</i>	<i>ἡβάῳσα</i>

When *ά* is followed by *ντ*, *ο* is inserted before *ντ*, as *γελάοντες* (*γελῶντες*), *γελώοντες*; *ἡβά-οντα* (*ἡβῶντα*), *ἡβώοντα*.

§ 188.—Verbs in **-ΕΩ**. When the *ε* is followed by *οι*, *ον*, or a long vowel, there is no contraction; as, *φιλέοιμι*, *φιλέωμεν*.

When the *ε* is followed by a short vowel, contraction may take place or be omitted. When it takes place, *εο* is usually contracted into *ευ*, as *γένευ* for *γένεο*. The *ε* is sometimes lengthened into *ει*.

<i>αιρεύμην</i> for <i>γρεθμηн</i>	<i>νείκειον</i> for <i>ένείκεοн</i>
<i>καλεύντες</i> “ <i>καλέοντες</i>	<i>τελεέτο</i> “ <i>έτελέέτο</i>

§ 189.—Verbs in -ΟΩ. They are either contracted regularly (as *iδροῦντα* for *iδρόουντα*), or change the characteristic *o* into *ω* (as *iδρώονται*, *ὑπνώονσα*), or become analogous to the verb *όράω*. Thus,

<i>ἀρθωσι</i> for <i>ἀρθούνται</i>	<i>ἰδρόφμι</i> for <i>ἰδρόοιμι</i>
<i>δηγίδωντο</i> “ <i>δηγίδοντο</i>	<i>δηγίδφεν</i> “ <i>δηγίδοιεν</i>

### Formation of the Tenses.

§ 190.—1. Verbs in *έω* and *άω* make the future sometimes, like the present, without *σ*. Those in *άω* after dropping *σ* insert a cognate vowel before the contracted one. Thus *κορέεις* for *κορέσεις*, *μαχέονται* for *μαχέσονται*;

Pres. *ἐλάω*, fut. *ἐλάσω*, Att. *ἐλάω*, contr. *ἐλᾶ*, Epic *ἐλᾶω*.  
Pres. *δαμάω*, fut. *δαμάσει*, Att. *δαμάει*, contr. *δαμᾶ*, Epic *δαμάᾳ*.

2. The liquid verbs *κέλλω*, *land*; *κύρω*, *fall upon*; *δρυνμι*, *excite*; *φθείρω*, *destroy*; *κείρω*, *shave*; *φύρω*, *knead*; and a few others, have in the fut. and aor. *σω* and *σα*, as *κέλσω*, *δρσω* (*ῳρσα*), *κέρσω*, etc.

3. The four verbs *χέω*, *pour out*; *σεύω*, *shake*; *ἀλεύομαι*, *avoid*; and *καίω*, *burn*, make the 1 aor. without *σ*; as, *ἔχενα* (Att. *ἔχεα*), *ἔσσενα*, *ἡλενάμην*, *ἔκηνα* and *ἔκεια*.

4. The endings of the 2d aorist are sometimes used instead of those of the first. Thus of *βαίνω*, *ἄγω*, *ἀείδω*, and *φέρω*,

Ind. <i>ἐβήσετο</i> for <i>ἐβήσατο</i>	Imp. <i>ἀείσεο</i> for <i>ἀείσαι</i>
<i>ἀξέμεν</i> “ <i>ἀξαι</i>	Imp. <i>οἰσέτω</i> “ <i>οἰσάτω</i>

5. In the 2d aor. a transposition of the consonant sometimes takes place. Thus of *δέρκομαι*, *πέρθω*, *δαρθάνω*, and *ἄμαρτάνω*,

<i>ἔδρακον</i> for <i>ἔδαρκον</i>	<i>ἔδραθον</i> for <i>ἔδαρθον</i>
<i>ἔπραθον</i> “ <i>ἔπαρθον</i>	<i>ἥμαρτον</i> “ <i>ἥμαρτον</i>

σ. The *κ* in perfects of both pure and impure verbs is often rejected, especially in the participle; as *βεβᾶός*, *κεκμηώς*, *κεχαρηώς*, from *βαίνω*, *κάμνω*, and *χαίρω*.

### Verbs in *μι*.

§ 191.—1. In the 2d and 3d pers. sing. present and imperfect, verbs in *μι* (from stems in *ε* and *ο*) are often contracted, like verbs in -*έω* and -*όω*; as, *τιθεῖς*, *ἰεῖς*, *διδοῖς*, *ἐτίθει*, *ἐδίδους*, etc.—The 2d pers. sing. pres. mid. is often *τίθησθα*, *φῆσθα*, *δίδοισθα*.

2. The future of *δίδωμι* is sometimes reduplicated: *διδώσομεν*, *διδώσειν*.

3. The endings -*εσαν*, -*ησαν*, -*οσαν*, -*ωσαν*, and -*υσαν* (of the 3d pers. plur. impf. and 2d aor.), are usually shortened in -*εν*, -*ον*, -*αν*, and -*υν*; as, *ἔβαν* (*βᾶν*) for *ἔβησαν*;

<i>ἔτιθεν</i> for <i>ἔτιθεσαν</i>	<i>ἔθεν(θέν)</i> for <i>ἔθεσαν</i>
<i>ἔδιδον</i> “ <i>ἔδιδοσαν</i>	<i>ἔσταν(στάν)</i> “ <i>ἔστησαν</i>

4. In the 2d pers. sing. imper. pres. and 2d aor. mid., the *σ* is often dropped, and the open form retained, as *σύνθεο* (for *σύνθεσο*), *δαίνυο* (for *δαίνυσσο*), *φάσο* (for *φάσσο*).

Forms such as *δῷσι* (or *δώγσι*), *μεθίγσι*, etc., are often used for *δῷ*, *μεθίῃ* (3d pers. sing. subj.).

5. The short stem-vowel is sometimes lengthened, according to the demand of the verse, as *τιθήμενος*, *δίδωθι*, *διδοῦναι*, for *τιθέμενος*, *δίδοθι*, etc.

§ 192.—Epic forms of the 2d aorist (subj. of the verbs *ἴστημι* and *τίθημι*):

Sing. 1. <i>στῶ</i>	<i>στέω</i> , <i>στείω</i>	Sing. 1. <i>θῶ</i>	<i>θέω</i> , <i>θείω</i>
2. <i>στῆς</i>	<i>στήρις</i>	2. <i>θῆς</i>	<i>θέης</i> , <i>θήρις</i> , <i>θείης</i>
3. <i>στῆ</i>	<i>στήη</i> , <i>ἐμβήη</i> , <i>φήη</i>	3. <i>θῆ</i>	<i>θέη</i> , <i>θήη</i> , <i>*ἀνήη</i> , <i>μεθείη</i>
Dual. 2. <i>στῆτον</i>	<i>στήετον</i>	Dual. 2. <i>θῆτον</i>	<i>θείετον</i>
Plur. 1. <i>στῶμεν</i>	<i>στέωμεν</i> , <i>στείομεν</i> , <i>καταβείομεν</i>	Plur. 1. <i>θῶμεν</i> ,	<i>θέωμεν</i> , <i>θείομεν</i>
2. <i>στῆτε</i>	<i>στήετε</i>	2. <i>θῆτε</i>	<i>δαμείετε</i>
3. <i>στῶσι</i> ( <i>ν</i> )	<i>στέωσι</i> , <i>περιστή-</i> <i>ωσι</i>	3. <i>θῶσι</i>	<i>θέωσι</i> , <i>θείωσι</i> ( <i>ν</i> )

Sing. 3 p. *δῷ*, *δώῃ*, and *δώγσι*; Plur. 1. *δῶμεν* and *δώομεν*, 3. *δῶσι* and *δώωσι*.

§ 193.—The verb *εἰμί*, *to be*.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
PRESENT.	S. 1. <i>ἐω</i> , <i>μετεῖω</i>				<i>ἐμ(εμμ-)εναι</i>	<i>ἐών</i>
	2. <i>ἐσσι</i>	<i>ἐγις</i> (Ion.)	<i>ἐοις</i>	<i>ἐσσο</i>	and	<i>ἐοῦσα</i>
	3.	<i>ἐη</i> , <i>ἐγῆσι</i> , <i>ὑσι</i> , and <i>εἴη</i>	<i>ἐοι</i>		<i>ἐμ(εμμ-)εν</i>	<i>ἐόν</i>
	Pl. 1. <i>εἰμέν</i>	<i>ἐωμεν</i>				
	2.	<i>ἐητε</i>	<i>εἰτε</i>			
	3. <i>ἐᾶσι</i> ( <i>v</i> )	<i>ἐωσι</i>	<i>εἰεν</i>			
IMPERF.	S. 1. <i>ἔα</i> , <i>ἡα</i> , <i>ἴον</i> , <i>ἐσκον</i>	Plur. 1. reg.				
	2. <i>ἔησθα</i>	2. reg.				
	3. <i>ἔην</i> , <i>ἥην</i> , <i>ἥεν</i> , <i>ἐσκε</i>	3. <i>ἐσαν</i> ; <i>εἰλατο</i> for <i>ἥντο</i> (from <i>ἥμην</i> )				
	Fut. S. 1. <i>ἐσομαι</i> and <i>ἐσσομαι</i> ,	2. <i>ἐσεαι</i> ,	3. <i>ἐσεται</i> and <i>ἐσεῖται</i>			

§ 194.—The verb *εἰμι*, *to go*.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
PRESENT.	S. 1.				<i>ἴμ(ιμμ-)εναι</i> ,	
	2. <i>εἰσθα</i>	<i>ἴησθα</i>			<i>ἴμεν</i> and	
	3.	<i>ἴησι</i> ( <i>v</i> )	<i>ἴοι</i> , <i>ἰειη</i> , and <i>εἴη</i>		<i>ἴέμεναι</i>	
	Pl. 1.	<i>ἴομεν</i> and <i>ἴωμεν</i>				
IMPERF.	S. 1. <i>ἥια</i> ( <i>ἥειν</i> ), <i>ἥιον</i>	Pl. 1. <i>ηομεν</i>			Fut. <i>εἰσομαι</i>	
	2. <i>ἥιε</i> ( <i>ἥεις</i> ), <i>ἥει</i>	2.			Aor. <i>εἰσάμην</i> and	
	3. <i>ἥιε</i> ( <i>ἥει</i> ), <i>ἥε</i> ( <i>v</i> )	3. <i>ἥιον</i> , <i>ἥισαν</i> ( <i>ἥσαν</i> ) <i>ἴσαν</i>			<i>ἴεισάμην</i>	

## APPENDIX III.

## PROSODY.

**METRES.** — The Metres are, for the most part, the same in Greek as in Latin, and will be found sufficiently treated of in the Prosody at the end of our Latin Grammar, to which the learner is referred. We, accordingly, give here only the rules of Quantity.

## RULES OF QUANTITY.

## General Rules.

§ 195. — I. A short or doubtful (*a, i, u*) vowel, followed by another vowel or diphthong or a simple consonant, is short ; as, *θεός*, *λόγος*, *μάχη*, *φίλος*, *φῦή*, *ἄειδω*.

II. Long vowels, diphthongs, and all contracted and circumflexed syllables are long by nature , as, *ῆρως*, *κῶμη*, *σῶμάτων* ; *ἀκων* (for *ἀέκων*), *ἐτίμα* (for *ἐτίμαε*), *παιδεύῆς*, *πᾶς*, *δελφῖνες*.

III. A short or doubtful vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (either in the same word or in two successive words), is long by position ; as, *στέλλω*, *ἔτυψε*, *δέξασθαι*, *γράψαντος*, *κόραξ*, *τράπεζα* ; *φίλος τις*, *χαῖρε ξένε*. — Exceptions are rare, such as *ὑλήσσοντα* *Ζάκυνθος*, *οὐδὲ Σκάμανδρος*.

IV. A short vowel before a mute and liquid is common ; as *πᾶτρός*, *τῦφλός*, *τέκνον*, *ἴκρινα* (but not in *ἐκ-λείπω*, *ἐκ-νέμω*, because in these words the mute and liquid belong to different syllables).

## EXCEPTIONS.

1. When several short syllables follow in succession, the first is often made long for the sake of the verse. Thus, *ἀθάνατος*, *θῦγάτερες*, *ἄποντεσθαι*.

2. A long vowel or diphthong in the middle of a word, before another vowel, is sometimes (though rarely) made short; as, *βέβληαι*, *ἐπειή*, *τοῦοῦτος*, *ἔμπαιος*.

3. A final long vowel or diphthong, followed by another vowel, usually becomes short in the thesis, but remains long in the arsis or when the word following has the digamma. Thus,

'Ημετέ-|ροῦ ἐνὶ | οἴκῳ ἐν | "Αργεῖ | τηλόθι | πάτρης. II. a. 30.

4. A final short syllable is usually long in the arsis, when it is followed by a liquid or *σ* or *δ*, or by a word with the digamma; e.g., *ἀπ|ὸ οὐεν|*, *ἥκε = φέθεν*; *καὶ πεδί-|ὰ λω-|τεῦντα*.

5. Homer not unfrequently uses a short vowel long in the thesis when it stands between two long syllables; e.g., *ἔσθ' ὄπδ | δέξι- | η*.

## FINAL SYLLABLES.

Final *a*.§ 196.—Final *a* is short,

1. In nouns in *ε*, gen. *ης*; as, *μοῦσα*, *-ης*; *λέαινα*, *-ης*;
2. In nouns in *ρα*, preceded by *υ* or a diphthong (*as excepted*); as, *γέφυρα*, *σφύρα*, *μοῖρα*; but *αὔρα*;
3. In polysyllables in *εια*, not derived from verbs in *εύω*; as, *ἀλήθεια*;
4. In the feminine ending of adjectives in *ύς* and participles in *ώς*; as, *γλυκεῖα*, *τετράψιν*;
5. In compounds in *οια*; as, *εὔνοια*, *ἄνοια*;
6. In the vocative of nouns in *ης* (gen. *-ου*); as, *ὦ πολῖτα*;
7. In nominatives in *α* (instead of *ης*); *δὲ ππότα* (for *δὲ ππότης*), *δὲ αἰχμητά*;
8. In nouns in *-τρια*; as, *ψάλτρια*;
9. In the nom. and acc. neuter; as, *τὸ σῶμα*, *τὰ σώματα*, *τὰ δῶρα*;
10. In the acc. sing. 3d decl., as, *τὴν λαμπάδα*, — in indeclinable words and the endings of verbs; as, *ἐννέα*, *παρά*, *ἔτυψα*, *τέτυφα*.

§ 197.—Final *a* is long,

1. In nouns in *a*, gen. *as*; as, *σκιά*, *σοφία*, *φιλία*, *ἡμέρα*, *πήρα*, *χώρα*;
2. In dissyllables in *-εια*, *-οια*, *-οα*; as, *λεῖα*, *Τροία*, *χρεῖα*, *χροιά*, *τρόα*;
3. In polysyllables in *εια*, derived from verbs in *-εύω*; as, *πολιτεία*, *δουλεία*, *βασιλεία* (from *βασίλεύω*, but *βασίλεια* Gr. *βασιλεύς*);
4. In the feminine of adjectives in *os*, *ā*, *ov*; as, *ἄγιος*, *ἄγλα*;
5. In the vocative of nouns in *as*; as, *ὦ Αἰνεία*, *ὦ Ἀτλα*;
6. In the dual of the 1st decl.; as, *τὼ Μούσαι*;
7. In the acc. sing. 3d decl. of words in *εύς*; as, *τὸν βασιλέα*.

Final *av.*

§ 198.—Final *av* is short; as, *μοῦσαν*, *γίγαν*, *μέλαν*, *ἔλυσαν*, *λῦσαν*, *λύσειαν*.

Exc. Final *av* is long,

1. In the accusative of nouns in *ā* and *ās*; as, *τὴν χώραν*, *τὴν σκιάν*, *τὸν νεανίαν*;
2. In nouns in *av* (*-ᾱνος*); as, *Τιτάν* (*-ᾶνος*), *παιᾶν* (*-ᾶνος*);
3. In those Doric forms in which *av* stands for *ην* or *ων*; as, *ὅ ποιμάν*, *τῶν νυμφᾶν* (for *ποιμῆν*, *νυμφῶν*);
4. In the adjective *πᾶν* (but *σύμπαν* has *āv* short).

Final *ap.*

§ 199.—Final *ap* is short; as, *γάρ*, *ἥπαρ*, *νέκταρ*.

Excepted are monosyllabic nouns, such as *Κάρ*, *ψαρ*.

Final *as*

§ 200.—Final *as* is short,

1. In all cases of the 3d declension; as, *ἡ λαυπᾶς*, *τοὺς ὀδοντᾶς*;
2. In the indic. and aorist of verbs; as, *ἔτυψας*, *τέτυψας*, *τύψειας*.

Final *as* is long,

1. In the 1st declension; as, *τῆς θύρᾶς*, δ *νεαντᾶς*, τοὺς *νεαντᾶς*, τὰς *μούσας*;
2. In the accus. plur. of nouns in *εύς*; as, τοὺς *βασιλέας* (Ion. *βασιλῆας*);
3. In the nominative sing. of nouns, adjectives, and participles in *as* (-*αντος*); as, δ *γίγας* (-*αντος*), ἀδάμας (-*αντος*), πᾶς (*παντός*); τύψας (-*αντος*); *ἰστάς* (-*αντος*), βᾶς (*βάντος*);
4. In the two words *μέλας* and *τάλας*.

Final *i*, *is*, *iv*.

§ 201.—Final *i*, *is*, and *iv* are short; as, λαμπάδι, γράφουστι, διδωστι, τέκνοφι; πόλις, ἔρις, πολλάκις; χάριν, πόλιν, ὁδοῦστιν.

Exc. Final *i*, *is*, and *iv*, are long,

1. In the Attic suffix *i*; as, οὐτοστὶ, νυνὶ, δδὶ (for δδε), ταυτὶ (for ταῦτα).
2. In monosyllables, as κῖς, κῖν, κἴ (according to some κῆς, κῖν, κἴ); but the pronoun *τὶς* (both indefinite and interrogative) is short and has *i* in all cases.
3. In nouns in *is* and *iv* that increase long; as, σφαγῆς, -īδος; βαλβῖς, -īδος; ὄρνις, -īθος; δελφῖς or δελφίν, -īνος; ῥάφανίς, -īδος.
4. In the pronouns ἡμῖν and ὑμῖν (Epic ἡμῖν, ὑμῖν; Aeol. ἄμμιν, ὕμμιν).

Final *v*, *vs*, *vv*.

§ 202.—Final *v*, *vs*, and *vv* are short; as, σῦ, δόρυ, βραχῦ, στάχυς (-ῦος), χλαμύς (-ῦδος), κόρυς (-ῦθος), ὁξύς; κόρην, δέξυν, πῆχυν.

Exc. Final *v*, *vs*, and *vv*, are long,

1. In oxytones in *ύος* (-ύος); as, ἰχθύος (-ύος), ἰχθύν, voc. ἰχθύ.
2. In nouns that end both in *vs* and *vv*, as Φόρκυς or Φόρκυν (-ῦνος).
3. In verbs in -ῡμι; as, ἐζεύγνῡν, ἐζεύγνῡς, ἐζεύγνῡ.

NOTE.—The quantity of a final syllable can often be ascertained from the accent.

a) When the accent is on the antepenult, the final syllable is short; as, μάχαιρα, ἀλήθεια, βασίλεια, queen.

b) When the penult has the circumflex, the final syllable is short by nature, though it may be long by position ; as, *πρᾶγμα*, *κλῖμαξ* (-άκος), *αὐλαξ* (-άκος).

c) When the accent is on a penult that is long by nature, the final syllable is long ; as, *θώραξ* (-άκος), *κῆρυξ* (-ῦκος), *οἰλᾶξ* (-ᾶκος).

## INCREMENTS.

### Increment *a*.

§ 203.—The increment *a* is long,

1. In monosyllables ; as, *γραῦς*, *γρᾶός*; *Κᾶρ*, *Κᾶρός*; *ψᾶρ*, *ψᾶρός*; *ῥᾶξ*, *ῥᾶγός*; *βλᾶξ*, *βλᾶκός*;—but *πλάξ*, *πλᾶκός*.
2. In words in *αν*, -άνος, and *ας*, -άντος ; as, *Τιτᾶν*, *Τιτᾶνος*; *παιᾶν*, *παιᾶνος*; *γίγας* (-άντος), dat. pl. *γίγāσι*.
3. In the feminine of participles in *ας* ; as, *λύσᾶς*, fem. *λύσᾶσα*.
4. In the Doric genitive in *ᾶο* and *ᾶων* of the 1st decl. ; as, *Ατρείδᾶο*, *μουσᾶῶν*.

§ 204.—The increment *a* is short,

1. In the dative plur. of syncopated nouns ; as, *πατρᾶσι*, *ἀνδρᾶσι*, *ἀστρᾶσι*.
2. In words in *ᾶ*, *ἄρ*, *ᾶς*, *ᾶξ*, and *ᾶψ*, and also in *ᾶλς* ('άλός). Thus, *πρᾶγμαξ* (-άτος), *ἥπαρ* (-άτος), *λαμπᾶς* (-άδος), *αὐλαξ* (-άκος), *κόραξ* (-άκος), *κλῖμαξ* (-άκος), *Ἄραψ* (-άβος), *λαῖλαψ* (-άπος).

But long increase *στέάρ* (-άτος), *φρέαρ* (Att. usu. -άτος, Epic φρείάτος), *κέρας* (-άτος, Hom. κέράσι) ; *θώραξ*, *ἱέραξ*, *κνώδαξ*, *στόμφαξ*, *οἰλαξ*, *φέναξ* (-άκος).

### Increment *ι*.

§ 205.—The increment *i* is long,

1. In monosyllables ; as, *βῖς*, *βῖνός*; *βῖψ*, *βῖπός*; *ψῖξ*, *ψῖχός*.—But *Δῖς*, *Δῖός*; *τῖς*, *τῖνός*; *θρῖξ*, *τρῖχός*, and *στῖξ*, *στῖχός*, increase short.
2. In words in *ῖς*, *ῖν*, and *ῖξ* ; as, *ἀκτῖς* (or *ἀκτῖν*), *-ῖνος*; *ὄρνῖς*, *-ῖθος*; *άψῖς*, *βαλβῖς*, *κηλῖς*, *κλητῖς*, *κρητῖς*, *υησῖς*, *ψηφῖς*, *ῥάφανῖς* (-ῖδος); *σφαγῖς*, *χειρῖς* (-ῖδος); *μάστιξ*, *τέττιξ* (-ῖγος); *πέρδιξ*, *φοίνιξ* (-ῖκος), and others to be learned by practice and observation.

The increment *i* is short in words in *ῖς*, *ῖξ*, and *ῖψ*, in which the *i* is short (or long only by position) ; as, *ἐλπῖς*, *-ῖδος*; *ἔρις*, *-ῖδος*; *χάρις*, *-ῖτος*; *κάλιξ*, *-ῖξος*; *Κίλιξ*, *-ῖκος*; *χέρυψ*, *-ῖβος*.

Increment *v.*

§ 206.—The increment in *v* is long,

1. In monosyllables; as, *γύψ* (-*υπός*), *γρύψ* (-*υπός*). But *πῦρ*, *πύος*, and *Ξτύξ*, -*υγός*, increase short.
2. In the dat. plur. of participles, as *ζευγνύσι*; also *ζευγνύσα* (part. pres. fem.).
3. In words in *ῦν*, *ῦς*, and *ῦξ*; as, *Φόρκῦν* (-*ῦνος*), *δαγῦς* (-*ῦδος*), *κάμῦς* (-*ῦθος*); *βόμβῦξ*, *κήρῦξ* (-*ῦκος*), *κόκκῦξ* (-*ῦγος*).

The increment *v* is short in *κυών* (*κυνός*), *κόρυς* (-*οθος*), *μάρτυρ* or *μάρτυς* (-*υρος*), *χάλυψ* (-*υθος*), and in those in *νξ* in which the *v* is long only by position, as in *ὄρυξ*, *ὄρτυξ*, *πτέρυξ* (-*υγος*); *κάλυξ* (-*υκος*); *ὄνυξ* (-*υχος*).

## PENULTS.

## A.

§ 207.—The *α* of the penult is long,

1. In words derived from verbs in -*άω* and -*ράω*; as, *δρᾶ-μα*, *δρα-μα*, *θέα-μα*, *θηρᾶ-τής*, *ἀκροᾶ-τής*, *Υᾶ-σις*, *πείρᾶ-σις*.
2. In proper names in -*άτης* and -*άνος*; as, *Εὐφράτης*, *Σαρπιάτης*, *Γερμ-ᾶνός*, *Ιουλ-ᾶνός*. But short are: *Γαλ-άτης*, *Σαρμ-άτης*, and those in -*κρατης*, as *Σωκράτης*, etc.
3. In compounds in -*ᾶγος* (from *ἄγω* and *ἄγνυμι*), as, *λοχᾶγος*, *νανᾶγος*, and in the words *ἄήρ*, *δᾶήρ*, *δᾶνός*, *λᾶς*, *νᾶός*, *φᾶνός*, *πρᾶθς*, *σφᾶγις*, *τρᾶχύς*, *ἄετός*, *αιθᾶδης*, *σᾶγών*, *σίνᾶπι*, *τιᾶρα*, and the proper names, *Λάκων*, "Αμᾶσις", *Ἄρατος*, *Ιάσων*, *Πρίαπος*, *Σάρπατης*.

§ 208.—The *α* of the penult is short,

1. In the endings -*ᾰλος*, -*ᾰυος*, -*ᾰνος*, and -*ᾰνον*; as, *πάσσᾰλος*, *ποτάμος*, *οὐράνός*, *ὄργᾰνον*;—but -*ᾰλος* is long in the proper names *Σαρδανάպᾰλος*, *Στύμφᾰλος*, and *Φάρσᾰλος*.
2. In the words in -*ᾰσις*, as *κόλᾰσις*, *ἀνάστᾰσις*, *πρότᾰσις*, *ἔκτᾰσις*, *ἀνάβᾰσις*.
3. In the endings -*ᾰτηρ*, -*ᾰρος*, -*ᾰτος*, and -*ᾰτικης*; as, *ἐλᾰ-ήρ*, *βίρβᾰρ* .., *δυνάτος*, *γραμμᾰτικός*.—But long are *ἄἱρᾰτος*, *ἀγιάρός*, and *φλάτᾰρος*.

## I.

§ 209.—The *i* of the penult is long,

1. In dissyllabic oxytones in *-ιλός* and *-ιμός*, and in proparoxytones in *-ιλος* and *-ιλον*. Thus, *ψιλός*, *χιλός*, *λιμός*, *φιμός*, *ὅμιλος*, *πέδιλον*.
2. In nouns in *-ιων* (gen. *-ιονος*), in comparatives in *-ιων*, neut. *-ιον*, and in words in *-ιτης* (fem. *-ιτις*). Thus, *κίων*, *βραχίων* (*χιών*, *snow*, is usually short), *πολίτης*, *πολίτις* (but *κριτής* is short).—Comparatives in *ιων* are generally used short by Homer.
3. In verbs in *-ίβω*, *-ίγω*, *-ίθω*, *-ίνω*, *-ίφω*; as, *θλίβω*, *πνήγω*, *βρίθω*, *κλίνω*, *νίφω* (but *i* in its derivatives, as *νιφάς*, *νιφεῖς*, etc.).
4. In the words *κριθή*, *κλίνη*, *νίκη*, *σιγή*, *στίβη*, *τιμή*, *ἰχώρ*; *ἀκριβής*, *πτιμός*, *ἀξινή*, *ἐνιπή*, *ἔριθος*, *ἴφθιμος*, *κάμινος*, *χαλινός*, *σέλινον*, *χελιδών*, *χιλιάς*, *χιμοι*; *Διδώ*, *Μίνως*, *Σιδών*, *Χίλων*, *Κηφισός*, *Οσιρίς*, *Φοινίκη*.

§ 210.—The *i* of the penult is short,

1. In the endings *-ικός*, *-ιμός*, *-ιδης*, and *-ισις*; as, *Ἄττικός*, *φυσικός*, *πόμιμος*, *Νεστορέδης*, *κρέσις*.
2. In adjectives in *-ινος*, especially in those denoting time and matter. Thus, *ἀλήθινος*, *μύρσινος* (later Att. *μύρρινος*), *ἔαρινός*, *θερινός*, *κέδρινος*, *ξύλινος*.
3. In several other words in *-ινος*; as, *πήνος*, *κάρκινος*, *κότινος*, *κόφινος*.

## Τ.

§ 211.—The *v* of the penult is long,

1. In nouns in *-υμα*, *-υτηρ*, *-υτης*, and *-υτος*, derived from verbs in *νω*; as, *κώλυμα*, *μηνυτήρ*, *μηνυτής*, *πρεσβύτης*, *κωκύτος*, *ἀδάκρυτος*.
2. In verbs in *-ύκω*, *-ύνω*, *-ύρω*, and *-ύχω*; as, *ἐρύκω*, *θύνω*, *πλύνω*, *παλύνω*, *κύρω*, *φύρω*, *ἀθύρω*, *ῳρύομαι*, *βρύχω*, *τρύχω*, *ψύχω*;—also in *πύθω*, *στύφω*, and *φρύγω*.
3. In the words *βρῦχή*, *ξύμη*, *ἰνγή*, *λύμη*, *λύπη*, *μύκη*, *πύγη*, *ῥύμη*, *ὑλη*, *ψῦχή*, *γρῦπός*, *γῦρός* (adj.), *δρῦμός* (Hom. neut. *δρῦμά*), *θύμος*, *κύφός* (adj.), *ξύνος*, *πύρος*, *ῥύμός*, *τύρος*, *ὑμεῖς*, *ὑμός* (= *ὓμέ·ρερος*), *χρῦσός*, *χύλός*, *ψῦχρός*; *κύφων*, *τρύγων*; *ἄγκυρα*, *γέφυρα*, *ἀμαρύγη*, *ἀλολύγη*, *καρύκη*, *σαμβύκη*; *ἔχυρος*, *ἰλύρος*, *κέλυφος*, *κίνδυνος*, *πάπυρος*, *ἴστυλον*, *ἰσχύρός* (but *ὄχυρός* and *ἔχυρός*).

§ 212. — The *v* of the penult is short,

1. In words in *-υμα*, *-υτηρ*, *-υτης*, *-υτος*, derived from verbs that shorten the penult of the perfect pass. ; as, ἔρυμα, ἔρυτήρ, θύτηρ, λύτηρ, θύτης.
2. In verbs in *-υω*, in which the *v* is preceded by a vowel short by nature ; as, ἀνῦω, μεθῦω, ἐντῦω, ἔρῦω.
3. The *v* is short in *βρῦω*, *κλῦω*, but long in *θῦω*, *ξῦω*, *τρῦω*, and *ὗω*.

DERIVATIVES.

§ 213. — Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives. Thus,

Θυήσκω (θᾶν-), ἔθανον, θᾶνατός, ἀθάνατος, ἀθάνασία.

Θῦμός, θῦμόω, ἄθυμος, ἀθυμία, πρόθυμος, προθυμία, ἐπιθυμέω, ἐπιθυμία.

Κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, κρίσις, κρῖτός, κρῖτής, κρῖτήριον, κρῖτικός

Μανθάνω (μᾶθ-), μάθητής, ἀμάθής, ἀμάθητα, μάθησις, μάθημα, μαθητικός.

Νίκη, νίκαω, νικητής, νικηφόρος, ἀνίκητος.

Τίμη, τιμάω, τίμημα, τίμησις, ἀτίμος, ἀτιμία, ἀτιμάζω, τίμιος, τιμήτης.

## READING LESSONS.

## SENTENCES.

## First Declension.

Γράφομεν ἐπιστολάς. — Καλὴν γράφω καὶ μακρὰν ἐπιστολήν. — Ἀργία ἔστι κακουργίας ἀρχή. — Ἡ ἀρετὴ καλή ἔστιν. — Θαυμάζω τὴν τῆς βασιλείας σοφίαν. — Φεῦγε τὴν τῶν ἡδονῶν δουλείαν. — Εἶκε τῇ βίᾳ καὶ τῇ ἀνάγκῃ. — Τὴν μὲν ἀδικίαν φεῦγε, τὴν δὲ δικαιοσύνην δίωκε. — Χαίρετε, φίλαι ἀδελφαί. — Οἱ στρατιώται τοὺς ληστὰς διώκουσιν. — Ἡ τῆς βασιλείας ναυτικὴ μεγάλην δόξαν ἔχει. — Μὴ πιστεύετε, ω̄ νεανίαι, τοῖς ψεύσταις. — Τῷ νεανίᾳ πρέπει εὐκοσμία, τῷ κριτῇ δικαιοσύνη. — Πολλάκις βραχεῖα ἡδονὴ μακρὰν τίκτει λύπην. — Ἀκούε, ω̄ δέσποτα. — Φεῦγε νεανίαν τρυφητήν. — Ἐκ ψευστῶν γίγνονται κλέπται. — Αἱ μέριμναι τὴν καρδίαν ἐσθίουσιν.

## Second Declension.

Φόβος κυρίου ἀρχὴ σοφίας. — Οἱ λόγοι τὸ τοῦ νοῦ κάτοπτρόν ἔστιν. — Ἡ ἀρετὴ δῶρόν ἔστι τοῦ θεοῦ. — Μᾶλλον τὴν αἰσχύνην φοβοῦμαι ἢ τὸν θάνατον. — Φεῦγε, φίλε νεανία, τοὺς κακοὺς ἔταιρους. — Καλὰ δῶρα τῆς σοφίας. — Οἱ θηρευταὶ τοὺς λαγῶς ἐνεδρεύουσιν. — Δικαιοσύνη ἄσκει καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ. — Οἱ νεανίαι ἵπποις χαίρουσιν. — Οἱ στρατηγὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἄγει. — Οἱ θάνατος τοὺς ἀνθρώπους μεριμνῶν ἀπαλλάττει. — Τὸν φρονίμους τῶν ἀνθρώπων αἱ τῶν πονηρῶν τέχναι οὐ λαυθάνουσιν. — Τὸν πιστὸν φίλον θεράπευε. — Δίωκε καλὰ ἔργα. — Οἱ θεὸς τῶν ἀνθρώπων φροντίζει. — Πάρεχε, ω̄ θεός, τοῖς φίλοις εὐτυχίαν.

## Third Declension.

"**Ηλιξ ἥλικα τέρπει.** — "H̄faistos t̄w πόδε χωλὸς ἥν. — Τοὺς ἵππους μάστιξιν ἐλαύνομεν. — Οἱ πύργοι ταῖς πόλεσι κόσμος εἰσίν. — 'Αρχὴν ἀπάντων καὶ τέλος ποίει θεόν. — Τοὺς γέροντας ἐν τιμαῖς ἔχετε, παιδεῖς. — Τοῖς κτεσὶ τὰς τρίχας κτενίζομεν. — Θεὸς ἑκάστῳ ὅπλον τι ἔνειμε · λέουσιν ἀλκὴν καὶ ταχυτῆτα, ταύροις κέρατα, μελίσσαις κέντρα, ἀνδρὶ λόγον καὶ σοφίαν. — 'Ο σοφὸς μᾶλλον χαίρει τῇ ἀρετῇ ἢ τοῖς χρήμασι. — Χάρις χάριν τίκτει, ἔρις ἔριν. — Τέπτιξ μὲν τέπτιγι φίλος ἔστι, μύρμηκι δὲ μύρμηξ. — Χεὶρ χεῖρα νίπτει. — Χαλεπὸν τὸ γῆράς ἔστιν ἀνθρώποις βάρος. — Τοῖς ὁδοῦσι τὰ βρώματα λεαίνομεν. — Τοῖς ὡσὶν ἀκούομεν. — Κέρασι καὶ σάλπιγξιν οἱ στρατιῶται σημαίνουσιν.

## Comparison of Adjectives.

Τί ἀρπαγίστερον λύκου; — 'Ο θάνατος κοινὸς καὶ τοῖς χειρίστοις καὶ τοῖς βελτίστοις. — Πολλοὶ τῶν χελιδόνων εἰσὶ λαλίστεροι. — Σκώπτεις, ω̄ λῷστε. — Γνῶμαι τῶν γεραιτέρων ἀμείνους εἰσίν. — 'Αναρχίας μεῖζον οὐκ ἔστι κακόν. — 'Ο κροκόδειλος ἔξ ἐλαχίστου γίγνεται μέγιστος. — Οὐδὲν θâττόν ἔστι νοήματος. — 'Εσθλῶν κακίους πολλάκις εύτυχέστεροί εἰσιν. — 'Αεὶ κράτιστόν ἔστι τὸ ἀσφαλέστατον. — Σικελία νῆσός ἔστιν εὐδαιμονεστάτη τε καὶ εὐφορωτάτη. — 'Η λέγε σιγῆς κρείττονα, ἢ σιγὴν ἔχε. — Διὰ τοῦτο δύο ὅτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἔν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα δὲ λέγωμεν. — 'Η γῆ ἐλάττων ἔστι τοῦ ἥλιου. — 'Ο ρινόκερως τὴν δορὰν ἴσχυροτάτην ἔχει. — Οὐδὲν γλυκύτερον τῆς πατρίδος. — Δόξα ἀσθενῆς ἄγκυρα, πλοιῶτος ἔτι ἀσθενεστέρα.

## Pronouns.

**Παιδεῖς, ὃ πατὴρ στέργει ὑμᾶς.** — Tί τοῦτ' ἔστιν; — 'Ημεῖς ὑμῖν συγχαίρομεν. — 'Ημεῖς ὑμῶν εύτυχέστεροί ἔσμεν. — 'Ω παι, ἀκούε μου. — 'Ημεῖς μὲν γράφομεν, ὑμεῖς

δε πιλέτε. — Οἱ πονηροὶ ἀλλήλους βλάπτουσιν. — Οὐδεὶς ἐλεύθερος ἔαυτοῦ μὴ κρατῶν. — Οἱ παῖδες ὑμῶν (οἱ ὑμῶν οἱ παιδεῖς) σπουδαῖοί εἰσιν. — Ὁρέγεσθε, φίλοι νεανίαι, τῆς ἀρετῆς, ἡς οὐδέν εἶστι σεμνότερον. — Τίνα δόξαν ἔχεις περὶ τούτων; — Οἰον τὸ ἔθος ἔκάστου, τοῖος ὁ βίος. — Ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ ἀδελφὸς (οἱ ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ) πάντων ἀριστεύει. — Λατρέ, θεράπευσον σεαυτόν. — Ἡμᾶν οὐδέν εἶστιν ἀγαθὸν ἄλλο, εἴ μὴ ὅπλα καὶ ἀρετή.

### The verb εἰμι.

Εἰ θεοί εἰσι, εἶστι καὶ ἔργα θεῶν. — Ὡς ξένοι, τίνες εἶστε; — Γένος τοῦ θεοῦ εἶσμεν. — Τίς εἰ σύ; — Ἡμεῖς εἶσμεν ἐλεύθεροι, ὑμεῖς δέ εἶστε δοῦλοι. — Λιμοὶ καὶ λοιμοὶ εἶσουνται. — Ονομά σοι τί εἶστι; — Ανδρες εἶστε, φίλοι. — Μεγάλη χαρὰ εἶσται ὑμῖν, φίλτατοι παῖδες. — Εσονται οἱ εἶσχυτοι πρῶτοι. — Εἳνας ης φιλομαθής, εἶσει πολυμαθής. — Εὐδαιμων εἴην καὶ Θεῷ φίλος! — Μέμνησο (remember) νέος ὥν, ώς γέρων εἶσῃ ποτέ. — Φίλων μέμνησο καὶ παρόντων καὶ ἀπόντων. — Ἡν βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ, καὶ ἀνδοιὰς ἀργυροῦς, καὶ ἐν ταῖς τῆς θεᾶς χερσὶν ἥσαν λόγχη καὶ ἀσπίς.

### Regular Verbs.

#### (Active.)

Θεὸν μὲν νοῆσαι χαλεπόν· φράσαι δὲ ἀδύνατον. — Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὴν πατρίδα κοσμήσουσιν. — Σιμωνίδης ἐλεγεν ὅτι λαλήσας μὲν πολλάκις μετενόησε, σιωπήσας δὲ οὐδέποτε. — Θεὸς πάντα ἐν τῇ φύσει ἀριστα διατέταχεν. — Εταῖρος ἔταιρῳ πιστευσάτω. — Τὰ κρυπτὰ μὴ ἐκφήνης φίλου. — Ή τύχη ἥδη πολλοὺς εἴσφηλεν. — Μηδενὶ συμφορὰν ὀνειδίσῃς, κοινὴ γάρ ἡ τύχη. — Θεὸς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸ μέλλον κεκάλυψεν. — Μὴ δυσχεράνης ἡμῖν. — Πλοῦτον εἶχων τὴν χειρὰ πενητεύουσιν ὅρεξον. — Μήδεια τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκνίᾳ εἶχαιρεν. — Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ ὄδὸν ἐκάθηραν.

## (Mid. and Pass.)

‘Αγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομα Θεοῦ. — Πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ συνήρμοσται.<sup>1</sup> — ‘Ο λόγος εἰς τὴν πόλιν διέσπαρτο τοὺς πολεμίους νικηθῆναι. — Λόγισαι πρὸ ἔργου. — Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀεὶ θαυμασθήσονται. — Πόνου μεταλλαχθέντος οἱ πόνοι γλυκεῖς. — ‘Ο στρατηγὸς τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐνετείλατο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ὄρμῆσαι. — ‘Η νῆσος μακρὰν παρατέταται.<sup>2</sup> — ‘Ρῆμα παρὰ καιρὸν ῥιφθὲν ἀνέτρεψε πολλάκις βίον. — Πολλὰ μὲν ἀνέλπιστα πράττεται, πολλὰ δὲ πέπρακται, πολλὰ δὲ πραχθήσονται. — Πολλοὶ μεγίστων τιμῶν ἡξιώθησαν. — ‘Ηισχυνόμην εἰ ὑπὸ πολεμίου ἔξηπατήθη.

## (Second Tenses.)

Σιγᾶν τὸν παῖδα μᾶλλον ἢ κεκραγέναι<sup>3</sup> πρέπει. — Οὐκ ἀν μὴ καμῶν εὐδαιμονοίης. — Πλούτῳ πεποιθὼς ἄδικα μὴ ποιήσῃς. — Τί κέχηνας,<sup>4</sup> ὡς παῖ; — Πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰς τάξεις κατέλιπον. — Οἱ πολέμοι διεσπάρησαν. — Σοφίας ὁ καρπὸς οὕποτε φθαρήσεται. — Τοῦ βασιλέως σφαγέντος, πᾶσα ἢ δύναμις διεφθάρη. — Οἱ βάρβαροι καταπλαγέντες ἀπέφυγον. — Οἱ πολέμοι διασπαρέντες πάλιν ἐπεφήνεσαν.<sup>5</sup> — ‘Ο βασιλεὺς εἰς τὸν ὄφθαλμὸν πληγεὶς τοξεύματι διεφθάρη τὴν ὅρασιν. — Οἱ πρὸς τὴν δόξαν κεχηνότες σπανίως ἔνδοξοι γίγνονται. — ‘Ἄδωνις ἐν θήραις ὑπὸ συὸς ἐπλήγη.

## (Contracts.)

‘Ορφεὺς ᾁδῶν ἐκίνει λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα. — Οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐδὲ τὸν ἀέρα τοῖς ὅρνισιν εἴων<sup>6</sup> ἐλεύθερον. — Μὴ πολλὰ λάλει· τὸν τετελευτηκότα μακάριζε· τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους σέβου· θυμοῦ κράτει. — Γελᾷ ὁ μῶρος καν τι μὴ γελοῖον ἢ. — Νόει, καὶ τότε πράττε. — Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιὸν ἐν ἄντροις φέκουν. — Μηδενὶ φθόνει· μὴ κακοῖς ὄμιλει· θεοὺς τίμα. — Πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ πονεῖ. — Θεμιστοκλῆς νέος ἔτι ὧν ἔλεγεν, ὡς καθεύδειν αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐφή<sup>6</sup> τὸ

<sup>1)</sup> συναρμόζω. <sup>2)</sup> παρατείνω. <sup>3)</sup> κράξω. <sup>4)</sup> χαίνω; κράξω αὐτὸν χρίνω have 2 Perf. with present signification. <sup>5)</sup> φαίνω <sup>6)</sup> ᾁδῶν.

τοῦ Μιλτιάδου τρόπαιον. — Ἀ οὐκ ἔατε τὸν παῖδας ποιεῖν, ταῦτα αὐτοὶ ποιεῖτε. — Οἱ Σαρδῶι τὸν ἥδη γεγηρακότας τῶν πατέρων ροπάλοις ἀνήρουν.<sup>7)</sup>

### Miscellaneous Examples.

#### 1.

Κἀν μόνος ἦς, φαῦλον μήτε λέξης, μήτε ἐργάση μηδέν. — Πυθαγόρας πρῶτον ἑαυτὸν φιλόσοφον ὡνόμασεν· οἱ δὲ παλαιότεροι σοφοὶ ὡνομάσθησαν. — Διογένης λύχνον μεθ' ἡμέραν ἄψας, ἄνθρωπον, φησὶ, ζητῶ. — Τὰς τῶν φαύλων συνουσίας ὀλίγος χρόνος διέλυσεν. — Πανσανίας ἐκ Λακεδαιμονος στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ Ἐλλήνων ἔξεπέμφθη μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν. — Ἀλέξανδρος, ὅτε ἐνίκησε Δαρείον, ἀπέστειλε τοῖς Ἑλλησι θεὸν αὐτὸν ψηφίσασθαι. — Διογένης ἵδων τοξότην ἀφυῆ, παρὰ τὸν σκοπὸν ἐκάθισεν, εἰπὼν, ἵνα μὴ φληγῶ. — Μαινόμεθα πάντες, ὅπόταν ὄργιζώμεθα.

#### 2.

Ξενοφῶν τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατεύματος κατέλιπε φυλάττειν τὸ στρατόπεδον. — Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχου τεύξει<sup>1)</sup> θεοῦ. — Τὸν πελταστὰς ἐδέξαντο<sup>2)</sup> οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐμάχοντο· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν οἱ ὄπλιται, ἐτράποντο· καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ εὐθὺς εἴποντο.<sup>3)</sup> — Οἱ γίγαντες ἡκόντιζον εἰς οὐρανὸν πέτρας καὶ δρῦς ἡμμένας.<sup>4)</sup> — Λύκος ἵδων ποιμένας ἐσθίοντας ἐν σκηνῇ πρόβατον, ἐγγὺς προσελθών,<sup>5)</sup> ἥλικος, ἔφη,<sup>6)</sup> ἀν ἦν θόρυβος, εἰ ἐγώ τοῦτο ἐποίουν. — Λαγωοί ποτε πολεμοῦντες ἀετοῖς παρεκάλουν εἰς συμμαχίαν ἀλώπεκας· αἱ δὲ εἰπον· ἐβοηθήσαμεν ἀν ὑμῖν, εἰ μὴ ἥδειμεν,<sup>7)</sup> τίνες ἐστὲ καὶ τίσι πολεμεῖτε.

#### 3.

Στέργε μὲν τὰ πάροντα,<sup>1)</sup> ζήτει δὲ τὰ βελτίω. — Οἱ Διογένης ἐλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι κύνες<sup>2)</sup> τὸν ἐχθρὸν

<sup>7)</sup> ἀναιρέω.

<sup>2).</sup> <sup>1)</sup> τυγχάνω. <sup>2)</sup> δέχεμαι. <sup>3)</sup> ἔπομαι. <sup>4)</sup> ἀπτω. <sup>5)</sup> προσέρχομαι. <sup>6)</sup> φημι.

<sup>7)</sup> οἰδε. — ἂν <sup>1)</sup> πάρειμ. <sup>2)</sup> εἴνων.

δάκνουσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω.—”Ηφαιστος ἔρριφη<sup>3</sup> ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, ὅθεν χωλὸς ἐγένετο.<sup>4</sup>—Πλάτων πρὸς τινα τῶν παιδῶν· μεμαστίγωσο<sup>5</sup> ἄν, ἔφη, εἰ μὴ ὡργιζόμην.—”Αρκτος τίς ποτε μεγάλως ἐκαυχᾶτο, ὡς φιλανθρωπότατον πάντων ἐστὶ τῶν ζώων· φασὶ<sup>6</sup> γὰρ ἄρκτον νεκρὸν μηδὲν βιβρώσκειν. ‘Η δὲ ἀλώπηξ ἀκούουσα ταῦτα ἐμειδίασε, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀντέφη· εἴθε τοὺς νεκροὺς ἥσθιες, καὶ μὴ τοὺς ζῶντας.<sup>7</sup>—Οἱ πολέμιοι, οὓς φοντο<sup>8</sup> ἀποφυγεῖν, ἐξαίφνης παρῆσαν.

## 4.

Καταγελᾶ ὑπ’ ἀνδρῶν οὓς σὺ μόνον<sup>1</sup> οὐ προσκυνεῖς.—Ζήνων δοῦλον ἐμαστίγου ἐπὶ κλοπῆ· τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος· εἴμαρτό<sup>2</sup> μοι κλέψαι· καὶ δαρῆναι, Ζήνων ἔφη.<sup>3</sup>—Φιλήμων, ὁ κωμικός, ἐπτὰ πρὸς ἐνεγκόντα ἔτη γεγονώς,<sup>4</sup> κατέκειτο<sup>5</sup> μὲν ἐπὶ κλίνης ἡρεμῶν· θεασάμενος δὲ ὅνον τὰ παρεσκευασμένα αὐτῷ σῦκα κατεσθίοντα, ὥρμησε μὲν εἰς γέλωτα, καλέσας δὲ τὸν οἰκέτην, καὶ σὺν πολλῷ καὶ ἀθρόῳ γέλωτι εἰπὼν προσδοῦναι<sup>6</sup> τῷ ὅνῳ ἀκράτου ροφεῖν, ἀποπνιγεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ γέλωτος ἀπέθανεν.<sup>7</sup>—”Ηδέως μὲν ἔχε πρὸς ἄπαντας, χρῶ<sup>8</sup> δὲ τοῖς βελτίστοις.—Πύρρος ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ ἐπολέμησεν ἔτη δύο καὶ μῆνας τέσσαρας.

## 5.

’Ακούσας καλὸν μέλος τερφθείης<sup>1</sup> ἄν.—Νικίας οὕτως ἦν φιλόπονος, ὥστε πολλάκις ἐρωτᾶν τοὺς οἰκέτας, εἰ ἡρίστηκεν.<sup>2</sup>—Θεμιστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστείδης ἐστασιαζέτην ἔτι παῖδε ὅντε.—”Εμισθώσατό τις ὅνον πορευόμενος εἰς Δελφούς. Καὶ ὡς καῦμα κατήπειγεν, ὑπὸ τὴν σκιὰν τοῦ ὅνου ἐκάθισεν ὁ μισθωσάμενος αὐτόν. ‘Ο δὲ τοῦ ὅνου δεσπότης ἐμάχετο αὐτῷ, λέγων ὅτι τὸν ὅνον σοι ἐμίσθωσα,

<sup>3</sup>) βίπτω. <sup>4</sup>) γίγνομαι. <sup>5</sup>) for ἐμεμαστίγωσο. <sup>6</sup>) φημ. <sup>7</sup>) ξά. <sup>8</sup>) οἶομαι.—4. <sup>1</sup>) μόνον οὐ, nearly, almost, lit. “only not.” <sup>2</sup>) μείρομαι. <sup>3</sup>) φημ.  
<sup>4</sup>) γίγνομαι. <sup>5</sup>) κατάκειμαι. <sup>6</sup>) προσδίδωμι. <sup>7</sup>) ἀποθνήσκω. <sup>8</sup>) χράομαι.—5. <sup>1</sup>) τέρπω. <sup>2</sup>) ἀριστάω.

οὐχὶ καὶ τὴν σκιὰν αὐτοῦ. — Ἡν σπουδάζεις, πάντα τάχει περανθήσεται.<sup>3</sup> — Αγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὄμιλοῦντες μάλιστ’ ἀν εὐφρανθεῖτε. — Τὸ παῖδες ὑπὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπεπαιδεύσθην. — Ἀναπαυσώμεθα, φίλοι. — Μοχθηροῦ τινος ἀνθρώπου ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, μηδὲν εἰς ἵτω<sup>4</sup> κακόν· ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ὁ Διογένης ἔφη, ποῦ εἰσέλθοι<sup>5</sup> ἦν,

## WITTICISMS.

(Selected from Hierocles.)

## 1.

Σχολαστικὸς ἰατρῷ συναντήσας· συγχώρησόν μοι, εἰπε, καὶ μή μοι μέμψῃ,<sup>1</sup> ὅτι οὐκ ἐνόσησα.

## 2.

Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν, λίθον ἀπ’ αὐτῆς εἰς δεῖγμα<sup>2</sup> περιέφερεν.

## 3.

Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν<sup>3</sup> ὅτι ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ξῆ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔτρεφεν.

## 4.

Σχολαστικὸς κατ’ ὄναρ<sup>4</sup> δοκῶν ἥλον πεπατηκέναι,<sup>5</sup> τὸν πόδα ὑπαρ<sup>6</sup> περιεδήσατο.<sup>7</sup> Ἐτερος δὲ μαθὼν<sup>3</sup> τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη· διὰ τὸ γάρ ἀνυπόδητος καθεύδεις;

## 5.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίπρασκε καὶ γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἔλεγε· σύγχαιρε ἡμῖν πάτερ, ἢδη γάρ ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

## 6.

Διδύμων ἀδελφῶν εἰς ἐτελεύτησε. Σχολαστικὸς οὖν ἀπαντήσας τῷ ζῶντι,<sup>8</sup> ἡρώτα· σὺ ἀπέθανες<sup>9</sup> ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός σου:

<sup>3)</sup> περαίνω. <sup>4)</sup> εἶσειμι. <sup>5)</sup> εἰσέρχομαι.<sup>1)</sup> μέμφομαι. <sup>2)</sup> εἰς δ. as a sample. <sup>3)</sup> μανθάνω. <sup>4)</sup> κατ’ ὄναρ (indecl.), in a dream. <sup>5)</sup> πατέω. <sup>6)</sup> ὑπαρ (indecl.) used adv. when awake. <sup>7)</sup> περιδέω. <sup>8)</sup> ζάω. <sup>9)</sup> ἀποθνήσκω.

## 7.

Σχολαστικὸς σχολαστικῷ συναντήσας εἰπεν· ἔμαθον<sup>3</sup> ὅτι ἀπέθανες.<sup>9</sup> Κάκεῖνος,<sup>10</sup> ἀλλ' ὥρᾳς με, ἔφη,<sup>11</sup> ζῶντα.<sup>8</sup> Καὶ ὁ σχολαστικός· καὶ μὴν ὁ εἰπών μοι πολλῷ σου ἀξιοπιστότερος ὑπάρχει.

## 8.

Σχολαστικὸς ναυαγεῖν μέλλων, πινακίδια ἦτει,<sup>12</sup> ἵνα διδήκας γράφῃ. Τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας ὥρῶν ἀλγοῦντας διὰ τοῦ κινδύνου, ἔφη,<sup>11</sup> μὴ λυπεῖσθε, ἐλευθερῶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

## 9.

Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι<sup>13</sup> μὴ τρώγειν πολλά, οὐ παρέβαλεν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Ἀποθανόντος<sup>9</sup> δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ λιμῷ, ἔλεγε· μέγα ἔξημιώθην, ὅτε γὰρ ἔμαθε<sup>3</sup> μὴ τρώγειν, τότε ἀπέθανεν.<sup>9</sup>

## 10.

Σχολαστικὸς βουλόμενος περάσαι ποταμὸν ἀνῆλθεν<sup>14</sup> ἐς τὸ πλοῖον ἔφιππος. Πυθομένου<sup>15</sup> δέ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη,<sup>11</sup> σπουδάζειν.

## 11.

Σχολαστικὸς νοσοῦντα ἐπισκεπτόμενος, ἡρώτα περὶ τῆς ὕγιείας· ὃ δὲ οὐκ ἡδύνατο<sup>16</sup> ἀποκριθῆναι. Ὁργισθεὶς οὖν, ἐλπίζω, ἔφη, κἀμὲ νοσήσειν καὶ ἐλθόντι<sup>17</sup> σοι μὴ ἀποκρινεῖσθαι.

## 12.

Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πριάμενος,<sup>18</sup> τῆς θυρίδος προκύψας, ἡρώτα τοὺς παριόντας,<sup>19</sup> εἰ πρέπει αὐτῷ ἡ οἰκία.

## 13.

Σχολαστικὸς κολυμβᾶν βουλόμενος, παρὰ μικρὸν<sup>20</sup> ἐπυνίγη. Ὄμοσεν<sup>21</sup> οὖν μὴ ἄψασθαι<sup>22</sup> ὕδατος, ἐὰν μὴ πρῶτον μάθῃ<sup>3</sup> κολυμβᾶν.

<sup>3)</sup> μανθάνω. <sup>8)</sup> ξάω. <sup>9)</sup> ἀπο-θνήσκω. <sup>10)</sup> for καὶ ἐκεῖνος, § 5. <sup>11)</sup> φημ. <sup>12)</sup> αἰτέω. <sup>13)</sup> διδάσκω. <sup>14)</sup> ἀν-έρχομαι. <sup>15)</sup> πυνθάνομαι. <sup>16)</sup> δύναμαι. <sup>17)</sup> ἔρχομαι. <sup>18)</sup> πρίλαμαι, used only in the 2 aor. ἐπριάμην, *I bought*; see § 82, 2 aor. mid. <sup>19)</sup> ὁ παριών, -όντος, *a passer by*, from πάρειμι, § 85. <sup>20)</sup> π. μ. *nearly*. <sup>21)</sup> δύνυμι, § 95. <sup>22)</sup> ἀπτω.

## 14.

Σχολαστικὸς ἰατρῷ συναντήσας, ἐκρύβη.<sup>23</sup> Πυθομένου<sup>16</sup> δέ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη· καιρὸν ἔχω<sup>24</sup> μὴ ασθενήσας, καὶ αἰσχύνομαι εἰς ὅψιν ἐλθεῖν<sup>17</sup> τοῦ ιατροῦ.

## FABLES.

## 1.

Λύκος ἀρνίον ἔδιωκεν. Τὸ δὲ εἴς τι ἱερὸν κατεφυγε. Προσκαλουμένου δὲ τοῦ λύκου τὸ ἀρνίον, καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς τῷ θεῷ, ἐκεῖνο ἔφη· ἀλλ' οἱρετώτερόν μοι ἔστι θεῷ θυσίαν εἶναι, η̄ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρῆναι.

Ο λόγος δηλοῦ, ὅτι οἷς ἐπίκειται τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, κρείττωρ ἔστιν ὁ μετὰ δόξης θάνατος.

## 2.

Τῶν ὄρνιθων βουλουμένων ποιῆσαι βασιλέα, ταὼς ἑαυτὸν ἡξίου διὰ τὸ κάλλος χειροτονεῖν.<sup>1</sup> Αἵρουμένων δὲ τοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ κολοιὸς ὑπολαβὼν<sup>2</sup> ἔφη· ἀλλ' εἰ, σοῦ βασιλεύοντος, ὁ ἀετὸς ἡμᾶς καταδιώκειν ἐπιχειρήσει, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσει;

Ο μῦθος δηλοῦ, ὅτι τοὺς ἄρχοντας οὐ διὰ κάλλος μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ρώμην καὶ φρόνησιν ἐκλέγεσθαι δεῖ.

## 3.

Οφις ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων πατούμενος τῷ Διὶ<sup>1</sup> ἐνετύγχανεν. Ο δὲ Ζεὺς πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν· ἀλλ' εἰ τὸν πρότερον πατήσαντα ἐπληξας, οὐκ ἀν ὁ δεύτερος ἐπεχείρησε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.

Ο μῦθος δηλοῦ, ὅτι οἱ τοῖς πρότερον ἐπιβαίνουσιν<sup>2</sup> ἀνθιστάμενοι<sup>3</sup> τοῖς ἄλλοις φοβεροὶ γίγνονται.

<sup>23)</sup> κρύπτω. <sup>24)</sup> lit. "I have had (and still have) a fair time of it in not having been sick;" see § 148, 4.

2. <sup>1)</sup> see § 145. NOTE 1. <sup>2)</sup> ὑπολαμβάνω. — 3. <sup>1)</sup> Ζεύς. <sup>2)</sup> dat. pl. pres. part. <sup>3)</sup> ἀνθιστημ.

## 4.

Γέρων ποτὲ ξύλα κόψας, ταῦτα φέρων, πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἐβάδιζε, καὶ διὰ τὸν πολὺν κόπον ἀποθέμενος<sup>1</sup> ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ τὸν φόρτον, τὸν θάνατον ἐπεκαλεῖτο. Τοῦ δὲ θανάτου παρόντος<sup>2</sup> καὶ πυνθανομένου τὴν αἰτίαν δι’ ἣν αὐτὸν ἐκάλει, δειλιάσας ὁ γέρων ἔφη· ἵνα μου τὸν φόρτον ἄρης.<sup>3</sup>

‘Ο λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι πᾶς ἄνθρωπος φιλόξως ἐν τῷ βίῳ καὶ δυστυχῆ.

## 5.

Χειμῶνος ὥρᾳ, τῶν σίτων βραχέντων, οἱ μύρμηκες ἔψυχον, τέττιξ δὲ λιμώττων ἦτει αὐτοὺς τροφήν. Οἱ δὲ μύρμηκες εἶπον αὐτῷ· διὰ τί τὸ θέρος οὐ συνῆγες τροφήν; ‘Ο δὲ εἶπεν· οὐκ ἐσχόλαζον, ἀλλ’ ἤδον μουσικῶς. Οἱ δὲ γελάσαντες εἶπον· ἀλλ’ εἰ θέρους ὥραις ηὔλεις, χειμῶνος ὀρχοῦν.

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τινα ἀμελεῖν ἐν παντὶ πράγματι, ἵνα μὴ λυπηθῇ καὶ κινδυνεύσῃ.

## 6.

Ἐις λύκον ἀλώπηξ ἐνέπεσεν.<sup>1</sup> Ἐδυσώπει δὲ ὡς γραῦν αὐτὴν οὖσαν μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι. ‘Ο δὲ λύκος ἔφη· ἐὰν τρεῖς λόγους ἀληθεῖς εἴπης μοι, ἀπὸλυθήσῃ. ‘Η δὲ εἶπεν· εἴθε μή σοι συνήντησα, καὶ μηδαμῶς τῇ ὥρᾳ ταύτῃ ζήσαις, καὶ μήπως πάλιν συναντήσαις μοι.

“Οτι ἐν περιστάσει τις ἐμπεσὼν<sup>1</sup> καὶ τὰς κεκρυμμένας<sup>2</sup> τῆς ψυχῆς βουλὰς ἔξαγει.

## 7.

“Ορνιθά τις εἶχεν ὡὰ χρυσᾶ τίκτουσαν· καὶ νομίσας ἔνδον αὐτῆς ὅγκον χρυσίου εἶναι, κτείνας εὔρηκεν<sup>1</sup> ὁμοίαν τῶν λοιπῶν ὄρνιθων. ‘Ο δὲ ἀθρόον πλοῦτον ἐλπίσας εύρήσειν,<sup>1</sup> καὶ τοῦ μικροῦ ἐστέρηται ἐκείνου.

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι δεῖ τοῖς παροῦσιν<sup>2</sup> ἀρκεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀπληστίαν φεύγειν.

4. 1) ἀποτίθημι, 2 αορ. mid. 2) πάρειμι. 3) αἴρω. — 6. 1) ἐμπίπτω.  
2 κρύπτω. — 7. 1) εὔρισκω. 2) πάρειμι.

## 8.

Ταῦρος διωκόμενος ὑπὸ λέοντος κατέφυγεν εἰς σπήλαιον,  
ἐν φῆσαν αἴγες ἄγριαι· τυπτόμενος δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ὁ ταῦρος  
καὶ κερατιζόμενος, ἔφη· οὐχ ὑμᾶς φοβούμενος ἀνέχομαι, ἀλλὰ  
τὸν πρὸ τοῦ σπηλαίου ὅντα.

Οὕτω πολλοὶ διὰ φόβον τῶν κρειττόνων τὰς ἐκ τῶν  
ἡττόνων ὕβρεις ὑπομένουσιν.

## 9.

'Αλώπηξ μηδέποτε θεασαμένη λέοντα, ἐπειδὴ κατά τινα  
τύχην ὑπήντησεν αὐτῷ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἵδοῦσα<sup>1</sup> αὐτόν,  
οὕτως ἐφοβήθη, ὡς μικροῦ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν.<sup>2</sup> 'Εκ δευτέρου δὲ  
αὐτῷ συναντήσασα ἐφοβήθη μὲν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς τὸ πρότερον.  
'Εκ τρίτου δὲ θεασαμένη αὐτὸν οὕτως κατεθάρσησεν, ὡς καὶ  
προσελθοῦσα<sup>3</sup> αὐτῷ διαλεχθῆναι.

'Ο μῦθος δῆλοῖ, ὅτι καὶ τὰ φοβερὰ τῶν πραγμάτων ἡ  
συνήθεια καταπραῦνει.

## 10.

'Αλώπηξ λιμώττουσα ὡς ἐθεάσατο ἐπί τινος ἀναδενδράδος  
βότρυας κρεμαμένους,<sup>1</sup> ἥβουλήθη αὐτῶν περιγενέσθαι,<sup>2</sup> καὶ  
οὐκ ἤδύνατο· ἀπαλλαττομένη δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτὴν εἶπεν· ὅμφακές  
εἰσιν.

Οὕτω καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔνιοι, τῶν πραγμάτων ἐφικέσθαι<sup>3</sup>  
μὴ δυνάμενοι δι' ἀσθένειαν, τοὺς καιροὺς αἴτιωνται.

## 11.

Λέων ἀκούσας ποτὲ βατράχου κεκραγότος,<sup>1</sup> ἐπεστράφη  
πρὸς τὴν φωνὴν οἰόμενος μέγα τι ζῶν εἶναι· προσμείνας δὲ  
μικρὸν χρόνον, ὡς ἐθεάσατο αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς λίμνης ἐξελθόντα,<sup>2</sup>  
προσελθὼν κατεπάτησεν, εἰπών· μηδένα ἀκοὴ ταραττέω πρὸ<sup>3</sup>  
τῆς θέας.

'Ο λόγος εὔκαιρος πρὸς ἄνδρα γλωσσώδη, οὐδὲν πλέον  
τοῦ λαλεῖν δυνάμενον.

9. <sup>1)</sup> ὁράω. <sup>2)</sup> ἀποθνήσκω. <sup>3)</sup> προσέρχομαι. — 10. <sup>1)</sup> κρεμάννυμι, shortened pass. form κρέμαμαι. <sup>2)</sup> περιγέγνομαι. <sup>3)</sup> ἐφικνέομαι. — 11. <sup>1)</sup> κράζω. <sup>2)</sup> ἐξέρχομαι.

## 12.

Γυνή τις χήρα ὅρην εἶχε, καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὡδὸν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δὲ, ώς, εἰ πλείους<sup>1</sup> τῇ ὅρηι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, δὶς τέξεται<sup>2</sup> τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ ὅρης πιμελὴς γενομένη,<sup>3</sup> οὐδ' ἄπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν<sup>2</sup> ἥδύνατο.

'Ο μῦθος δηλοῦ, ὅτι οἱ διὰ πλεονεξίαν τῶν πλειόνων ἐπιθυμοῦντες καὶ τὰ παρόντα ἀποβάλλουσι.

## 13.

'Αλώπηξ εἰς οἰκίαν ἐλθοῦσα<sup>1</sup> ὑποκριτοῦ, καὶ ἔκαστα τῶν αὐτοῦ σκευῶν διερευνωμένη, εὑρε<sup>2</sup> καὶ κεφαλὴν μορμολυκείου εὐφυῶς κατεσκευασμένην, ἦν καὶ ἀναλαβοῦσα<sup>3</sup> ταῖς χερσὶν ἔφη· ὁ οἴα κεφαλὴ καὶ ἐγκέφαλον οὐκ ἔχει.

'Ο μῦθος πρὸς ἄνδρας μεγαλοπρεπεῖς μὲν τῷ σώματι, κατὰ δὲ ψυχὴν ἀλογίστους.

## 14.

"Ανθρωπόν τις ἀποκτείνας ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ συγγενῶν ἐδιώκετο. Γενόμενος<sup>1</sup> δὲ κατὰ τὸν Νεῖλον ποταμόν, λύκου αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσαντος, φοβηθεὶς ἀνέβη<sup>2</sup> ἐπὶ τι δένδρον τῷ ποταμῷ παρακείμενον, κάκεῖ<sup>3</sup> ἐκρύπτετο. Θεασάμενος δὲ ἐνταῦθα ἔχιν κατ' αὐτοῦ ἐρχόμενον, ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν καθῆκεν.<sup>4</sup> ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ὑποδεξάμενος αὐτὸν κροκόδειλος κατεθοινήσατο.

'Ο λόγος δηλοῦ, ὅτι τοῖς ἐναγέσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὔτε γῆς οὔτε ἀέρος οὔτε ὕδατος στοιχείον ἀσφαλές ἐστιν.

## 15.

Λύκος λιμώττων ἔζήτει τροφήν. Γενόμενος δὲ κατά τινα τόπον, ἥκουσε παιδίου κλαίοντος καὶ γραὸς λεγούσης αὐτῷ· παῦσαι τοῦ κλαίειν· εἰ δὲ μή, τῇ ὥρᾳ ταύτῃ παραβαλῶ σε τῷ λύκῳ. Οἰόμενος δὴ ὁ λύκος, ὅτι ἀληθεύει ἡ γραῦς, πολλὴν ὥραν προσέμεινεν.<sup>1</sup> Ἐσπέρας δὲ γενομένης, ἀκούει πάλιν τῆς γραός κολακευούσης τὸ παιδίον, καὶ λεγούσης αὐτῷ· ἔὰν ἔλθῃ<sup>2</sup> ὁ λύκος δεῦρο, φονεύσομεν, φῶ τέκνουν.

12. <sup>1)</sup> for πλεονασ. <sup>2)</sup> τίκτω. <sup>3)</sup> γίγνομαι. — 13. <sup>1)</sup> ἔρχομαι. <sup>2)</sup> εὐρίσκω.

<sup>2)</sup> ἀναλαμβάνω. — 14. <sup>1)</sup> γίγνομαι. <sup>2)</sup> ἀναβαίνω. <sup>3)</sup> for καὶ ἔκει. <sup>4)</sup> καθίημ. — 15. <sup>1)</sup> προσμένω. <sup>2)</sup> ἔρχομαι.

Ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ λύκος ἐπορεύετο λέγων· ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ  
ἐπαύλει ἄλλα μὲν λέγουσιν, ἄλλα δὲ πράττουσιν.

‘Ο μῦθος πρὸς ἀνθρώπους, οἵτινες τὰ ἔργα τοῖς λόγοις  
οὐκ ἔχουσιν ὅμοια.

## 16.

Λέων, καὶ ὄνος, καὶ ἀλώπηξ, κοινωνίαν ποιησάμενοι,  
ἔξῆλθον πρὸς ἄγραν. Πολλῆς οὖν θήρας συλληφθείσης,<sup>1</sup>  
προσέταξεν ὁ λέων τῷ ὄνῳ διελεῖν<sup>2</sup> αὐτοῖς. ‘Ο δὲ τρεῖς  
μερίδας ποιησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἵσων, ἐκλέξασθαι τούτους  
προύτρέπετο.<sup>3</sup> Καὶ ὁ λέων θυμωθεὶς τὸν ὄνον κατέφαγεν.<sup>4</sup>  
Εἶτα τῇ ἀλώπεκῃ μερίζειν ἐκέλευστεν. ‘Η δ’ εἰς μίαν μερίδα  
πάντα σωρεύσασα, ἑαυτῇ βραχύ τι κατέλιπε. Καὶ ὁ λέων  
πρὸς αὐτήν· τίς σε, ὡς βελτίστη, διαιρέν οὕτως ἐδίδαξεν;<sup>5</sup>  
‘Η δ’ εἰπεν· ἡ τοῦ ὄνου συμφορά.

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῦ, ὅτι σωφρονισμοὶ γίγνονται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις  
τὰ τῶν πέλας δυστυχήματα.

## 17.

Γεωργός τις, μέλλων καταλύειν τὸν βίον, καὶ βουλόμενος  
τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας πεῖραν λαβεῖν<sup>1</sup> τῆς γεωργίας, προσκαλε-  
σάμενος αὐτοὺς ἔφη· παῖδες ἐμοί, ἐγὼ μὲν ἦδη τοῦ βίου  
ὑπέξειμι, ὑμεῖς δ’, ἅπερ ἐν τῇ ἀμπέλῳ μοι κέκρυπται ζητή-  
σαντες εὐρήσετε πάντα. Οἱ μὲν οὖν οἰηθέντες θησαυρὸν ἐκεῖ  
που. κατορωρύχθαι,<sup>4</sup> πᾶσαν τὴν τῆς ἀμπέλου γῆν μετὰ  
τὴν ἀποβίωσιν τοῦ πατρὸς κατέσκαψαν· καὶ θησαυρῷ μὲν  
οὐ περιέτυχον,<sup>5</sup> ἡ δὲ ἀμπελος, καλῶς σκαφεῖσα, πολλα-  
πλασίονα τὸν καρπὸν ἀνέδωκεν.<sup>6</sup>

‘Ο μῦθος δηλοῦ, ὅτι ὁ κάματος θησαυρός ἐστι τοῖς ἀν-  
θρώποις.

16. 1) συλλαμβάνω. 2) διαιρέω. 3) προτρέπω. 4) κατεσθίω. 5) διδάσκω.

— 17. 1) λαμβάνω. 2) εύρισκω. 3) οἴομαι. 4) κατορύττω, Att. redupl.  
5) περιτυγχάνω. 6) ἀναδίδωμι.

## GREEK VOCABULARY

Which contains all the words that occur in the preceding  
READING LESSONS

And in the Exercises §§ 57, 60, and 63.

The number 3, after an adjective, denotes that it is an adjective of *three* endings.—Other numbers, placed after any word, denote the paragraph (§) which ought to be consulted concerning that word.—The letters *P.* and *M.* denote the *Passive* and *Middle* voices respectively.—All verbs marked with the sign \* are contained and ought to be looked for in § 95; when the verb is compounded (as *προ-έρχομαι*, *ἀπο-θνήσκω*, etc.), the latter part of the compound (*έρχομαι*, *θνήσκω*) is to be looked for.

- 'Αγαθός, 3, good, brave.  
ἀγαπάω, to love.  
ἀγγέλλω, to announce.  
ἀγιάζω, to hallow.  
ἀγκύρα, ἡ, anchor.  
ἀγοράζω, to buy.  
ἀγρα, ἡ, hunting, chase.  
ἀγριός, 3, wild.  
ἀγω,\* to lead.  
ἀδελφή, ἡ, sister.  
ἀδελφός, ὁ, brother.  
ἀδικέω, to injure.  
ἀδικία, ἡ, iniquity.  
ἀδίκος, ον, wrong, unjust.  
ἀδύνατος, ον, impossible.  
ἄδω (for ἀείδω), to sing.  
Ἄδωνις, -ιδος, ὁ, Adonis.  
ἀεί, adv. always.  
ἀετός, ὁ, eagle.  
ἀήρ, ἀέρος, ὁ, the air.  
'Αθηνᾶ, -ᾶς, ἡ, Minerva.  
'Αθῆναι, -ῶν, αἱ, Athens.  
'Αθηναῖος, 3, Athenian.

- ἀθρόος, 3, crowded, immense, frequent.  
ἀικίζομαι, to outrage.  
ἀλξ, αλγός, ὁ, ἡ, goat.  
αἰρέος, 3, desirable.  
αἴρεω,\* to take. M. to choose.  
ἀλρω, to raise, lift up.  
αἰσχύνη, ἡ, disgrace.  
αἰσχύνω, to disgrace. M. to be ashamed.  
αἰτέω, to ask.  
αἰτία, ἡ, cause.  
αἰτιομαι, to accuse.  
ἀκοή, ἡ, hearing.  
ἀκοντίζω, to throw, hurl.  
ἀκούω,\* to hear, listen.  
ἀκράτος, ον, unmixed, pure.  
ἀλγέω, to grieve, be distressed.  
'Αλέξανδρος, ὁ, Alexander.  
ἀλήθεια, ἡ, truth.  
ἀληθεύω, to speak truth.  
ἀληθής, ἐς, true.  
ἀλκή, ἡ, strength..

ἀλλά, conj. but.  
 ἄλλος, η, o, another.  
 ἄλογιστος, ον, silly, unreasonable.  
 ἄλωπηξ, -εκος, η, fox.  
 ἀμελέω, to be careless.  
 ἀμπελος, η, vineyard.  
 ἄνα-βαίνω,\* to go up, climb.  
 ἄναγκάζω, to force.  
 ἄνάγκη, η, necessity.  
 ἄνάγω, to carry up, raise.  
 ἄναδενδράς, -άδος, η, vine.  
 ἄνα-δίδωμι, to give, yield.  
 ἄν-αιρέω,\* to take away, kill.  
 ἄνα-λαμβάνω,\* to take up.  
 ἄνα-παύω, to stop (trans.). m. to cease, rest.  
 ἄναρχία, η, anarchy.  
 ἄνα-τρέπω, to overturn, ruin.  
 ἄνδριάς, -άντος, ο, statue.  
 ἄνελπιστος, ον, unlooked for.  
 ἄν-έρχομαι,\* to go up.  
 ἄν-έχω,\* to hold up. m. to endure.  
 ἄνήρ, ἄνδρος, ο, man (*vir*), 15.  
 ἄνθιστημι, to resist, withstand.  
 ἄνθρωπος, ο, man (*homo*).  
 ἄντι-φημι, to reply, 84.  
 ἄντρον, τό, cave, cavern.  
 ἄνυπόδητος, ον, barefoot.  
 ἄντω, to accomplish.  
 ἄξιόπιστος, ον, trustworthy.  
 ἄξιώ, to deem worthy.  
 ἄπ-αλλάττω, to set free, depart.  
 ἄπ-αντάω, to meet.  
 ἄπαξ, once.  
 ἄπας, 3, all (§ 23, 3).  
 ἄπειμι (άπο, ειμι), to be absent.  
 ἄπληστία, η, greediness.  
 ἄπο, prep. 99.  
 ἄποβάλλω, to lose, throw away  
     (§ 71, 5).  
 ἄποβίωσις, -εως, η, death.  
 ἄπο-θνήσκω,\* to die.  
 ἄποκρίνομαι, to answer.  
 ἄπο-κτείνω, to kill.  
 ἄπολύω, to set free, let off.  
 ἄπόπειρα, η, trial.  
 ἄποπέμπω, to send back.

ἀποπνίγω, to choke.  
 ἀπορέω, to be in want (a priv., πόρος).  
 ἀποστέλλω, to send off.  
 ἀπο-τίθημι, to lay down.  
 ἀποφεύγω, to flee from.  
 ἀπτω, to kindle. m. to touch.  
 ἀργιλα, η, idleness.  
 ἀργυροῦς, ά, οῦν, of silver.  
 ἀρετή, η, virtue, prowess.  
 ἄριστα, adv. in a perfect manner.  
 ἄριστάω, to breakfast.  
 ἄριστεύω, to excel.  
 Ἄριστείδης, -ον, ο, Aristides.  
 ἀρκέω, to suffice. p. to be contented with.  
 ἀρκτος, ο and η, bear.  
 ἀρνίον, τό, lambkin.  
 ἀρπαξ, -αγος, rapacious.  
 ἀρχή, η, beginning.  
 ἀρχω, to begin, rule.  
 ἀσθένεια, η, weakness.  
 ἀσθενέω, to be weak, sickly.  
 ἀσθενής, ές, weak.  
 ἀσκέω, to practise.  
 ἀσπις, -ιδος, η, shield.  
 ἄστυ, -εος, τό, city.  
 ἀσφαλής, ές, safe, secure.  
 ἀνέλω, to play on the flute.  
 ἀφυής, ές, dull, awkward.  
 Βαδίζω, to go, walk.  
 βάρβαρος, ον, foreign, barbarian.  
 βάρος, -ονς, τό, weight, burden.  
 βασιλεῖα, η, kingdom.  
 βασιλεια, η, queen.  
 βασιλεύς, έως, ο, king.  
 βασιλεύω, to reign.  
 βάτραχος, ο, frog.  
 βία, η, violence.  
 βιβλίον, τό, book.  
 βιβρώσκω,\* to eat.  
 βίος, ο, life.  
 βλάπτω, to hurt.  
 βοηθέω, to aid, help.  
 βότρυς, -νος, ο, bunch of grapes.  
 βουλή, η, will, intention.

*βούλομαι*,\* to will, be willing.

*βραχύς*, 3, short, little.

*βρέχω*, to wet, moisten.

*βρῶμα*, -*ατος*, *τό*, food.

*βωμός*, ὁ, a stand, altar.

*Γάρ*, conj. for.

*γελάω*, to laugh.

*γελοῖος* (Att. *γέλοιος*), 3 and 2, laughable.

*γέλως*, -*ωτος*, ὁ, laughter.

*γένος*, -*ους*, *τό*, race, kind.

*γεραιός*, 3, old.

*γέρων*, -*οντος*, ὁ, old man, 21.

*γεωργία*, ἡ, agriculture.

*γεωργός*, ὁ, farmer.

*γῆ*, *γῆς*, ἡ, the earth.

*γῆρας*, -*ατος*, *τό*, old age.

*γηράσκω*,\* to grow old.

*γίγας*, -*αντος*, ὁ, giant.

*γίγνομαι*,\* to become. 2d Pf. to be.

*γλυκύς*, 3, sweet, dear.

*γλωσσώδης*, ἐς, chattering.

*γνώμη*, ἡ, opinion.

*γραῦς*, *γραός*, ἡ, old woman.

*γράφω*, to write.

*γυνή*, *γυναικός*, ἡ, woman.

*Δάκρω*,\* to bite.

*Δαρεῖος*, ὁ, Darius.

*δέ*, but (*δέ* never stands first).

*δεῖ*, *oportet*, see *δέω* § 95.

*δεῖγμα*, -*ατος*, *τό*, sample.

*δειλιάω*, to be afraid.

*Δελφοί*, -*ῶν*, al, Delphi.

*δένδρον*, *τό*, tree.

*δέρω*, to flay, scourge, flog.

*δεσπότης*, -*ον*, ὁ, master, owner.

*δεῦρο*, hither, here.

*δεύτερος*, 3, second.

*δέχομαι*, to receive.

*δῆ*, then, therefore.

*δηλώω*, to show.

*διά*, prep. 99.

*διαθήκη*, ἡ, a will.

*δι-αιρέω*,\* to divide.

*διακόσιοι*, two hundred.

*διαλέγομαι*, to converse.

*διαλύω*, to dissolve.

*διασπείρω*, to spread, disperse.

*διατάσσω*, to arrange.

*διαφθείρω*, to destroy, kill.

*διάδσκαλος*, ὁ, teacher.

*διάδσκω* (fut. -*άξω*), to teach.

*διδύμοι*, -*ων*, *οι*, twins.

*δι-ερευνάω*, to examine closely.

*δίκαιος*, 3, just.

*δικαιοσύνη*, ἡ, justice.

*Διογένης*, -*ους*, ὁ, Diogenes.

*δὶς*, twice.

*διώκω*, to pursue, seek after.

*δοκέω*,\* to seem.

*δόξα*, ἡ, renown, fame, opinion.

*δορά*, ἡ, skin.

*δουλεῖα*, ἡ, servitude.

*δοῦλος*, ὁ, slave.

*δράω*, to do.

*δρῦς*, *δρυός*, ḥ, oak.

*δύναμαι*,\* I can, am able.

*δύναμις*, *εως*, ἡ, power.

*δύνα*, two.

*δυστυχέω*, to be unhappy.

*δυστύχημα*, -*ατος*, *τό*, misfortune.

*δυσχεραίνω*, to be displeased.

*δυσωπέω*, to prevail upon.

*δῶρον*, *τό*, gift.

*Ἐάν*, conj. if.

*ἐάω*, to let, allow.

*ἐγγύς*, adv. near.

*ἐγκέφαλος*, ὁ, brain.

*ἔθος*, -*ους*, *τό*, custom, manner.

*εἰ*, if.

*εἶδον*, see *όράω* § 95.

*εἰθε*, would that!

*εἴκοσι*, twenty.

*εἴκω*, to give way, yield.

*εἴμι*, to be, 46.

*εἶπον*, see *φημι* § 95.

*εἰς*, prep. 99.

*εἷς*, *μία*, *ἕν*, one.

*εἰς-ειμι*, to go in, enter, 85.

*εἰς-έρχομαι*,\* to go in, enter.

*εἴτα*, then, afterwards.

- ἐκ (ξ), prep. 99.  
 ἐκαστος, 3, each.  
 ἐκεῖ, there.  
 ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, that (*ille*)  
 ἐκλέγω, to choose.  
 ἐκπέμπω, to send out.  
 ἐκ-φαίνω, to reveal.  
 ἐλάττων, ον, comp. of μικρός.  
 ἐλαύνω,\* to drive.  
 ἐλάχιστος, 3, superl. of μικρός.  
 ἐλεέω, to pity.  
 ἐλεύθερος, 3, free.  
 ἐλευθερώ, to free.  
 Ἑλλην, -ηνος, ὁ, Greek.  
 ἐλπίζω, to hope.  
 ἐμός, 3, my.  
 ἐμ-πίπτω,\* to fall in with.  
 ἐν, prep. 99.  
 ἐναγής, ἐs, cursed, outcast.  
 ἐνδον, adv. within.  
 ἐνδοξος, ον, famous.  
 ἐνεδρεύω, to lie in wait.  
 ἐνενήκοντα, ninety.  
 ἐνοι, αι, α, some.  
 ἐνταῦθα, there.  
 ἐντέλλομαι, to command.  
 ἐν-τυγχάνω,\* to meet, apply to.  
 ἐξ or ἐκ, prep. 99.  
 ἐξ-άγω,\* to bring or draw out.  
 ἐξαίφνης, adv. on a sudden.  
 ἐξ-απατάω, to deceive.  
 ἐξ-έρχομαι,\* to go or come out.  
 ἐπ-αρκέω, to help, protect.  
 ἐπαυλις, εωs, ἡ, abode, stable.  
 ἐπει, after, when.  
 ἐπειδή, when, since, after that.  
 ἐπι, prep. 99.  
 ἐπι-βαλω,\* to attack.  
 ἐπιγράφω, to inscribe, write upon.  
 ἐπιθυμέω, to long for, desire.  
 ἐπικαλέω, to call on. m. to call to aid.  
 ἐπι-κειμαι, to impend, 89.  
 ἐπισκέπτομαι, to visit.  
 ἐπιστολή, ἡ, epistle.  
 ἐπιστρέφω, to turn.  
 ἐπιχειρέω, to attempt.
- ἐπομαι,\* to follow.  
 ἐπτά, seven.  
 ἐργάζομαι, to work, do.  
 ἐργον, τό, work, deed.  
 ἐρις, -ιδος, ἡ, quarrel, contention.  
 ἐρχομαι,\* to go, come.  
 ἐρωτάω, to ask, inquire.  
 ἐs for ειs, prep. 99.  
 ἐσθίω,\* to eat, corrode.  
 ἐσθλός, 3, good, noble.  
 ἐσπέρα, ἡ, evening.  
 ἐσχατος, 3, last.  
 ἐταῖρος, ὁ, companion, friend.  
 ἐτερος, 3, the other, another.  
 ἐτι, adv. yet, still.  
 ἐτοs, -ous, τό, year.  
 εὖ, well.  
 εὐδαιμονέω, to succeed, prosper.  
 εὐδαιμων, ον, fortunate, wealthy.  
 εὐθύς, adv. forthwith, at once.  
 εὔκαιρος, ον, opportune, fit.  
 εὔκοσμια, ἡ, orderly behavior.  
 εύρισκω,\* to find.  
 εὐτυχής, ἐs, fortunate.  
 εὐτυχία, ἡ, happiness.  
 εὐφορος, ον, fertile.  
 εὐφρατω, to delight, gladden.  
 εὐφυῶs, ingeniously, cleverly.  
 ἐφ-ικνέομαι,\* to reach, arrive at.  
 ἐφιπποs, ον, on horseback.  
 ἐχθαίρω, to hate.  
 ἐχθρός, 3, hostile.  
 ἐχθρός, ὁ, enemy.  
 ἐχιs, -ιos and -εωs, ὁ, viper, serpent.  
 ἐχω,\* to have, hold, keep.
- Záw, to live.  
 Ζεύs, Διόs, ὁ, Jupiter, 22.  
 ξηλώω, to emulate.  
 ξημιώω, to damage, punish.  
 Ζήνων, -ωνοs, ὁ, Zeno.  
 ξητέω, to seek.  
 ξῶν, τό, animal.
- <sup>7</sup>H, than, or.  
 η — η̄, either — or.

*ἡδέως*, adv. gently, pleasingly.

*ἡδη*, adv. already.

*ἡδονή*, ἡ, pleasure.

*ἡλικος*, 3, how great.

*ἡλιξ*, -ικος, like, comrade.

*ἡλιος*, ὁ, the sun.

*ἡλος*, ὁ, nail.

*ἡμέρα*, ἡ, day.

*ἡμίσυς*, 3, half.

*ἢν* (for *έάν*), if.

*ἥρεμέω*, to be still, quiet.

*ἥσυχος*, ον, still, quiet, silent.

*ἥττων*, ον, comp. less, lower, weaker.

*Ἥφαιστος*, ὁ, Vulcan.

*Θάνατος*, ὁ, death.

*θάττων*, ον, (see *ταχύς*, 29).

*θαυμάζω*, to wonder, admire.

*θέα*, -ας, ἡ, seeing, sight.

*θεά*, -ᾶς, ἡ, goddess.

*θεάομαι*, to see.

*θέλω*, or *ἐθέλω*,\* to will.

*θεμιστοκλῆς*, -έους, ὁ, Themistocles.

*θεός*, ὁ, God.

*θεραπεύω*, to honor, serve, cure.

*θέρος*, -ους, τό, summer.

*θήρα*, ἡ, a hunting, game.

*θηρευτής*, -οῦ, ὁ, hunter.

*θησαυρός*, ὁ, treasure.

*θλίβω*, to press, afflict.

*θόρυβος*, ὁ, noise, tumult.

*θρίξ*, *τριχός*, ἡ, hair.

*θυμός*, ὁ, mind, anger.

*θυμώ*, to provoke, enrage.

*θυρὶς*, -ίδος, ἡ, window.

*θυσία*, ἡ, sacrifice, victim.

*θυσιάζω*, to sacrifice.

*Ιατρός*, ὁ, physician.

*ἱερέύς*, ἔως, ὁ, priest.

*ἱερὸν*, τό, temple.

*ἱμέρω* (poet.), to desire.

*ἴνα*, conj. in order that.

*ἴππος*, ὁ, horse.

*ἴσος*, 3, equal.

*ἰσχὺρός*, 3, strong, hard.

*Ιταλία*, ἡ, Italy.

*Καθαίρω*, to clear, purge.

*καθαρός*, 3, pure.

*καθεύδω*,\* to sleep, lie down to sleep.

*καθίζω*,\* to sit down.

*καθ-ίημι*, to let down, 86.

*καλ*, and, also; *καλ*—*καλ*, both—and.

*καιρός*, ὁ, the right time; pl. the circumstances of the times.

*κακόν*, τό, an evil.

*κακός*, 3, bad, evil.

*κακουργία*, ἡ, wickedness.

*καλέω*,\* to call.

*κάλλος*, -ους, τό, beauty.

*καλός*, 3, beautiful, noble.

*καλύπτω*, to cover, conceal.

*καλῶς*, well, fairly.

*κάματος*, ὁ, labor, toil.

*κάμνω*,\* to work hard at.

*κάμπτω*, to bend.

*κάν* (for *καλ* *έάν*), even if, although.

*καρδία*, ἡ, heart.

*καρπός*, ὁ, fruit.

*κατά*, prep. 99.

*καταγελάω*, to mock at.

*καταδιώκω*, to pursue.

*καταθαρέω*, to be bold.

*καταθοινάω*, to devour.

*κατά-κειμαι*, to lie down, 89.

*κατα-λείπω*, to desert, leave.

*καταλύω*, to end.

*κατα-πατέω*, to tread on.

*κατα-πλήσσω*, to strike down, astound.

*κατα-πραύνω*, to mitigate.

*κατασκάπτω*, to dig.

*κατασκευάζω*, to prepare, adorn.

*καταστρέφω*, to overthrow.

*καταφεύγω*, to flee to . . . for refuge.

*κατ-επείγω*, to press down, urge.

*κατ-εσθίω*,\* to eat up.

*κάτοπτρον*, τό, mirror.

*κατ-ορίττω*, to bury, hide in the ground.

*καῦμα*, -ατος, τό, heat.

<i>καυχάομαι</i> , to boast.	<i>λεανω</i> , to grind.
<i>κελεύω</i> , to order, command.	<i>λέγω</i> , to say, collect (see § 70, 2).
<i>κέντρον, τό</i> , sting.	<i>λείπω</i> , to leave.
<i>κέρας, -ατος, τό</i> , horn, 21.	<i>λέων, -οντος, ὁ</i> , lion.
<i>κερατίζω</i> , to butt.	<i>ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ</i> , robber.
<i>κεφαλή, ἡ</i> , head, chapter.	<i>λίθος, ὁ</i> , stone.
<i>κινδυνεύω</i> , to risk, endanger.	<i>λίμνη, ἡ</i> , pool, pond, lake.
<i>κινδύνος, ὁ</i> , danger.	<i>λιμός, ὁ</i> , hunger, famine.
<i>κινέω</i> , to move.	<i>λιμώττω</i> , to be hungry.
<i>κλαίω</i> ,* to weep.	<i>λογίζομαι</i> , to reflect, consider.
<i>κλέπτης, -ου, ὁ</i> , thief.	<i>λόγος, ὁ</i> , speech, word, report, fable.
<i>κλέπτω</i> , to steal.	<i>λόγχη, ἡ</i> , spear.
<i>κλίνη, ἡ</i> , couch, bed.	<i>λοιμός, ὁ</i> , pestilence.
<i>κλοπή, ἡ</i> , theft.	<i>λοιπός, 3</i> , remaining.
<i>κοινός, 3</i> , common.	<i>λύκος, ὁ</i> , wolf.
<i>κοινωνία, ἡ</i> , society.	<i>λυπέω</i> , to grieve, distress.
<i>κολακέύω</i> , to flatter.	<i>λύπη, ἡ</i> , sorrow.
<i>κολοιός, ὁ</i> , jackdaw.	<i>λύχνος, ὁ</i> , (plur. usu. neut.) light, lamp.
<i>κολυμβάω</i> , to swim.	
<i>κοπός, ὁ</i> , toil, weariness.	
<i>κόπτω</i> , to cut.	<b>M</b> <i>Μανομαι</i> , to be mad.
<i>κόραξ, ακος, ὁ</i> , raven.	<i>μακαρίζω</i> , to pronounce happy.
<i>κοσμέω</i> , to adorn.	<i>μακράν</i> , adv. far.
<i>κόσμος, ὁ</i> , ornament, world.	<i>μακρός, 3</i> , long, 30.
<i>κράξω</i> , to croak, cry, shout.	<i>μάλα, adv. very, quite, right.</i>
<i>κρατέω</i> , to control, subdue.	<i>μάλιστα</i> , most of all, especially.
<i>κρείττων, ον</i> , comp. better, mightier.	<i>μᾶλλον</i> , rather, more.
<i>κρέμαμαι</i> ,* to hang.	<i>μανθάνω</i> ,* to learn, hear.
<i>κριθή, ἡ</i> , barley.	<i>μαστιγόω</i> , to whip, scourge
<i>κριτής, -οῦ, ὁ</i> , judge.	<i>μαστιξ, -ῆγος, ἡ</i> , a whip.
<i>κροκόδειλος, ὁ</i> , crocodile.	<i>μάχομαι</i> ,* to fight, contend, dispute
<i>κρυπτός, 3</i> , hidden, secret.	<i>μεγαλοπρεψής, ἐς</i> , magnificent.
<i>κρύπτω</i> , to hide, conceal.	<i>μεγάλως, adv. greatly, very much.</i>
<i>κτείνω</i> , to kill.	<i>μέγας, -άλη, -α, great, 27.</i>
<i>κτεῖς, κτενός, ὁ</i> , a comb.	<i>μειδιάω</i> , to smile.
<i>κτενίζω</i> , to comb.	<i>μείρομαι</i> ,* to obtain.
<i>κύριος, ὁ</i> , lord, master.	<i>μέλισσα, ἡ</i> , bee.
<i>κύων, κυνός, ὁ</i> , dog.	<i>μέλλον, τό</i> , the future.
<i>κωμικός, ὁ</i> , comedian.	<i>μέλλω, to be about to.</i>
 <b>Λ</b> <i>λαγώς, ὁ</i> , hare.	<i>μέλος, -ους, τό</i> , song.
<i>λαγώς, -ώ, ὁ</i> , hare.	<i>μέμφομαι</i> , to blame, upbraid.
<i>λακεδαιμών, -ονος, ἡ</i> , Lacedaemon.	<i>μέν, indeed.</i>
<i>λαλέω</i> , to talk, chatter, babble.	<i>μέν — δέ, truly — but.</i>
<i>λαλός, ὁν</i> , loquacious, babbling.	<i>μερίζω</i> , to divide.
<i>λαμβάνω</i> ,* to take.	<i>μέριμνά, ἡ</i> , care.
<i>λανθάνω</i> ,* to lie hidden.	<i>μέρις, -ιδος, ἡ</i> , a share.
	<i>μετά, prep. 99.</i>

- μετ-αλλάττω*, to change.  
*μετανοέω*, to repent.  
*μή*, not.  
*μηδαμῶς*, not at all, in no wise.  
*Μῆδεια*, ἡ, Medēa.  
*μηδεὶς*, no one (§ 31, 1).  
*μηδέποτε*, never.  
*μήν*, truly, indeed.  
*μήν, μηνός, ὁ*, month.  
*μήπως*, lest in any way, peradventure.  
*μήτε — μήτε*, neither — nor.  
*μικρός*, 3, small, little, 30.  
*μικροῦ*, adv. nearly, almost.  
*Μίλτιαδης*, -ou, ὁ, Miltiades.  
*μιμνήσκω*,\* to remind. **M.** to remember.  
*μιθθώ*, to let or hire out. **M.** to hire.  
*μνάμαι*, to remember, i. q. *μιμνήσκομαι*.  
*μολύνω*, to defile.  
*μόνον*, adv. only.  
*μόνος*, 3, alone.  
*μορμολυκέων, τό*, a mask.  
*μουσικῶς*, harmoniously.  
*μοχθηρός*, 3, bad, wretched.  
*μῦθος, ὁ*, tale, fable.  
*μύρμηξ, -ηκος, ὁ*, ant.  
*μῶρος, ὁ*, a fool.
- Ναυαγέω*, to go to wreck.  
*ναῦς, νεάς, ἡ*, ship.  
*ναυτική, ἡ*, fleet.  
*νεανλας, -ου, ὁ*, youth.  
*Νεῖλος, ὁ*, Nile.  
*νεκρός*, 3, dead.  
*νέμω*, to divide, fut. *νεμῶ* and *νεμήσω*.  
*νέος, 3* (Att. 2), young.  
*νῆσος, ἡ*, island.  
*νικάω*, to conquer, overcome.  
*νίκη, ἡ*, victory.  
*Νικίας, -ου, ὁ*, Nicias.  
*νίπτω*, to wash.  
*νοέω*, to think.  
*νόημα, -ατος, τό*, thought.
- νομίζω*, to think.  
*νόος, ὁ*, mind, soul.  
*νοσέω*, to be sick.
- Ξένος, ὁ*, stranger, guest.  
*Ξενοφῶν, -ῶντος, ὁ*, Xenophon.  
*ξύλον, τό*, wood ; plur. fagots.
- "*Ογκος, ὁ*, mass, bulk, weight.  
*ὁδός, ἡ*, way, road.  
*ὁδούς, -όντος, ὁ*, tooth.  
*ὅθεν*, whence.  
*οἶδα*, to know, 87.  
*οἰκέτης, -ου, ὁ*, house-slave, menial.  
*οἰκέω*, to dwell, inhabit.  
*οἰκία, ἡ*, house.  
*οἶνος, ὁ*, wine.  
*οἴομαι*,\* to think, believe.  
*οἶος, 3*, what ! such as.  
*ὁκέλλω*, to run ashore.  
*ὅλιγος, 3*, little.  
*ὅμιλέω*, to associate with.  
*ὅμνυμι*,\* to swear.  
*ὅμοιος, 3*, like, resembling.  
*ὅμοιόω*, to assimilate.  
*ὅμολογέω*, to confess.  
*ὅμφαξ, -ακος*, unripe, sour.  
*ὅναρ, τό*, a dream (used only in the nom. and acc.; the rest from *ὅνειρος, -ου, ὁ*, plur. *ὅνειρατα, -ων*).  
*ὅνειδίζω*, to reproach, upbraid.  
*ὄνομα, -ατος, τό*, a name.  
*ὄνομάζω*, to call, name.  
*ὄνος, ὁ*, ass.  
*ὅπλιτης, -ου, ὁ*, heavy-armed foot-soldier.  
*ὅπλον, τό*, weapon, arms.  
*ὅπταν*, adv. when.  
*ὅρᾶσις, -εως, ἡ*, sight.  
*ὅράω*,\* to see.  
*ὅργιζω*, to make angry. **P.** to be angry.  
*ὅρέγω*, to stretch. **M.** to seek for.  
*ὅρμάω*, to be eager, rush on or at, go, depart.  
*ὅρνις, -ιθος, ὁ, ἡ*, bird ; fem. a hen.  
*'Ορφεύς, -έως*, Orpheus.

*δρχέομαι*, to dance.  
*ὅτε*, adv. when.  
*ὅτι*, conj. that.  
*οὐ* (*οὐκ*, *οὐχ*), not.  
*οὐδέ*, not, not even.  
*οὐδέ — οὐδέ*, not even — nor yet.  
*οὐδεὶς*, no one, § 31, 1.  
*οὐδέποτε*, never.  
*οὖν*, therefore.  
*οὔποτε*, never.  
*οὐρανός*, ὁ, heaven.  
*οὖς, ὠτός, τό*, the ear.  
*οὐτέ — οὐτέ*, neither — nor.  
*οὕτως* (and *οὕτω*), so, thus.  
*οὐχί* (for *οὐ*), not.  
*όφθαλμός*, ὁ, the eye.  
*ὄφις, -εως*, ὁ, serpent.  
*όψις, -εως*, ἡ, sight.

*Παιδεύω*, to instruct.  
*παιδίον, τό*, little child.  
*παίζω*, to play, sport.  
*παῖς, -δός, ὁ, ἡ*, child.  
*παῖς, -δός, ὁ*, boy, slave.  
*παλαιός, 3*, old, ancient.  
*πάλιν*, adv. again.  
*παρά*, prep. 99.  
*παρά μικρόν*, by a little, almost.  
*παραβάλλω*, to throw to, 71, 5.  
*παρακαλέω*, to call, call to aid.  
*παράκειμαι*, to be (or lie) near, 89.  
*παρασκευάζω*, to prepare.  
*παρατείνω*, to stretch. p. to extend.  
*πάρειμι* (*παρὰ εἰμι*), to be present.  
*πάρειμι*, to pass by, 85.  
*παρέχω*,\* to grant, afford.  
*πᾶς*, all, every (§ 23, 3).  
*πατέω*, to tread on.  
*πατήρ, -τρός, ὁ*, father (pl. fathers, parents).  
*πατρίς, ἥδος, ἡ*, one's fatherland.  
*Παυσανίας, -ον, ὁ*, Pausanias.  
*παύω*, to stop (trans.). p. and m. to stop, cease (intrans.).  
*πείθω*, to persuade. m. to obey; 2d pf. to trust.  
*πειρα, ἡ*, trial.

*πέκω*, to comb.  
*πέλας*, adv. near; δ *πέλας*, neighbor.  
*πελταστής, -οῦ, ὁ*, light-armed foot-soldier.  
*πενητεύω*, to be poor.  
*περαίνω*, to finish, accomplish.  
*περάω*, to cross.  
*περὶ*, prep. 99.  
*περι-γίγνομαι*,\* to get, reach.  
*περιδέω*, to tie or bind round.  
*περίστασις, -εως, ἡ*, peril, distress.  
*περι-τυγχάνω*,\* to find, meet with.  
*περι-φέρω*,\* to carry about.  
*πέτρα, ἡ*, rock.  
*πιμελής, ἔς*, fat.  
*πινακίδιον, τό*, tablet.  
*πιπράσκω*,\* to sell.  
*πιστεύω*, to trust.  
*πιστις, -εως, ἡ*, faith.  
*πιστός, 3*, faithful.  
*Πλάτων, -ωνος, ὁ*, Plato.  
*πλεονεξία, ἡ*, greediness; pl. advantages.  
*πλήστω*, to strike, wound.  
*πλοῖον, τό*, ship.  
*πλοῦτος, ὁ*, wealth, riches.  
*πνίγω*, to choke. p. to be drowned.  
*ποιέω*, to make.  
*ποικίλλω*, to variegate.  
*ποιμήν, -ένος, ὁ*, shepherd.  
*πολεμέω*, to be at war.  
*πολέμος, ὁ*, enemy.  
*πόλεμος, ὁ*, war.  
*πόλις, -εως, ἡ*, city.  
*πολλάκις*, adv. often.  
*πολλαπλασίων, ον*, manifold, many times more.  
*πολυμαθής, ἔς*, learned.  
*πολύς, 3*, much, pl. many, 27.  
*πονέω*, to toil, labor.  
*πονηρός, 3*, wicked.  
*πόνος, ὁ*, labor, toil.  
*πορεύω*, to convey. p. to go, travel.  
*ποταμός, ὁ*, river.  
*ποτέ*, once, at some time.  
*ποῦ*; where?  
*πού*, somewhere (enclit.).

- πούς, ποδός, ὁ, foot.*  
*πρᾶγμα, -ατος, τό, thing, affair.*  
*πράττω, to do, act.*  
*πρέπει, it fits, becomes.*  
*πρεσβύτερος, 3, elder.*  
*πρίαμαι, used only in the 2d aor. ἐπριάμην, I bought, 82.*  
*πρό, prep. 99.*  
*πρόβατον, τό, sheep.*  
*προκύπτω, to peep out.*  
*πρός, prep. 99.*  
*προσδίδωμι, to give besides, 82.*  
*προς-έρχομαι,\* to go near, approach.*  
*προσκαλέω, to call to.*  
*προσκυνέω, to worship.*  
*προσμένω, to remain, await.*  
*προστάσσω, to order, command.*  
*πρότερον, adv. before, at first.*  
*πρότερος, 3, before, first.*  
*προτρέπω, to exhort, urge.*  
*πρώτον, adv. first.*  
*πρώτος, 3, first.*  
*Πυθαγόρας, -ου, ὁ, Pythagoras.*  
*πυνθάνομαι,\* to ask, inquire.*  
*πύργος, ὁ, tower.*  
*Πύρρος, ὁ, Pyrrhus.*  
*πωλέω, to sell.*  
*πῶς; how?*
- '*Ρῆμα, -ατος, τό, word, saying.*  
*ρινόκερως, -ωτος, ὁ, the rhinoceros.*  
*ῥίπτω, to throw, let drop.*  
*ῥόπαλον, τό, club.*  
*ῥοφέω, to gulp down.*  
*ῥώμη, ἡ, strength.*
- Σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, ἡ, trumpet.*  
*Σαρδώι, οι, the Sardinians.*  
*σέβομαι, to revere.*  
*σεμνός, 3, august, grand, venerable.*  
*σημαίω, to give a signal.*  
*σιγάω, to be silent.*  
*σιγή, ἡ, silence.*  
*Σικελία, ἡ, Sicily.*  
*Σιμωνίδης, -ου, ὁ, Simonides.*  
*σῖτος, ὁ, wheat; pl. τὰ σῖτα, bread, food.*
- σιωπάω, to keep silence.*  
*σιωπή, ἡ, silence.*  
*σκάπτω, to dig.*  
*σκευάζω, to prepare.*  
*σκεῦος, -ους, τό, implement.*  
*σκηνή, ἡ, a tent.*  
*σκιά, ἡ, shadow, shade.*  
*σκοπός, ὁ, mark.*  
*Σκύθης, -ου, ὁ, Scythian.*  
*σκώπτω, to jest, scoff.*  
*σοφία, ἡ, wisdom.*  
*σοφός, 3, wise.*  
*σπανίως, adv. seldom.*  
*σπείρω, to sow, scatter.*  
*σπένδω, to pour out.*  
*σπήλαιον, τό, cave, cavern.*  
*σπουδάζω, to be zealous, in earnest.*  
*σπουδαῖος, 3, busy, earnest.*  
*στασιάζω, to quarrel, revolt.*  
*σταυρόω, to crucify.*  
*στέργω, to love.*  
*στερέω, to deprive.*  
*στεφανώ, to crown.*  
*στέφω, to crown.*  
*στοιχεῖον, τό, an element.*  
*στόμα, -ατος, τό, mouth.*  
*στράτευμα, -ατος, τό, army.*  
*στρατηγός, ὁ, general.*  
*στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ, soldier.*  
*στρατόπεδον, τό, camp, army.*  
*συγγενής, ἐς, akin, kinsman.*  
*συγχαίρω,\* to rejoice with.*  
*συγχωρέω, to grant, yield, pardon.*  
*σῦκον, τό, fig.*  
*συλλαμβάνω,\* to catch, seize.*  
*συμμαχία, ἡ, help, alliance.*  
*σύμμαχος, ὁ, an ally.*  
*συμφορά, ἡ, misfortune.*  
*σύν, prep. 99.*  
*συν-άγω,\* to gather.*  
*συν-αντάω, to meet.*  
*συν-άπτω, to fasten together.*  
*συν-αρμόζω, to arrange.*  
*συνήθεια, ἡ, habit, custom, intimacy.*  
*συνουσία, ἡ, intercourse.*

*σῦς, συός, ὁ, ἡ, swine, boar.*  
*σφάξω (Att. -ττω), to kill, slay.*  
*σφάλλω, to deceive.*  
*σχολάζω, to have (be at) leisure.*  
*σχολαστικός, ὁ, a simpleton.*  
*σώζω, to save (pf. p. σέσωσμαι [Att. σέσωμαι], 1 aor. ἐσώθην).*  
*σῶμα, -ατος, τό, body.*  
*σωρεύω, to heap, pile up.*  
*σωφρονισμός, ὁ, lesson, correction.*

*Τάξις, -εως, ἡ, order, rank.*  
*ταράττω, to disturb, alarm.*  
*τάσσω, to order, arrange.*  
*ταῦρος, ὁ, bull.*  
*τάχα, adv. soon, quickly.*  
*τάχυς, 3, swift.*  
*ταχυτής, -ῆτος, ἡ, speed.*  
*ταώς, ταώ, ὁ, peacock.*  
*τέ—καλ, both — and.*  
*τέκνον, τό, child.*  
*τελευτάω, to end, die.*  
*τέλλω (poet.), to command.*  
*τέλος, -ους, τό, end.*  
*τέρπω, to delight, please.*  
*τέσσαρες, -ρα, four.*  
*τέττιξ, -ίγος, ὁ, grasshopper.*  
*τέχνη, ἡ, art; pl. arts, wiles.*  
*τίκτω,\* to bring forth, lay.*  
*τιμάω, to honor.*  
*τιμή, ἡ, honor.*  
*τοῖος, 3, such.*  
*τοξότης, -ου, ὁ, archer.*  
*τόξευμα, -ατος, τό, arrow.*  
*τόπος, ὁ, place.*  
*τότε, adv. then.*  
*τρεῖς, τρία, three.*  
*τρέπω, to turn.*  
*τρέφω, to feed, nourish.*  
*τρίτος, 3, third.*  
*τρόπαιον, τό, trophy.*  
*τροφή, ἡ, food.*  
*τρυφητής, -οῦ, ὁ, a voluptuary.*  
*τρώγω, to eat.*  
*τυγχάνω,\* to obtain, meet with, gain.*  
*τύπτω, to strike.*

*τυχη, ἡ, fortune, chance.*

"*Τβρις, -εως, ἡ, insult, insolence.*  
*ὑγεία, ἡ, health.*  
*ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.*  
*ὑπ—αντάω, to meet.*  
*ὕπαρ, τό, indecl. awake.*  
*ὑπάρχω, to be.*  
*ὑπέξειμι, to go out, withdraw.*  
*ὑπέρ, prep. 99.*  
*ὑπόρ, prep. 99.*  
*ὑποδέχομαι, to receive, catch.*  
*ὑποκριτής, -οῦ, ὁ, actor.*  
*ὑπο—λαμβάνω,\* to answer.*  
*ὑπομένω, to endure, submit to.*

*Φαίνω, to show. r. and 2d pf. to appear.*  
*φαῦλος, 3, evil, bad.*  
*φέρω,\* to bring, carry.*  
*φεύγω, to flee.*  
*φημι,\* to say, 84.*  
*φθείρω, to destroy.*  
*φθονέω, to envy.*  
*φθόνος, ὁ, envy.*  
*φιλάνθρωπος, ον, humane, kind, benevolent.*  
*Φιλήμων, -ονος, ὁ, Philemon.*  
*φιλόζωος, ον, fond of one's life.*  
*φιλομαθής, ἐς, studious.*  
*φιλόπονος, ον, laborious.*  
*φίλος, ὁ, a friend.*  
*φίλος, 3, dear.*  
*φιλόσοφος, ὁ, philosopher.*  
*φοβερός, 3, fearful.*  
*φοβέω, to frighten; m. to fear.*  
*φόβος, ὁ, fear.*  
*φονεύω, to kill, murder.*  
*φόρτος, ὁ, load, burden.*  
*φράζω, to speak, declare.*  
*φρόνησις, -εως, ἡ, prudence.*  
*φρόνιμος, ον, prudent.*  
*φροντίζω, to care for.*  
*φυλάττω, to guard, watch.*  
*φύσις, -εως, ἡ, nature.*  
*φυτεύω, to plant.*  
*φωνή, ἡ, sound, voice.*

*Χαλνω*, to gape, yawn, look greedily after.

*χαλρω*,\* to rejoice, delight.

*χαλεπός*, 3, hard, difficult.

*χαρά*, ἡ, joy.

*χάρις*, -*τος*, favor.

*χειμών*, -*ῶνος*, ὁ, winter storm.

*χείρ*, *χειρός*, ἡ, hand.

*χειροτονέω*, to elect.

*χελιδών*, -*ονος*, ἡ, swallow.

*χήρα*, ἡ, widow.

*χῆρος*, 3, bereft.

*χράομαι*, to use, have intercourse with.

*χρῆμα*, -*ατος*, *τό*, thing; pl. riches.

*χρόνος*, ὁ, time.

*χρυσόν*, *τό*, gold.

*χρυσοῦς*, ἡ, *οὖν*, golden.

*χωλός*, 3, lame.

*χωρέω*, to march, retire.

*χωρίζω*, to sever, divide.

*χωρίον*, *τό*, region.

*Ψαλίζω*, to clip, cut off.

*ψάλλω*, to play on the harp.

*ψάμμος*, ἡ, sand.

*ψεύδω*, to deceive. *μ.* to lie.

*ψεύστης*, -*ον*, ὁ, a liar.

*ψηφίζω* (usu. -*ομαί*), to vote.

*ψυχή*, ἡ, soul, mind.

*ψύχω*, to dry.

<sup>7</sup>*Ωμός*, ὁ, shoulder.

*ωδν*, *τό*, egg.

*ωρά*, ἡ, time, hour.

*ω̄ς*, that, as, when.

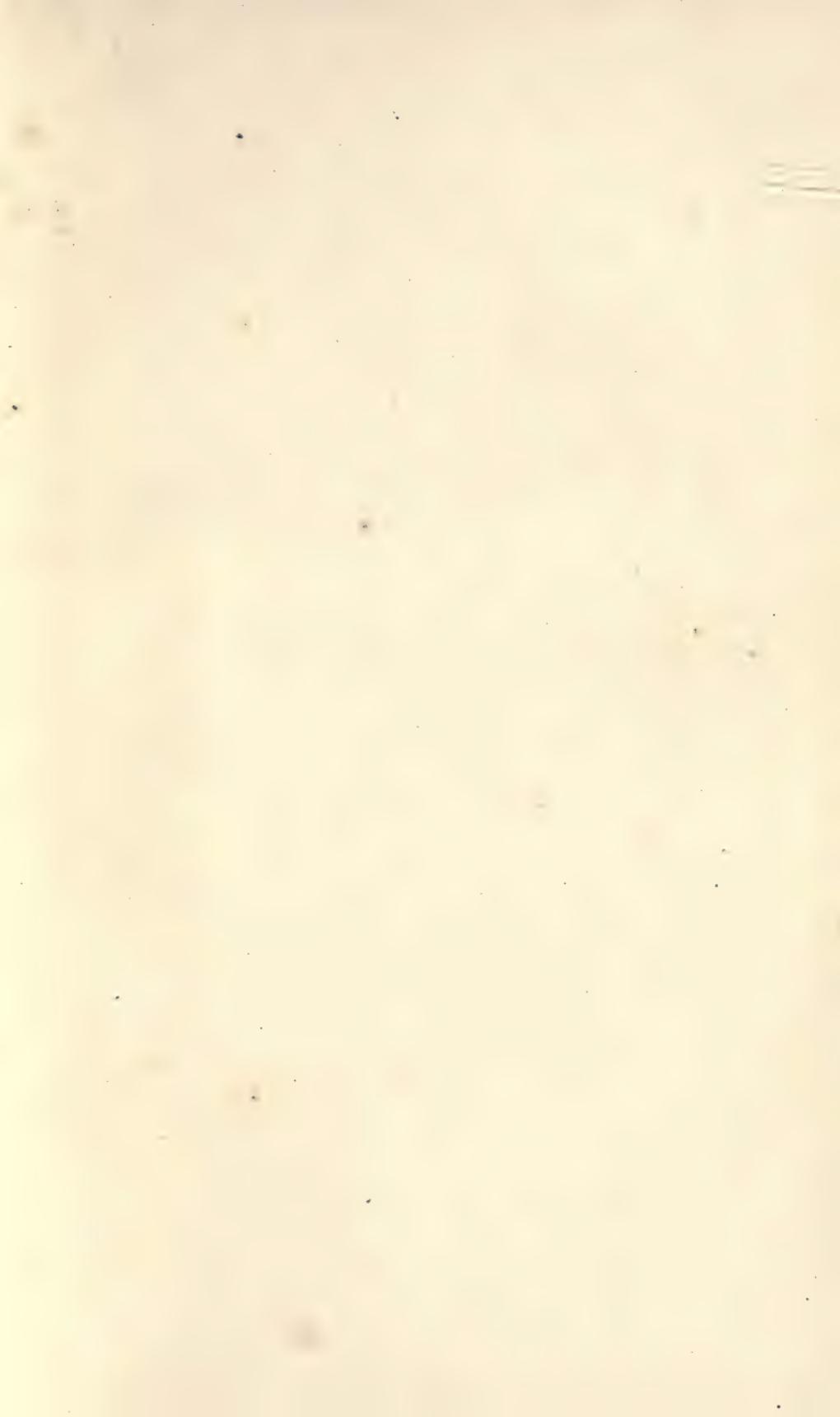
*ω̄στε*, that.

*ωφέλεια*, ἡ, profit, help.

*ωφελέω*, to benefit, assist.

*ωφέλημα*, -*ατος*, *τό*, benefit, hel-

*ωφέλιμος*, *ον*, advantageous.







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